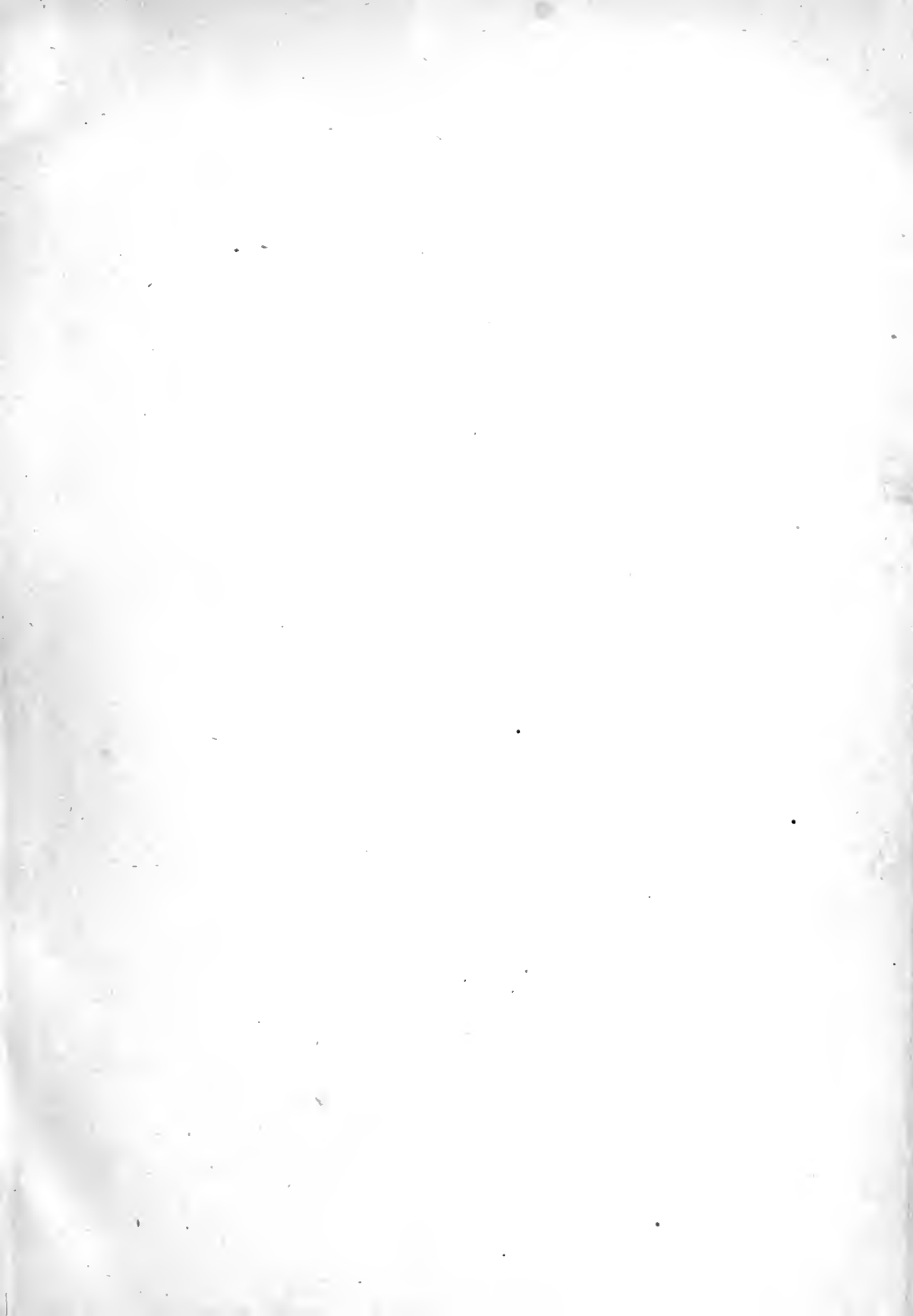
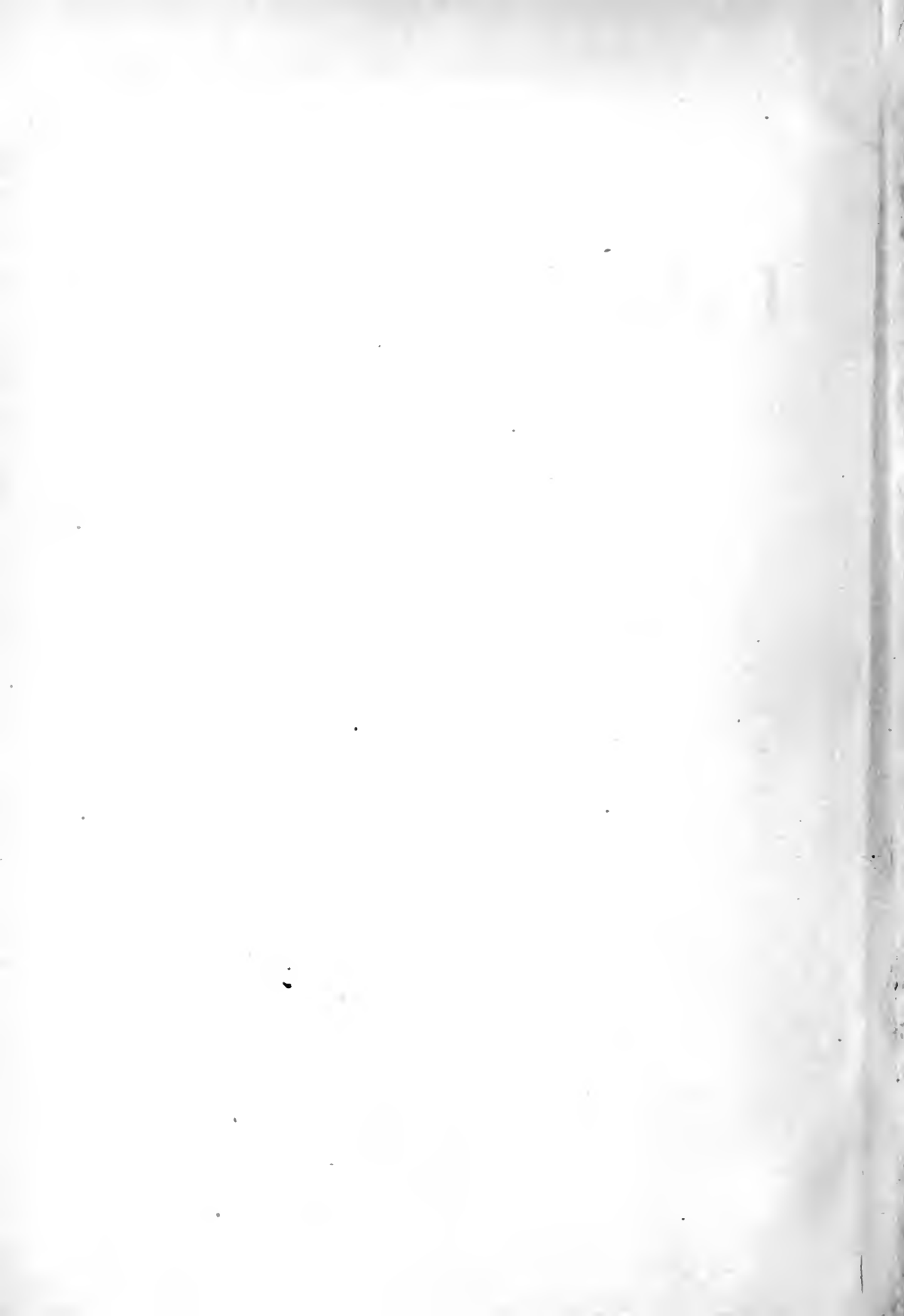




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THE

Library Journal

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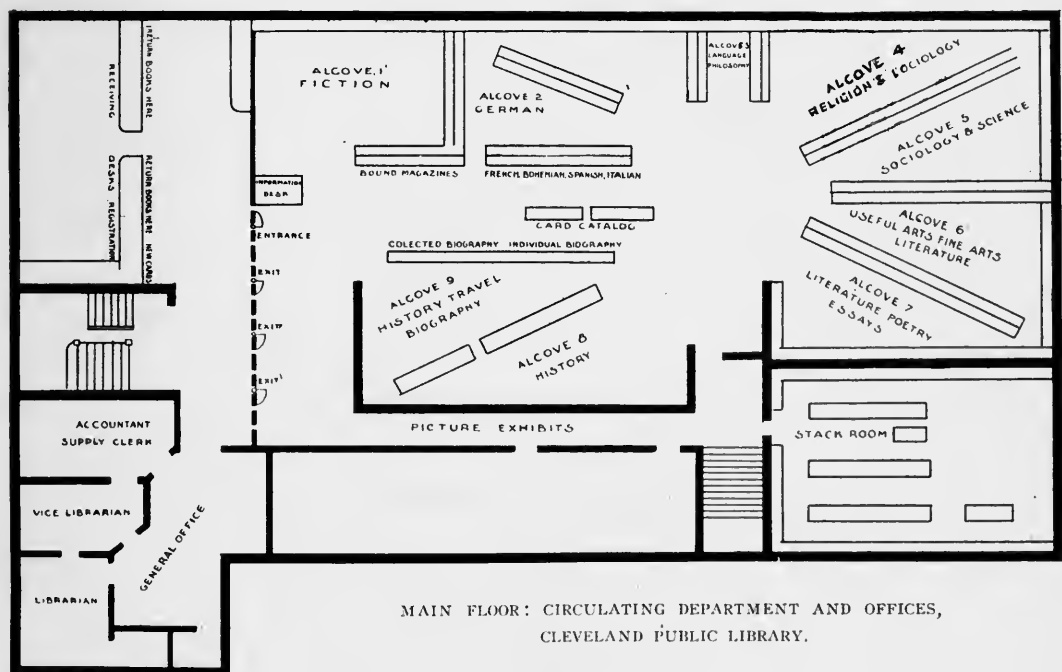
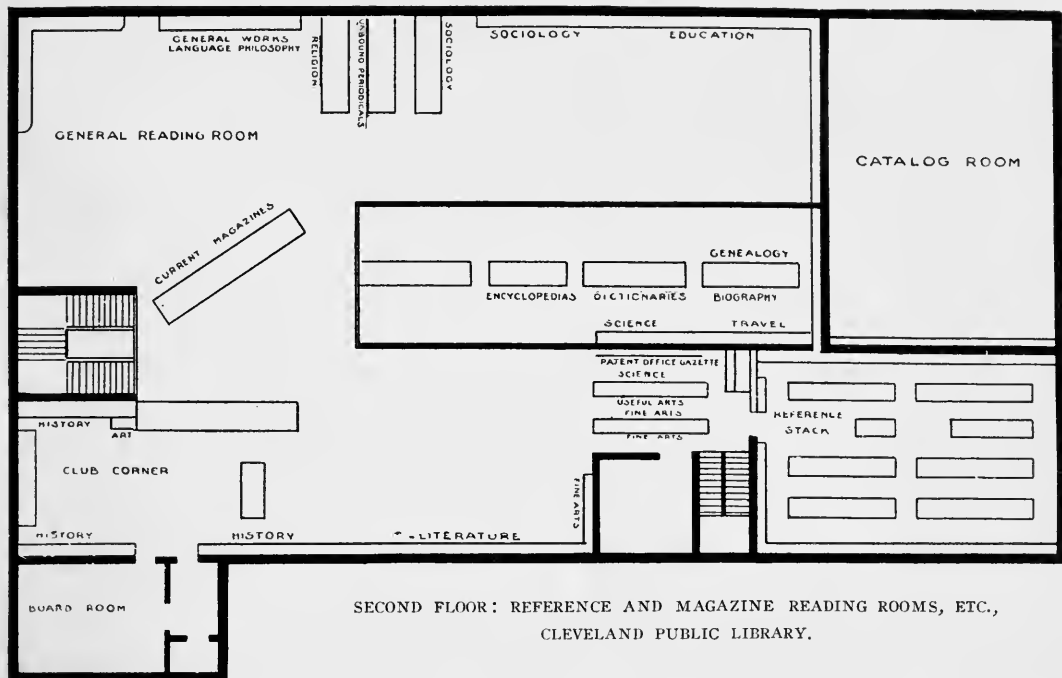
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1.

LIBRARY extension, in the sense of the development of individual libraries, made the opening year of the new century a remarkable one in American library history. There has probably never been any record of public benefaction equalling that made by Mr. Carnegie during the twelve-month just closed, which in the library field alone reached the immense sum of nearly fourteen million dollars. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have ranged in amount from millions to hundreds; they have been scattered through thirty-three states, Porto Rico, the Dominion of Canada and British Columbia; reaching in all 153 places. Nor have they meant simply the establishment of so many public buildings. The conditions upon which they are granted involve the introduction, where it did not already exist, of a new feature into civic life, ensuring at least a permanent foundation, and holding great possibilities for the future. Indeed, this general development of, and interest in library buildings, give opportunity, as never before, to put into operation the theories and ideals of library work evolved during the last quarter century, and to a remarkable degree the activities of the past year have been directed to the improvement of mechanism and the co-ordination of effort. In both directions a first place has been taken by the Library of Congress, which is now assuming its proper place as a national center of information and practical help; while in the establishment of the great Carnegie Institution at Washington there is foreshadowed for the new year a further agency for the development of bibliographical research and efficiency.

INTERNATIONAL library gatherings were not a feature of the year. Abroad the English, German and Italian associations held their annual conventions, and at home the American Library Association conference at Waukesha was one of the largest and most varied in the history of that body, admirably repre-

sentative of the enthusiasm and energy of the middle west. The extreme east will be the meeting-place in 1902, and the Boston and Magnolia conference, set, as it will be, in the region where libraries are most plentiful, is likely to make a record of its own in the point of attendance. State library associations, while not increased in number, held successful meetings, and in New York and Massachusetts plans for direct local work by means of "library institutes" were developed. The list of state library commissions has been extended by four—Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and Delaware; and a beginning has been made toward co-operative work among the commissions, at least in the selection of books and the issue of lists and bulletins.

BIBLIOGRAPHICALLY, the year's record included the "American Catalogue" volume for 1895-1900; the revision of the "A. L. A. Index" to general literature; the "abridged Poole"; and the several catalogs and check-lists issued in handsome form by the Library of Congress. The long-expected Larned bibliography of American history was again deferred, but should make its appearance early this year. The Chicago co-operative list of serials and transactions, published under the auspices of the Chicago Library Club, appeared as an admirable example of the sort of work that may be usefully undertaken by local library associations; and the literature of classification was enriched by the scholarly monograph of Dr. E. C. Richardson. The transfer of the issue of printed catalog cards from the A. L. A. Publishing Board to the Library of Congress has relieved that body from a large burden of current work, and leaves it free for other bibliographical undertakings; while the enterprise of the Library of Congress in this direction, bearing, as it does, immediate relation to all the libraries of the country, was easily the event of prime interest and importance in the year.

Communications.

COUNTY LIBRARIES IN WYOMING.

CINCINNATI and Van Wert, Ohio, each claim the distinction of priority in the matter of inaugurating the county library movement. Indiana has also been heard. Before the discussion is closed I wish to call attention to a law passed by the territory of Wyoming in 1886. It provides that when a suitable place for the library is guaranteed the county commissioners of any county shall levy annually a tax of one-eighth to one-half mill for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. It shall be located at the county seat, and be free to all the residents of the county. Control of the fund and management of the library are vested in a board of three trustees appointed by the commissioners. When no other place can be secured without expense, accommodations shall be provided in the best situated school building available. The trustees shall appoint a librarian, keep full records, and make detailed reports. "The best possible provision shall be specially made for the convenient use of the books by the residents out of the town wherein the library is situated."

Although this is the only law in the state at present providing for local libraries, it belongs under the head of county library legislation.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

STATE LIBRARY, {
Albany, N. Y. }

TO LIBRARIANS OF NEW YORK STATE.

THE 1901 meeting of the Library Association of New York State emphasized the possibility and desirability of mutual help. Since the meeting, the officers of the association have had opportunity to observe some valuable work which has been done in the state; for example, the librarian of Ilion Public Library has prepared for publication a very excellent little list of references for Sunday school workers; the Webster Free Library has held an exhibit of North American Indian curiosities which the *New York Sun* noticed at length.

The Ilion list would be almost, if not quite, as useful elsewhere as in Ilion, and the *Sun* article has much that might be suggestive to other libraries.

Unquestionably, numbers of other individual lines of activity are at work in all parts of the state which the officers of the association have not seen, and which are generally unknown.

The officers of the association believe it to be possible and desirable to start a sort of clearing house where information of all these lines of individual effort will be gathered, and from whence the information so gathered can be again distributed to other libraries

which could appropriately gain suggestion for adaptation to their own needs.

The officers of the association therefore ask every librarian throughout the state to send to the president, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., every little list that they publish, every item of library news that is published in local papers, short accounts of any experiments that they may make throughout the year. This request is not made for Miss Hazeltine's benefit, but that she may have opportunity to collect and compare ideas of library progress to redistribute for intelligence throughout the state. No one library originates all the bright and useful ideas.

If every librarian in the state will respond, the officers of the association believe that the body of material brought together and the power of inspiration concentrated may mean much to the library intelligence and progress of New York state.

THERESA ELMENDORF, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY {
ASSOCIATION. }

COLLECTION OF DR. KAIBEL.

THE writer has been asked to make known through the medium of your paper that the library of the late Dr. Kaibel, Professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Göttingen, will be offered for sale in its entirety, and that a manuscript catalog in a few copies is being prepared to be sent to libraries for inspection. Applications should be made to Professor Dr. Carl Dziatzko, Universitäts-Bibliothek, Göttingen, Germany. The library contains about 4000 bound volumes in good condition and some 3000-4000 pamphlets, and is particularly rich in periodicals, reproductions of inscriptions and reprints.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, {
Chicago. }

ANNE MANNING: A FINAL WORD.

IF C. Dalmas will again read the article Rathbone, Hannah Mary, in the "Dictionary of national biography," he will find that Anne Manning and Mrs. Rathbone are *not* "one and the same person." The writer of the article is comparing "Lady Willoughby's diary" with Anne Manning's "Life of Mary Powell," and nowhere states that Mrs. Rathbone "in 1850 published Anne Manning's 'Life of Mary Powell.'" Since the appearance of my query in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL, I have received the Supplement to the "Dictionary of national biography" and in v. 3, p. 137 is given a good account of Anne Manning, which confirms what I then suspected, that the "American catalogue, 1895-1900," and Kirk's "Supplement to Allibone" were wrong in calling her Mrs. Rathbone. CATALOGER.

SHELF CLASSIFICATION OF MUSIC.

By CLARENCE W. AYER, *Librarian Brockton (Mass.) Public Library.*

To the library world in general the classification of music, particularly of music scores, has, up to within a few years, been of little moment, in spite of the widespread interest in music, from its special nature and appeal as one of the fine arts. Every library, no matter how small, must procure books on music: something of history and biography, a little theory and technique, methods of vocal hygiene and the like, because of their comparative popularity and cheapness in price. But beyond an occasional opera or oratorio, song-book or collection of piano-forte duets—often the result of random gifts—few libraries of moderate size have as yet been obliged to make any special provision for music *scores*: for the music itself, as distinguished from what is written about it. The needs of large college and public libraries, however, and the accidents of large gifts, liable anytime and anywhere, even to small libraries, call for adequate provision by classification, not less for music than for any other special subject.

Of the systems of music classification that have come especially to my notice, I may claim familiarity from experience with two—that of the Dewey Decimal classification, longest and best known throughout the country, and that of the Harvard College collection which I helped to make—a newcomer of only four years' standing. Of the others one is so simple as to be capable of dismissal with a word of explanation and commendation, that of the excellent library of the Y. W. C. A., of New York City. This employs the Dewey classification for works on music, but shifts, for collections and scores, to a compact and comprehensive notation like that now used by many public libraries for the class Biography. A capital M, standing for the class Music, is followed by the Cutter symbols, to three figures, for individual composers and compilers. An opera of Wagner's, for instance, would be numbered M-W135.1, decimal dots marking the accessions.

Another system, although simpler still, compels recognition because of the importance of one large library that employs it, the Boston

Public Library. This is little more than a *shelf* arrangement in the most limited sense of the term. In some portions of the new and magnificent Allen Brown collection, as well as throughout the old music stack, the size of shelf determines the place of the book, scores in quarto form and 12mo works on music being consigned to separate alcoves or other portions of the stack room, sometimes regardless of composer or class. A fixed-shelf numbering, moreover, precludes, once for all, the possibility of class or composer grouping for future accessions. Only the remarkable completeness of the new Allen Brown collection, especially with respect to opera scores, disguises the insufficiency of the shelf arrangement, for each new score added by the continued interest and generosity of the original donor must be relegated to a new corner of the music room, far away, maybe, from its fellows.

This fixed classification would, to my mind, be intolerable for any collection with open, or even restricted, access to the shelves. It serves, however, its purpose for the Allen Brown collection, because its shelves are inaccessible even to specialists, except through the medium of the shelf attendants within the room. It serves well enough, also, for the old stack, so long as it remains sealed to the public, but such an arrangement hardly deserves the name of classification. The books could be found, to be sure, in the course of time, but so could they in a library of 1,000,000 vols., if numbered merely by accession, from 1 up to 1,000,000, but that would not be classification.

There remains, for consideration in passing, Mr. Cutter's disposition of music in his new Expansive classification. His scheme for music has been for some years in contemplation and experiment, first, at the Boston Athenæum, and next at the Forbes Library, Northampton, by collaboration with Professor Gow, then of the music department of Smith College, now of Vassar College. A copy of this scheme proved of great service when I began work upon the Harvard collection, and for it I now express publicly to Mr. Cutter

my deep gratitude. The classification not having yet been put forth in its entirety, being one of the latest classes of the Expansive classification to receive the author's final attention, it is not in the same position for comparison as the others. Its outline, as far as already published, suggests a cross between the D. C. and the Harvard classification in respect to grouping of details, leaning towards the former, in the separation of scores of individual composers according to class, and towards the latter, in the order of arrangement for the divisions under the works on music.

Undoubtedly the most elaborate and exhaustive classification of music yet devised and put to the test of successful operation, is that of the large and valuable collection of the Harvard College Library. After the enlargement of the stack, in 1896, by the rebuilding of the old reading room in the transept of Gore Hall, the music collection was among the first to be reclassified, and enjoys the distinction of being the first to be completed. The brief outline of its scheme of shelf-classification and notation to follow, will have, perhaps, an added interest in that it may illustrate the newer Harvard system of shelf-classification in general, as applied to all the newly-arranged groups of subjects, Fine arts, Philosophy, Economics, etc., and as distinguished from the older groups of Language, History and Literature (American, English, French, and German). The latter had long ago been arranged under an elaborate and ingenious system of fixed-shelf numbering, far superior to that of the old Boston Public Library, and indeed developed from it by the late Justin Winsor, but now found to have become inadequate to the needs of large and rapidly increasing subdivisions of important groups like American and English history and literature.

A consideration of the scheme of notation for the Harvard collection will make plainer its scheme of classification. The class mark for music is the recognized dictionary abbreviation, Mus. Divisions and subdivisions of the general subject are given running numbers from 1 to 895, all well within three figures. Under each division and subdivision the books are entered simply by accession (Mus. 1.1, Mus. 1.2, etc.), unless otherwise specified, letters for indicating notation being

avoided after the general class mark for Music, (Mus.) Important and growing divisions are given alphabetical numbering, by the use, as needed, of 26 running figures. The series of nearly 900 numbers is apportioned according to an arbitrary and elaborate, but logical arrangement of all musical knowledge and literature, as based upon an actual, working collection of over 5000 volumes.

In this apportionment of numbers the first large block is taken up by the *Works on Music*, employing about one-half the whole series of running numbers, from 1-400; the second large block, from 401 to 600, is given to *Collections* (in the limited, technical sense of books containing works by more than two composers); the third block, from 601 to 895, disposes of the largest group of all, *Scores of Individual composers*, including individual biography and criticism under each composer. This last and most important group is arranged alphabetically by composers, the numbers from 601 to 895 being made into a two-letter alphabetical table, adapted and enlarged from the older one of Mr. Cutter's. In shelf space, as at present adjusted, the Harvard collection of music occupies four long rows of the new stack, with nine upright sections to each row, and from five to eight shelves in each section. This adjustment does not imply close shelving, as in the Allen Brown collection, but rather the distribution of gaps after all important groups, which will allow ample provision for growth for at least ten years to come.

CONDENSED OUTLINE OF CLASSIFICATION:

I. WORKS ON MUSIC (Mus. 1-400.)

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mus. | |
| 1-26 | PERIODICALS (A-Z). |
| 30 | Societies. |
| 35-42 | BIBLIOGRAPHY, with subdivisions. |
| 45. 50 | Dictionaries, directories. |
| 52, 55 | Year-books, programmes, etc. |
| 57 | Festivals and celebrations. |
| 59 | TRACTS (General bound miscellany). |
| 60-85 | GENERAL WORKS (essays) (A-Z). |
| 87-98 | General specials—Influence of music, Women in music, etc. |
| 100 | Aesthetics. |
| 105, 107 | BIOGRAPHY—Collected, general and special. |
| 110-135 | Individual—Singers, players, et al., <i>not</i> composers, (A-Z). |

- 140-165 HISTORY — General (A-Z).
 170-177 By periods, ancient, mediaeval, modern.
 180-200 Local—By countries (special list).
 202-204 Special — Arabian, Hebrew, savage nations.
 210-230 By classes — Sacred, with subdivisions.
 240-270 Secular, with subdivisions.
 272-280 Instrumental, with subdivisions.
 282-9 THEORY AND COMPOSITION — History — General and General special.
 295 Elements.
 298 Composition — General.
 300-325 Harmony and thorough bass (A-Z).
 327-8 Counterpoint, canon and fugue.
 330 Form and analysis.
 335 Instrumentation and orchestration.
 340-2 INSTRUMENTS — General — History, construction, technique, instruction.
 345-9 Individual — Piano — History, etc.
 352-5 Organ — History, etc.
 357-8 Violin — History, etc.
 360-385 Other (A-Z), by English names.
 390 VOICE AND SINGING—Physiology and hygiene.
 391 Technique.
 392-4 Instruction — Single voice, etc.
 396-400 School song books.
- II. COLLECTIONS (Mus. 401-600).
 [Books containing music by more than two composers.]
 401-5 COLLECTIONS — General — Ms., etc.
 408 Instrumental — General.
 409-418 Orchestral and chamber music.
 420-445 Special instruments, not piano or organ (A-Z).
 446-8 Piano — Eight and four hands etc.
 450-3 Four hands (duets) — General and special.
 455 Operas and overtures.
 456-7 Marches and dances.
 460-7 Two hands (solo)—[Cf. 450-7.]
 470-2 Organ — General and special.
 475-8 COLLECTIONS — Vocal — General.
 480-2 Sacred — General and special.
- 483-495 By kinds, oratorios, masses, etc.
 496-7 Solo songs, special voice.
 500-2 Secular — Operas.
 504 Cantatas, odes, incidental music,
 505-523 Part songs, quartets, etc. (mixed, male, and female voices).
 525 Solo songs — General.
 528 Special voice.
 530-549 Local, national, etc., by countries.
 550 Minstrel songs.
 552-6 Patriotic and war songs.
 558 Society songs — Masonic, etc.
 559-564 Students' songs (male and female voices).
 567 Temperance songs.
 570 COLLECTIONS — Texts and librettos—General.
 571-596 Individual (A-Z), by original title.
- III. INDIVIDUAL COMPOSERS (Mus. 601-895).
 [Including Individual biography and criticisms. Distribution of Composer numbers according to a two-letter alphabetical table adapted and enlarged from that of Mr. Cutter.]
 BOOK NUMBERS, following Composer numbers (1-999).
 1-50 COMPLETE WORKS (with Thematic catalogues).
 SEPARATE WORKS — Instrumental [by classes, as above].
 51-280 Orchestral — Symphonies, overtures, concertos, etc. (full scores and arrangements).
 281-400 Chamber music — Nonets to duos.
 401-500 Solo — Pianos, organs, and other instruments.
 501-600 Vocal — Sacred — Oratorios to songs.
 601-750 Secular — Operas to songs.
 751-999 LITERARY WORKS — Autobiography, letters, etc.; Biography and criticism.
- [The distribution of book numbers may be varied for composers no longer living, like Handel and Wagner, whose works belong chiefly to one class. With such the numbers for that class may be extended back or forward through several hundreds.]
 From this outline of the Harvard scheme

of shelf-classification it may be seen that the division *Periodicals* occupies the first place, and logically so, I think, as compared with the D. C. This division forms, also, the first alphabetical arrangement (Mus. 1-26). The numbering, therefore, for the first periodical whose title began with A would be Mus. 1.1; for the second, Mus. 1.2; and so on, by accession, letters after the class mark forming no part of the Harvard notation. The first periodical whose title began with B would take the mark Mus. 2.1; the second under the same letter would be Mus. 2.2; and so on, the number for each letter being drawn from printed tables at hand, for all later alphabetical divisions, as well as for *Periodicals*.

Next in order stands the closely related group, *Societies*. Its shelf number, Mus. 30, and the skip over the intervening numbers, 27 to 29, illustrate the next fundamental characteristic of the newer Harvard shelf-classification, namely, the distribution of the divisions and subdivisions of the subject at varying intervals of the numbering series. This detail is of great importance. By providing elasticity for the introduction of new divisions and subdivisions, perhaps not now foreseen or needed, it ensures the logical permanence and workability of the whole scheme, without resort to the complication of the notation by sub-dots from any group; and it further overcomes the insuperable objections to a fixed-shelf classification, if classification is to count for anything at all.

As to the significance of the divisions and subdivisions following the first two just described in detail, the reading of the condensed outline must now suffice. At every step the main object and purpose of the classification was kept in mind—convenience of study and reference in college work. Only advanced pupils in attendance upon the courses in composition given under the direction of Professor J. K. Paine, head of the Music Department at Harvard, and a few other musical specialists, are allowed free access to the shelves; but for them an adequate arrangement, especially of scores, in the way they should be most likely to study them, would bring economy of labor and time in their work of research. Elaborate, indeed, as the classification is, it is based upon the existence of books to justify it, and almost every

subdivision, no matter how minute, means at least one book behind it, and not a mere scheme upon paper. Still, great care and study were also shown in the apportionment of numbers, and of gaps between them, in order to provide for the expansion of headings, and for all future needs, in so far as they might be anticipated.

The inclusion of all the works by one composer under one general group, and the consequent disregard of grouping by class, make the last of the main divisions of the whole subject far larger and more important than any one group of the Decimal or the Expansive classification. This is inevitable and to be desired. Full recognition, however, is made of class grouping by the book—or score—numbers under the Individual Composer, as shown in the scheme at the end of the outline. For each composer of importance the arrangement of his works upon the shelves is as comprehensive and detailed as that of the best dictionaries of music, Champ-lin and Aphorpe's being first in mind for comparison. This coincides, however, with that given for the large group, *Collections*, editions of complete works being placed first, followed by editions of separate scores in the order of kind and form, the larger work preceding the lesser. The entries under each subdivision are by accession, and as far as possible by opus marks, the principle of leaving gaps for editions of full scores and arrangements being employed here, as before in the general scheme.

This scheme of numbering for the works under each composer is, as must be admitted, approximately *fixed*, and consequently liable to objection because it may at some time and place run short. Yet it is so extended and comprehensive that it has proved adequate to the demands of the most prolific and versatile of composers. With composers no longer living the problem is a comparatively easy one; but it is less so with living composers. Cases have arisen, too, in which departures from the strict numbering for individual scores have been made to great advantage, as with Handel and Wagner. The chief works of the former being oratorios, of the latter, operas, two-thirds of the whole series of score numbers might be assigned to each group, and the elasticity of the distribution increased to that extent.

The consideration of the notation will not be complete without an illustration of the actual process of assigning a number to a score of some special composer, similar to that given of the first group *Periodicals*. Take, for instance, a full score of the first symphony of Beethoven. From the two-letter table beginning with 601, the composer number for *Be* is found to be 628. Prefix to this the class mark Mus.: add .1 to 628 for the first *Be* (for Beethoven); and to that suffix .61, from the scheme of classification for book, or score, numbers, and the complete number for the work will then be Mus, 628.1.61. From this it may be observed that double dots, or decimal points, form a common characteristic of the Harvard scheme of development for subdivisions.

This classification of the Harvard collection has been explained in some detail, not only because it is newer and less generally known than the D. C. or the E. C., but also because, to my mind, it stands upon a more logical and practical basis. It has worked well for four years in a large college library. Copies of it have been requested by a number of large and important libraries throughout the country, from the Library of Congress at Washington to McGill University at Montreal. It represents, indeed, principles of shelf-classification new and original. Modified and condensed, it might well serve the purpose of the smallest library, for its main outlines are simple, even if its details are elaborate.

The very limited call for scores, especially those for full orchestra, and their great expense, as compared with that of the average work *on* music, will, I am free to admit, prove prohibitive barriers to their purchase for small libraries. I recognize, also, that libraries, large or small, which follow the D. C., the E. C., or any other classification, would naturally and wisely hesitate to make radical departures from the classification already in use, in the interest of any special group like Music.

Still, it is worth while to note the shifts for convenience of shelving made by various libraries. Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, meets the difficulty by placing all her music scores on special shelves in the reference library, quite apart from the rest of the books of the group. The Brookline Pub-

lic Library, which has already one of the best collections of music in New England, finds its old numbering scheme, which is a free modification of the D. C., unsatisfactory and cumbersome, but it adheres strongly to its preference for the arrangement of composers by classes. A most simple and ingenious modification of the D. C. for separating scores from works *on* music, and incidentally the larger from the smaller books, has been adopted by the Somerville Public Library. This consists merely in prefixing a capital M to the D. C. figures of the Music group (780-9) in the mark for scores. This has much to commend it, because it helps to solve the difficult question of shelving, upon which I have had little time to dwell. Most scores, being quartos or large octavos, demand wide shelving; most books *on* music being 12mos, need only ordinary shelving. In all this the D. C. fails: the Harvard classification gains, chiefly because of its adherence to the composer arrangements for scores. For small libraries book-dummies may serve for marks of separation, and be adequate for all ordinary needs. The moment, however, the collection begins to grow on the side of scores, the usefulness of dummies is much lessened.

A gift to the Brockton Public Library of a music collection containing over 100 scores, chiefly church music, brought home to me the advisability of an attempt to combine some of the advantages of the Harvard scheme with those of the D. C., which is there followed for the main scheme of classification, but with radical modifications, as made long ago and to excellent purpose, by a former librarian, Miss Myra F. Southworth, now librarian of the Public Library of Keene, N. H. The result of the modification was shown in the "Special list" for the Brockton Library *Bulletin* of last June and July, and by it has been gained, as I think, greater clearness and consistency in details and greater simplicity of notation, without disturbing the general scheme.

This modification of the D. C. may be tabulated as follows, the numbers being changed from 580-589, as marked in the *Bulletin*, to 780-789, for the sake of conformity with the older usage:

780 MUSIC, General works *on*. [As D. C., without subdivisions.]

- 781 THEORY. [As D. C., with insertion indicated below.]
- 782 DRAMATIC MUSIC, Works *on*.
- 782.1 to .5 Opera scores. [As D. C.]
- 782.6 Light and comic opera; opera bouffe.
- 782.7 Cantatas and operettas.
- 782.8 Pantomimes; masks; incidental music.
- 782.9 Opera Librettos (by original titles).
- 783 SACRED MUSIC, Works *on*.
- 783.1-9 Music, under subdivisions as D. C.
- 784 VOCAL MUSIC (secular), Works *on*.
- 784.1 Instruction and exercises; methods; schools; tonic sol-fa.
- 784.2 Collections—Solo and General.
- 784.3 Part-songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, etc.
- 784.4 Popular ballads; national songs, etc.
- 784.5 Negro minstrelsy; plantation songs.
- 784.6 College, society songs, etc.
- 784.7 Festivals.
- 784.8 Other.
- 784.9 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 785 INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Works *on*.
- 785.1-9 Music, under subdivisions as D. C.
- 786 PIANOFORTE AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Works *on*. [History, manufacture, etc.]
- 786.1 Instruction and exercises; methods.
- 786.2 Collections—Two hands (solo), including arrangements of orchestral works.
- 786.3 Four hands (duets) and more, including arrangements of orchestral works.
- 786.4 Dances and marches.
- 786.5 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 786.6 ORGAN, Works *on*. [History, building, etc.]
- 786.7 Instruction and Collections; organ methods and schools.
- 786.8 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 786.9 Cabinet Organ; melodeon, etc. [History, music, etc.]
- 787-789 STRINGED TO PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, as D. C.

From this modification it may be seen that the groups *Music* in general (780), *Sacred Music* (783), *Instrumental music* (785), and

the last three groups of *Stringed*, *Wind* and *Percussion instruments* (787-9) remain the same, the first group (780) having no subdivisions whatever. Under *Theory* (781), Canon and Fugue should be included with Counterpoint (781-4), and the reference in the D. C. Index should be enlarged accordingly.

Under the group *Dramatic music* (782), no separate provision having been made for Librettos, the subheadings *Comic and Satirical opera*, and *Opera bouffe*, are combined under (782.6); the subheadings which follow are pushed back one number (782.7, 782.8); the latter enlarged so as to read: *Pantomimes*, *Masks*, *Incidental music*, etc.; and *Librettos* placed last (782.9), with alphabetical arrangement by original title.

The group *Vocal Music* (784) is much changed, being made to include all works on secular vocal music, general and special, not books of instruction or method. The latter, being generally of distinct character and large size are placed next (784.1). With this subdivision ends the Works on vocal music, all the remaining subdivisions being used for vocal music itself: *Collections* (784.2 to 784.8, rearranged) and *Individual Song Composers* in one alphabetical group (784.9).

In this concentration of individual song composers into one group is shown a first application to the D. C. of the leading principle of the Harvard classification of scores, but this is still within the group Vocal music. Viewed from this standpoint, the D. C. subdivisions for vocal scores seem exasperatingly elaborate and superfluous. It is classification gone mad for no purpose. There is, to my mind, no gain whatever, from any standpoint, in spreading the secular songs of one composer over a half-dozen subdivisions, granting that he should write in as many forms. Better place them all together under one subdivision, even if the principle of grouping by Individual composers is carried no farther.

The next group to undergo considerable modification is *Piano and Organ* (786). Under this whole number are included Works on the Pianoforte (a better form) and Pianoforte Music, general and special, history, manufacture, form, etc. The first subdivisions (786.1) includes (as under 784.1) books on instruction and method. *Collections* of piano-

forte music take three more subdivisions (786.2 to 786.4). The next subdivision (786.5) marks another radical departure from the D. C. similar to that made under *Vocal Music*, by grouping together all Individual composers of pianoforte music, regardless of class.

The latter portion of this group is condensed from the D. C. for the *Organ*: Works about the instrument, history, building, etc. (786.6); *Instruction and Collections* (786.7) — a double group for the special reason that most books of instruction are virtually collections; *Individual Organ Composers* (786.8) and *Cabinet Organ*, etc. (786.9), as with the D. C.

Of the remaining groups under Music (787-789) it can now merely be said that their arrangement shows logical consistency at the expense of practical convenience. For the sake of the look on paper *Percussion Instruments* are given a whole number (789), which is then subdivided in the usual decimal way. It is indeed a pity that a large and important group like *Pianoforte Music* could not have had the benefit of the Harvard scheme of running numbers, say the whole of 786 and 787, with their decimal subdivisions; and that the relatively unimportant

group of Percussion Instruments might not have been relegated to a high dot, 789.91, for instance, which would be sufficient for every ordinary purpose. This is again a radical objection to many other portions of the D. C. Indeed, right within the D. C. it is possible to adopt the Harvard scheme of arrangement for *Individual Composers* with the slightest inconvenience, simply by thrusting back this tail-end group of *Percussion Instruments* to a high dot under the preceding group, *Wind Instruments*, and taking the released number (789) for the purpose, with the Cutter symbols for the Composer number.

After all existing schemes of shelf classification have been duly considered, there is opportunity, in my opinion, for the devising of a still more practicable and serviceable scheme than has yet appeared. When devised, it will probably be based upon figures, rather than letters, and combine the advantages of the Harvard scheme of running numbers with some indisputably possessed by the D. C. and with others possessed by the E. C. Co-operative cataloging is soon to be realized — the most important single step in the development of library science; co-operative shelf classification may follow in due course of time.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PEOPLE.*

BY AGNES HILLS, *Librarian Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library.*

THERE are moments when the reader of library journals and the attendant at the larger library conventions feels as though he had taken a long step backward in time — out of the reign of law into the reign of miracle, into a land where effect bears not the slightest relation to cause, and where two and two eternally make five. For the common school and the public library, in spite of their constant shriek of "Progress," are really perpetuating more outworn ideas than any other institutions. The librarian, like the teacher, associates almost exclusively with members of his own profession. He gets a little out of touch with the rest of the world; he forms part of a great mutual admiration society; and if he is at the head of a large

library and rarely comes into actual contact with the rank and file of the public, he is apt to think that the problems of his relations with them have all been practically solved. Such beliefs may be held quite honestly by people who administer their libraries by what the Christian Scientists call "absent treatment"; but librarians whom necessity or choice compels to face the public daily know better. They feel that after twenty years of immense library activity we have still much to learn in the art of dealing with the great careless kindly public whom it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

When a librarian sets out to see things for himself the first discovery he makes is the salutary one that the world does not precisely take librarians at their own valuation, and that the space they fill in it is not quite

* Read before Connecticut Library Association, at Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1901.

as large as that assigned to them by the library conventions. When the average American speaks of a public library, he almost invariably means a library building. If his town possesses a showy edifice, he boasts of its magnificent library. If it owns an admirable collection of books, admirably administered, but poorly housed, he tells you with shame that his town has no library worth speaking of. Women usually describe the woman librarian as a "walking cyclopædia." It is somewhat remarkable that the masculine librarian is never so cataloged, and indeed there is some reason to believe that the masculine librarian keeps out of the reach of women's clubs. It is, however, customary to describe him as a very smart man. Still, although the average American speaks well of his librarian, he has no definite or lofty ideals of librarianship, and in many places he probably would not be greatly scandalized if he suddenly found his public library conducted by the butcher or the baker, the milliner or the cook.

The librarian has always been told at school and library conventions that people are hungry for knowledge. Now people in general are not hungry for knowledge, and the proof of this lies in our tax-supported schools and libraries. A man who loves learning will get his heart's desire at any sacrifice. He does not wait until somebody comes along with a free school or a free library. When a subscription library is changed to a free library the best use of the new institution generally comes from those who cared enough for reading to subscribe to its predecessor. The great mass of the people regard the schools with indifference, take no interest in their management, and send their children to them chiefly because they are compelled. It would save an immense expenditure of that useless talk which is the greatest hindrance to practical work if it were once conceded that a new free library faces a public which, apart from what the library offers in the way of recreation, is equally, if not more, indifferent to it.

What have free libraries done for this indifferent public in the course of ten or twenty years? "Everything," answer the people with the missionary spirit, bent on establishing more and more free libraries. "Nothing," murmurs the pessimist with ever increasing

emphasis. "Both good and evil," answers the librarian who believes that the work he loves can bear the truth.

The great fortunes bestowed on library buildings are awakening inevitable jealousy and the world is beginning to ask somewhat insistently why after twenty years of library work in a given community fiction still swings between 60 and 70 per cent. in spite of the increase of women's clubs and similar organizations. And it wants to know why lists of popular books, furnished to various magazines by librarians themselves, show that the most popular novel is one and the same from Maine to California. That while the publishers are booming "Richard Carvel" the public in solid phalanx demand "Richard Carvel" at the libraries, and when "David Harum" is advertised as the greatest novel of the age the public cry out with one voice for "David Harum." There is no individual choice, no trying of the new comers by any literary standards. The public simply run along the grooves marked out for them by clever advertising like so many mechanical toys. And the pessimist says that all this is the librarian's fault, and he would be glad to learn why the librarian has not taught his patrons to love the great literature of the world.

The reason why women's clubs have added so little to the total circulation of solid books is easily given. In most women's clubs, only a small number of members really work, and much of their work is done with encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other reference books, of the use of which most of us are unable to keep statistics. Furthermore, most of these workers are women who used to read for self-improvement long before the days of federations, and so naturally became leaders in clubdom. Women's clubs have not greatly increased the amount of solid reading. They have simply changed its direction.

The charge of failure to popularize the great literature of the world is not quite so easily answered. At library conventions and through library journals the librarian is frequently commanded to feed his flock upon the heights of literature, though he is usually advised at the same time to obtain his own personal diet somewhere else. When a new library opens it is customary to announce that the feeding

of the said flock upon the said acclivities will be the librarian's lifework. Unfortunately, some eloquent speaker at the next library convention will probably direct him to do nothing of the sort, to let his patrons do as they please, and to give them anything they can find in the bookstores.

But what an amount of misconception it would save if we would all admit that the order of things is pretty fairly established, and a part of it seems to be that people with tastes for the highest literature are few and far between. Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Birrell and other writers whose culture is beyond reproach have done yeoman service to the cause of education by emphasizing the fact that a genuine appreciation of great literature must always be very rare—much rarer than the love of great music or of great plastic art. Professor Woodrow Wilson tells us that since the "general public" has taken to going to college the teaching of literature has been obliged to consist chiefly of setting people to count the words great writers use, and to note the changes they make in successive revisions; and so, he adds, "Degrees are made available for the large number of respectable men who can count and measure and search diligently."

The colleges have accepted modern conclusions and have frankly gone out of the miracle business. Why should not schools and libraries do the same?

But, although the educated librarian knows that he cannot supply his patrons with the sense of style, the keen ear for the music of verse, the passionate love of beauty and the vivid imagination with which their ancestors omitted to furnish them—his conscience is not wholly clear.

Outside of the great realms of imaginative literature lies a whole world of pure and wholesome books which even ten years ago almost everybody used to read gladly. Even now, perhaps, the majority of the people read them; but the taste for problem novels, morbid boneless books, and widely advertised trash grows apace. The librarian cannot honestly deny that some of this growth is due to the public library.

The trumpets have always given an uncertain sound, the race for popularity has been keen, and the librarian runs some obvious risks in letting the circulation of his library

fall below the average. Timid librarians who a few years ago were trying to prevent us from circulating many pleasant harmless books are now by a natural reaction throwing wide their doors and admitting almost everything. It takes some degree of personal courage to urge the exclusion of a book when you know that the library ten miles away has just put in twenty or thirty copies. But even on the lowest ground we shall do well to remember the central fact that public libraries are established for the education and uplifting of the people. It is our duty to maintain a certain standard in literature and morals in spite of the mistakes we shall inevitably commit. We are all too much afraid of what we are pleased to call "public opinion." An old librarian once said to a young one—"Why did you do such and such a thing?" The young librarian answered—"I did it in deference to public opinion." How large was the public opinion?" asked the elder. The other hesitated a moment, "Well, to tell the truth," he said, "it consisted of one noisy old gentleman who kept on writing to the newspapers." Real public opinion, if we could only get at it, is a thing we should all bow to reverently. It is the will of that vast majority of kindly sensible normal people who constitute the bulk of the patrons of a public library. It would be well for us to trust that larger public a little more in everything. It is surely on the side of the dignity and purity of the public library, and we may even rely upon its common sense for support if we persist in surrounding library business with ordinary business safeguards.

The great increase of reference work during the last few years in most public libraries is one of the few things over which the librarian can honestly and heartily rejoice. Most of the puzzles and problems of the neighborhood are brought to him for solution, and he can at least feel sure that he has made some solid conquests in the world of fact. The people who always delighted in good substantial books read still better books as his stores expand. Nevertheless he feels that more people ought to be interested in history, travel, biography, science,—in all the wonder and beauty of the world. The common school which offers its pupils a taste of nearly every kind of knowledge, rarely seems to give them enough of anything to make them wish for more.

A young girl came into a public library and asked for a book about worms because she had to teach the subject next morning. It was duly handed to her, "I don't want these," she said, "I want the worms that turn into butterflies." Then she added quite solemnly, "I don't know anything about the subject, but I know the proper methods of teaching it. *That* is the important thing." And a few days afterwards a little boy came into the same library with a penny picture of a cold flabby modern German madonna, and said to the librarian, "Will you please tell me if this is beautiful?" The librarian told him that she thought it hideous. "Oh, I'm so glad," said the child. "Teacher gave us each a picture and told us to live with it until we could see all its beauty, and I've lived with this for three weeks, and the more I look at it the homelier it seems to get." The librarian is often tempted to think that the secret of the indifference of the younger generation to everything but novels may lie somewhere in this direction. It seems fatally easy to spoil the whole range of interesting things, even with the best intentions. There seems to be no way of convincing libraries and schools that no amount of enthusiasm can take the place of knowledge, that elaborate methods never atone for ignorance, and that if the blind lead the blind the scriptural consequences usually follow. In many libraries the personal element is almost eliminated. The seeker after knowledge is confronted with lists of various kinds; if the lists fail, everything comes to an end. Now lists are very valuable in the hands of people who recognize their limitations; but they have all one radical defect. They "evaluate" the book, but they cannot evaluate the person who is to use it. Librarianship properly so called, as distinguished from the mere mechanical handing out of books, consists very largely in this fitting of the right book to the right person. We have been trying to evade this question of genuine librarianship for a good many years, and the results are not encouraging.

In fact, they are so little encouraging that there seems to be a growing tendency to leave adult readers to their fate, and to lay the whole stress of library effort upon the children. With this idea most of us are busily engaged in abolishing age limits, opening

children's rooms, and training children's librarians — largely along kindergarten lines. It is time to say firmly that the main business of a public library lies with grown people, for whom very little educational provision is made, and not with children who are expensively, if non-efficiently, cared for by the public schools. A visitor from a neighboring state once described the library of his native town as "the kind of library that made a man think tenderly of King Herod." It seems more than probable that a good many other libraries have recently induced their members to think tenderly of King Herod. An age limit is a stupid thing; but in towns of a certain kind, and where there is no prospect of a children's room it may be just as well to think carefully before abolishing it.

Separate rooms for children under 15 are in many respects desirable things; but they need to be conducted cautiously. If kindergarten features are made too prominent they will drive away the older children. Little children, who usually go to school far too early, are much better out in the air and sun than in the close atmosphere of a public room. There is always a temptation to encourage their presence because they look so pretty and charm the public; but it is really a cruel thing to do. Besides there does not seem to be any reason to think that we can essentially change the intellectual make-up of a child by getting hold of it very early. Work with children is not so easy as we fancy because we really know so little about them. A bright school-girl once said to a librarian, "The trouble with all you grown-up people is that although all of you have been there, so few of you can remember how it looked." The whole problem of library work with children lies in that bit of school-girl slang. We cannot put ourselves in the children's places and find out what they want. Of course, we all direct the reading of nice little people who read nice little books and possess cultivated fathers and mothers. Those delightful infants would probably continue to read and prosper if we and our libraries were non-existent. The children who present the problems are the normal boys and girls with no ancestors to help them, sprung from races that used hands instead of brains, often the first of their family to learn to read. The wisdom of going slowly in such

matters is shown by the excellent relations which have grown up naturally in many places between public libraries and public schools. A forced and formal alliance between teachers and librarians, such as has so often been proposed, would have resulted in grotesque consequences upon both sides. As it is now, those whom education and training have fitted for the task have learned to work together in the kindest unity. Those who are not ready for the work rarely undertake it, and the gain in honesty and efficiency is enormous.

Two things are necessary before we can do the educational work the public has a right to demand of us. The first is that we should persuade our friends of the schools really to teach children to read. As it is, too many children who leave school early are unable to pronounce ordinary English words or to grasp the meaning of very simple English sentences. They read English as many of us read French. They cannot follow a printed argument or understand a serious book, but they can tear out the plot from an exciting story, and read the columns of a sensational newspaper or fierce labor paper which is often in its way a model of style. Until these people learn to read, the library can do very little with them.

The second thing is that without prejudice to what may be called without irreverence the "ticket-office" ideal of librarianship, or the rights of the "business manager," we should find room, at least in the larger libraries, for men and women of broad education whose duty should be to meet the public and give them intelligent help. We have tried every possible mechanical device except librarianship by automatic figures; we have tested the principle of self-help by giving the public unrestricted access to the shelves; and yet we shall soon have to face the possibility of there being a singular contrast between our gorgeous American library buildings and the educational values for which they stand. Some of the best colleges in the country with their broad system of electives and their new ideal of the successful student as one who can best apply his learning to the practical uses of life, stand ready to give us the men and women we need. It would be a great service to the cause of public libraries if one of the older colleges, a college of schol-

arly traditions and unimpeachable standing, would establish a post-graduate course for intending librarians leading to a special degree. Except in regard to bibliography, such a course should not be technical. It should be merely designed to broaden and deepen the librarian's general culture. The training of men and women for the purely business side of library work should be left to the library schools, and the offices of business manager and librarian should be separated whenever possible. Place a man or woman of fine natural endowment and adequate training in a public library in actual contact with the people and the standard of the whole community would be raised. All that we have of best and noblest in American library work has been kept alive by a handful of book-loving men and women whose names we can all supply. The future of public libraries mainly depends upon our ability to attract more such scholarly enthusiasts to our ranks.

The old objections arise at once. People who spend money like water for every new appliance in the market, who advocate the utmost extravagance in buildings and furniture, loudly proclaim that highly educated assistants would demand such large salaries that they would bankrupt the libraries. It is not altogether a question of salaries. There are many occupations which people follow because they love them, knowing well that they can never bring them any but very moderate rewards. Is it not possible to imagine library work becoming so individual, so interesting and so varied that people may love it in much the same fashion? And, as a woman gently reminded the librarians who were discussing this question at Lake Placid, there are still left in the world people who love to serve.

The people who love to serve are forced to change the fashion of their service from age to age and to find new outlets for the helpful spirit within them. There is no better work than library work; none more worthy of the patience of a woman or the strength of a man. Finer and finer spirits must come to us as the years go on. The scholar will interpret books to men from the factory and the mine, and in the dreariest quarter of some crowded city little wolfish children may learn the meaning of life from a new St. Francis of Assisi.

SLAVIC transliteration: A FURTHER WORD.

It is encouraging to find in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL further discussion of "Slavic transliteration." Yet the article not only leaves room but makes room for still further discussion, although at the outset its author would cut from under our feet common ground, when he says, "It is absolutely impossible to devise a system of transliteration of Russian which will assign a constant equivalent to each letter, and at the same time give an English reader some notion of the correct pronunciation. . . . In such a case the only correct procedure is that of the committee, to adopt a consistent system [assign a constant equivalent to each letter], and let the pronunciation shift for itself." While recognizing the difficulties in the case, we insist that at every step our constant aim should be, even at the sacrifice of the "constant equivalent," to give the reader an approximate notion of the correct pronunciation.

If "the committee preserves consistency," it does not follow "Russian precedent in not distinguishing *e* from *ë*." In behalf of *ya* and *yu*, Mr. Noyes appeals to Mrs. Garnett's authority in her translation of Turgenev's works. For "Russian precedent" we cite Turgenev himself (with Mrs. G.'s transliteration in parenthesis). Turgenev writes: Алёна (Alyona), Алёша (Alyosha), Визъ-мёньковъ (Bizmyonkov), Серёга (Seryoga), Тютю-рёвъ (Tiutiurov [-rîdv]), Зёзя (Zyozya). And where Turgenev did not consider it necessary to mark the distinction, Mrs. G. has made it in these names: Березовка (Beryozovka), Губаревъ (Gubaryov), Королевъ (Korolyov), Михневъ (Mihnyov), Петръ (Piotr, "pron. P-yotr"), Фёдоръ (Fyodor [and] Fiodor), Роменъ (Romyon), Семень (Semyon), Семеновъ (Semyonov), Семеньчъ (Semyonitch), Семеновна (Semyonovna), Срепушка (Styopushka), Чернобай (Tchornobai), Чукчеулдзевъ (Tchuktcheulidzov [-dzîdv]).

The word "orel" (*orîol*) illustrates our need of the common ground of approximately correct pronunciation: Mr. Noyes rejects it; we think it essential. While we need not expect to indicate the various shades of closeness or openness of *e* or of *o*, to let an *o*-sound be represented by *e*, when it can be avoided, is too shiftless. Admitting for the moment that "*arytul*" is correct, we challenge the statement that *orel* "is hardly worse than 'orîol'." There seems to be much fear lest the latter shall be taken for that other bird, the *oriole*. There would be more reason for the fear if *orîol* had been written *oriole*. Doubtless it would be better to mark the accent (*orîol*), since the elementary fact that *ë* always bears the accent will not be known to the general reader; and knowledge of the place of the accent is (unconsciously) a guide to vowel quality: *e.g.*, if the first *o* in

orîol is supposed to be accented, it will be likely to be made close (and we shall have *oriole*); but if the second, then the first will be more indefinite in character, as becomes the unaccented *o* in Russian. But Mr. Noyes has adopted the erroneous method of representing this unaccented *o* by *a*. We need say no more of this than to quote the Russian scholar, Ia. Ia. Grot: "The generally accepted rule that *o* without the accent is pronounced *a* is incorrect; because, for example, the words *господа* [gospodà], *хорошо* [khoroshò], are not pronounced *гаспада* [gaspadà], *харамо* [kharashò]; in the first two syllables of the two words there is heard certainly not a pure *a*, but a middle sound between *a* and *o*." Besides, Mr. N. represents *ë* by "*yaw*." We should use *ø* for "*aw*" as being more open and (therefore) correct: compare English *pôle* (close *o* not found in Russian) with *pøl* (Russian accented *o*), which differs considerably from (English) *Paul*, *fall*. One more remark anent *ë*: in following the committee's plan, what shall we do with words spelled in two ways, as *лицѣ*, *лицо*; *Чернышѣвъ*, *Чернышовъ*? Here, perhaps, the transliteration must shift, instead of the pronunciation!

"Consistency" to the winds, if necessary! For we need *ie* (*ÿ*) to represent *e*, *u* at the beginning of words and syllables. After a consonant in the same syllable we would use *e* to represent both, whether accented or not. Mr. Noyes's Bohemian "*ë*" would puzzle the "unlearned reader." And in "scientific works" any system may be adopted with an appropriate key.

The committee, having used *y* to represent *u*, had very good reason for not making *ya*, *yu* stand for *я*, *ю*. Here is a chance for the "constant equivalent" which is so desirable whenever attainable: *y* is not needed anywhere else; *i* (*ÿ*) is quite sufficient, and seems equally unambiguous. Without preconceived notions the "unlearned reader" is quite as likely to say Rye-azan when the word has *y* as when spelled with *i*—and far the least likely when it is spelled Rîazan. Mr. Noyes's remark about Mrs. Garnett's use of *ya* and *yu* (*ye*, *yi*, *yo* might be added) is far too general. We find Sophia (Софья), Varia (Варя), both Maria and Marya (Марья), etc. And it is noticeable that toward the end of her long and successful task she somewhat changed her transliteration for the better, in this particular and in others; *e.g.*, Васильевичъ (Vassilievitch, for -yevitch), Онѣгинъ (Oniegin, for Onye-), Афанасьичъ (Afanasiitch, for -syitch), Праксовья (Praskovia), Тютюрёвъ (Tiutiurov, for Tyutyurov [-rîdv]), Григорьевичъ (Grigorievitch, for -yevitch), Телѣгинъ (Teliegin, for Telye-); and examples of *y* (instead of *i*) for *u*: Пузырицынъ (Puzyritsin—one *y* and one *i*), Миловъ (Mylov), Бублицынъ (Bublitsyn). Sometimes Mrs. G. makes *e* at the beginning of a syllable a diphthong (which it always is): *e.g.*, Евгенийъ (Yevgeny), Егоръ (Yegor), Ермолай (Yermolai)

Евсеевъ (Yevseyev — a double example, which, if rendered Evseev, according to the committee's plan, would probably be called Evsif by the "unlearned reader"), Евстигный (Yevstigney); and sometimes a simple vowel, as Ефремъ (Efrem), Евграфъ (Evgraf). (y is sometimes called a consonant, but never properly: the weak element of the diphthong *ai* is no more a vowel than that of *ai* ["ya"].)

When Mr. N. takes a deeper look into Mrs. G.'s work, he will find her authority mostly opposing his claims.

Mr. Noyes says: "The committee is certainly right in transliterating *v* by *y*." One good reason why *y* is *not* right is given above: *u* has preempted it. And when he refers to "Greek upsilon," he is more Greek than the Greeks: in Dal and other Russian dictionaries all words spelled formerly with *v* are now entered and defined under the spelling *u*, with only a reference from the *v* form. Besides, this appeal to Greek derivation introduces a new and distracting element into the discussion. Shall we, forsooth, make *ph* stand for *φ*, and *th* for *θ*? Certainly, with just as good reason!

J. S. S.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
Dec. 30, 1901.

INFORMATION-DESK WORK AT PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY.

From Annual Report of the Library, in Pratt Institute Monthly, December.

THE "information desk" was established as a regular feature of the library Nov. 1 [1900]. It had previously been tried in our old quarters, and last year in the spring, with students in charge—just enough to show that in proper hands it could be made a most important factor in our work. Miss Winifred L. Taylor, who was called from Freeport, Illinois, to help us make the experiment, had had twelve years' experience as volunteer librarian of the town library, helping to select books for purchase and to guide people in their choice of reading. She had afterwards for years been a member of the library board. Miss Taylor was left entirely to her own devices as to clerical work, as we wished her to feel that she could have time to supply the wants that she herself might perceive in the way of lists, etc. The experiment has been tried for seven months and a half, and has confirmed us fully in our belief in the value of an information-desk for the giving not only of information but of help and counsel. Of course, the class chiefly benefited is young people. Those who have been transferred from the children's department have carried a line of introduction to the desk and made the acquaintance of the

main library under good auspices. Young men and women also have not been slow to avail themselves of its help, as well as persons new to the library and unacquainted with the necessary forms. The feelings and perplexities of the public with regard to certain customs and regulations have found voice and a sympathetic hearing, and many misunderstandings have been corrected, mistakes rectified, and the reasons of certain procedures made clear. For all this work, time is a most necessary element, and in the hands of a judicious assistant produces results well worth its expenditure.

To go into some detail as to results, we may perhaps use Miss Taylor's own account of some parts of the work accomplished. In January she says: "A number of boys and girls have been transferred from the children's room and many others have begun taking books for the first time. I have taken these young people one by one, and taught them how to consult the printed lists and the card-catalog, explaining all their cabalistic signs. I have assisted them in making out their first lists of a dozen numbers or more, representing a variety of authors; through this list of twelve books by different authors they have the groundwork for selections of fifty or sixty books or more. In making out these first lists with the boys, I omit the Henty, Ellis and Munroe books, as they all know these authors, and aim to enlarge their circle and to call their attention to writers of whom they know nothing. The boys and girls usually pay strict attention and so begin the use of the library intelligently. I have assisted a number of persons who, not being able to get the latest books, have seemed at sea in the matter of selection, helping them to make out fresh call-slips with the numbers of books not so greatly in demand. I think the public are appreciative of the fact that there is some one in the room whose time is entirely at their service. A number of persons, in conversation at this desk, have seemed for the first time to realize the relation of literature to character, and in some cases of which we know have extended our work beyond the library by themselves undertaking the guidance of the reading of younger persons, coming back occasionally for consultation. Students of music and art, deeply interested in their subject, but quite unaware that it had a literature, have been introduced to the theory, history, and biography of art and music."

In February Miss Taylor reports:

"I notice in looking through the shelves that many of the Ellis books are in, and that Tomlinson is gaining in popularity. I also hear much less regret expressed for the absent Oliver Optic and Alger, and more opinions to the effect that the Henty books are all very much alike. Some of the boys are beginning to take out a second book, the 'not

fiction,' and that gives a chance to get them interested in fresh lines. My list of books for this purpose is very popular." "I find my book-lists a very great convenience, but experience convinces me that to hand even a most carefully selected list to any individual and to expect him to get just what he wants from it is like sending a sick man into a drug-store and telling him to help himself, that every bottle on the shelves is good for something. One must study the symptoms before recommending either book or remedy. . . . I know of perhaps twenty novels—aside from the standard series of fiction—which have a certain quality of all-round, bright mediocrity, novels of a certain indefinable social standing, that I feel safe in recommending to the average reader; these, of course, are books with no marked peculiarity either in the subject or the manner of treatment, or in the characteristic of the writer—stories of steady movement and plenty of light and shade. A good, romantic love-story seems to appeal to all readers."

THE QUESTION OF FICTION READING.

THE *New York Times Saturday Review*, in a recent issue, called attention to the reduction of the circulation of fiction, 24 per cent., that has taken place at the City Library of Springfield, Mass., in the four years of J. C. Dana's administration of that library. This was commented upon as a matter of interest and significance; and the article was followed, in the issue for Dec. 28, by a symposium on "Readers of fiction," from the librarian's point of view, containing contributions from Herbert Putnam, H. J. Carr, Dr. Canfield, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, A. E. Bostwick, J. L. Whitney, F. M. Crunden, W. E. Foster, Miss C. M. Hewins and J. K. Hosmer.

Perhaps the most suggestive contribution is that of Mr. Putnam, who states, first, that he is "not clear as to the necessity of reducing the circulation"; and second, that fiction circulation statistics might be usefully differentiated by class or value, as proposed by Mr. Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia. He adds: "There is, however, a demand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. No free library can meet it adequately, and the attempt to meet it is an expense and annoyance to the reader and expense and burden to itself. In the Boston Public Library, under my administration, we commonly bought each year 25 or 30 copies of about 200 current novels. We had 65,000 cardholders. The chance for any particular cardholder to secure one of the 30 copies was, therefore, in effect infinitesimal. As a rule, he did not in

fact secure it. But finding the book in the catalog he applied for it, his application had to be handled by the various attendants, and, if made through the branches, by the delivery wagon also. It went back to him marked 'out,' and his labor and that of the officials was to no purpose. This process was repeated with thousands of slips from thousands of readers, of whom not one in a thousand could be successful.

"The free library cannot supply the demand for current novels 'hot from the press.' In professing to supply it the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for service really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the end in popular esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication.

"They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication.

"As to the reading public: The expenditure of a few cents will secure some of the best of the current fiction in magazines and newspapers. The remainder of the demand should, in my opinion, properly be met by subscription libraries."

Suggestion from others as to ways and means of reducing fiction reading include references to the "duplicate collections" of new books for which a small fee is charged; calling attention to generous supplies of interesting works of travel, biography, history, science, etc.; issue of special reading lists; the two-book method; and the sifting out of novels of inferior quality. Mr. Crunden says: "Keep novels in the background. Advertise and push other books. All lists are made more valuable by annotation. Get them into the hand of readers in various ways. We reduced the demand for Mrs. Southworth about 75 per cent. in five or six months by placing in every volume of hers issued a call slip containing 20 titles of a little better novels. These lists should be in form available for use as call slips. All this is simply adopting the advertising methods of the publishers, which create the enormous call for new novels. People ask for what they hear about, whether books, or soap, or medicine. Let them hear about the books you desire them to read."

Dr. Hosmer deprecates the suggestion that librarians should serve as censors of the public reading "except in a very limited way," and adds: "Novels as a class I by no means condemn. Like food and drink, they may be abused and indulged in excessively. People are foolish about them; but people themselves, not libraries, must cure the folly. We can do a little; the two-card system is some check. We can advise, if we can gain the confidence of our public. Certainly we should discriminate in selecting."

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF
CONGRESS.

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, furnishes gratifying evidence of the advance made toward the ideals of efficiency and public service set forth by Mr. Putnam when he assumed charge of the national library three years ago. It is presented in two parts, in one handsome volume, the first dealing with the year's record of activity, and the second setting forth the historical development, present organization, resources and methods of the library. Accessions for the year are given as 76,481 books and pamphlets, 19,341 manuscripts, 4308 maps and charts, 16,950 pieces of music, 21,455 prints, and 2328 volumes in the law library. The total number of books and manuscripts contained in the collection is recorded as 1,071,647. There were 832,370 visitors to the library building; and to the 112,804 readers who made use of the main reading room there were issued 401,512 volumes. The highest number of volumes issued in one day was 2932.

Results of the efforts made for systematic development are now beginning to be more clearly apparent. Mr. Putnam says: "The past four years, in particular the past two, have seen the collections, formerly indiscriminate, divided into certain main groups and in large part arranged and digested; most of these groups conveniently located; and the physical equipment and personal service appropriate to each determined, and in part provided. They have been determined also, and initiated in each group, a system of classification which not merely recognizes present contents but provides elastically for future development; and catalogs which, also elastic, when brought to date will exhibit adequately the collections as they stand and be capable of expansion without revision. The larger appropriations of the past four years have enabled the imperfections in the collections themselves in a measure to be remedied. Particular progress has been made in the completion of standard sets and bibliographies, which are the tools of the classifier and cataloger, and guides in selection; and considerable progress in the acquisition of miscellaneous material important to serious research, but impossible of acquisition with the small funds formerly available."

The administrative force, although increased by 26 appointments, was not brought up to the strength recommended in the previous report. It is pointed out that, owing to this, "too much of the time of \$1500 employes is now diverted to the revision of work of the \$600 and \$700 employes," and it is urged that the force be increased by additional catalogers and "certain assistants in the Copyright Office, whose salaries will be reimbursed by the receipts of the office."

Strong recommendation is made that the salary of \$3000 a year, which is paid to the chiefs of four divisions in the library, should be paid to at least three others. One of these is the post of head of the Division of Manuscripts, a position left vacant for more than a year, and which Mr. Putnam frankly states that he cannot fill "until the salary is put upon a reasonable basis." At present the salary is but \$1500, "the salary of an ordinary clerk in the government employ"; while it is pointed out that the sum recommended "is but the salary paid to a professor in a minor college for work involving no greater learning, no administrative duties, less consecutive attention, longer vacations, and many incidental privileges." The importance of properly developing this department is emphasized:

"There is no division in the library more important in its possible service to historical research than the Division of Manuscripts. There is none in whose conduct thorough, authoritative scholarship is more necessary. It is to this division particularly (as to the Division of Prints) that gifts must be attracted; the expert judgment must be there to attract them. The material bought has not, like most printed matter, a normal or standard market value. Each lot, being unique, is sold for the most that it will bring. Only expert judgment can determine for the library the fair limit to be paid; for to determine this means not merely to know the market in general, but to estimate justly the value of the particular manuscript to history and the loss to the library if its purchase be foregone. The chief of this division, among other qualifications, must have academic training, facility in at least a half dozen languages, a knowledge of political and literary history, a thorough and precise knowledge of American history, a discriminate knowledge of 'original sources,' a considerable knowledge of paleography, and familiarity with the character and conduct of the manuscript collections in other libraries and in the archive offices abroad as well as in this country."

There is a notable increase in the accessions to the library, owing to the more generous appropriation, which "has enabled progress to be made in the completion of sets and in the acquisition of standard material," although to a degree that is still much below what is requisite. Gifts have been more numerous than previously. It is noted that the library has never received a gift of money, and Mr. Putnam adds:

"The library can indeed hope to attract gifts only by three means: First, by a building which will house them safely and commodiously—this it has. Second, by administration which will safeguard them and render them useful—this it is developing. Third, by considerable expenditures of its own in the acquisition of material which will bring the material given into honorable company and

will attract notice to it by increasing the reputation of the general collection. These expenditures it must be prepared to make. All three of these factors have operated in the case of the British Museum. Priceless collections have come to it by gift. They have come largely for the distinction of association and service with a collection already the most distinguished in the world, made so by the direct effort of the government."

Special attention is given to the collection of Oriental literature, based upon the collection of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and developed by gifts of oriental books from Hon. W. W. Rockhill, which "now numbers over 9500 volumes and pamphlets, and is understood to be, in certain directions, the most important in the United States. It justifies a separate division for its custody and administration, and expenditure for its suitable development."

Important purchases in the various departments are noted, and there is appended to the report a "Select list of recent purchases," covering 71 pages and over 700 titles, classified and annotated. The work of developing the document collection has made marked progress, when it is considered that the Division of Documents was only organized in July, 1900. There are many gaps in the collection, even among publications of the United States government, the law providing for distribution to the library having been formerly defective. Effort is also being made to establish a uniform system for the receipt of state documents, and reference is made to the recent joint resolution of the Virginia General Assembly, providing for the regular supply of state documents to the national library. The additions of important manuscript material are also fully noted.

In the Catalogue Division, in addition to the development of the system of printed cards for libraries—already familiar to readers of the *JOURNAL*—and the handling of current work, the entire section of American history and description (some 25,000 volumes) has been reclassified according to the new scheme of arrangement and notation. The sections next to be dealt with are British history and topography, and the political and social sciences. The printed catalog card plans are fully described, and in conclusion Mr. Putnam says:

"There are many difficulties of detail, and the whole project will fail unless there can be built up within the library a comprehensive collection of books, and a corps of catalogers and bibliographers adequate in number and representing in the highest degree (not merely in a usual degree, but in the highest degree) expert training and authoritative judgment. But the possible utilities are so great; they suggest so obvious, so concrete a return to the people of the United States for the money expended in the maintenance of

this library; and the service which they involve is so obviously appropriate a service for the National Library of the United States, that I communicate the project in this report as the most significant of our undertakings of this first year of the new century."

During the year covered the publications of the library have included four noteworthy volumes: The "Union list of periodicals, etc.," "Check list of American newspapers," "List of maps of America," and "Calendar of Washington manuscripts," in addition to many varied topical lists and special reference lists.

The reading-room for the blind was largely attended, there being an increase in the number of blind visitors of 560 over the preceding year. For this constituency 188 readings were given by 190 volunteer readers, and there were 45 musicales.

The matter of Sunday opening is again brought up, and its desirability emphasized. The extra administrative cost involved is set at \$13,000 a year, and the public benefit of this privilege is regarded as very important. It is pointed out that "the Sunday opening of libraries and museums is now so general that the application to a particular institution has ceased to be discussed as a question of utility, much less as a religious question, but purely as a question of local need and of pecuniary ability. Compulsory Sunday labor is not involved. In the Library of Congress, as generally elsewhere, the provision would be for a 'special service.' This might consist, in part at least, of week-day employees, but only at their own solicitation, for extra pay; and in no case would any employee serving during the week be permitted to work *every* Sunday, nor more than four hours of *any* Sunday.

"The Sunday use would not be trivial. Experience of other libraries proves it to be superior in orderliness and in seriousness to the week-day use. It would be in part by visitors from out of town, to whom now every Federal institution in Washington, save the Zoological Park, is closed from Saturday evening till Monday morning; it would be in part by the men whose profession is in books, but whose week-day hours are occupied with routine research within their respective bureaus; it would be in part by employees in the Executive Departments who are interested in serious reading, and it would be in a large degree by men and women whose week-day hours must be devoted to the mere business which is their livelihood and the work-day evenings to mere physical recuperation, and whose only opportunity for cultivation comes on Sunday."

The report of the Register of Copyrights forms appendix 2. The total number of entries during the year was 92,351, of which 83,813 were titles of works by residents of the United States; the total fees for these entries were \$50,444.50. The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright

law amounted to 162,283, a gain of 20,839 over the preceding year; of these 7746 are classified as "books proper," 5770 as "miscellaneous articles," entered under the term "book," 9010 as newspaper and magazine articles, 17,702 as periodicals, and 16,709 as musical compositions. The "Catalogue of title entries" has been improved by the addition of a complete volume index. A careful statement is given of the exact status of the current work of the office, and of the progress made in handling material received prior to July 1, 1897. Mr. Solberg calls attention to the need of new copyright legislation, and as a first step in that direction recommends the codification of copyright laws by a special commission appointed by Congress.

Part 2 of the report covers some 200 pages and is practically an historical, descriptive and explanatory manual of the library; illustrated with plans and numerous views. It opens with a statement of the staff organization, recording the librarians who have held office since the inception of the library. Then follows a compact and interesting historical sketch of the library since its beginning, prepared by Mr. Hutcheson, superintendent of the reading-room; its constitution, and functions as thereby defined; a general review of the organization, scope and methods of every department, including Smithsonian Division, Law library, and Copyright Office; a full presentation of the character and status of the present collections; a statement of the equipment and administration of the building and grounds; and appendixes giving the last appropriations act, record of library publications, list of foreign depositories, and form of application for appointment.

It is stated that this section of the report may form the basis of a manual to be issued separately later, but its inclusion in the librarian's report is most welcome, as it makes practicable a clearer understanding of the conditions upon which present work and future plans are based. Especially informing is the review of the extent and character of the collection—books, pamphlets, documents and manuscripts. The general collection of books and pamphlets, "aggregating (without duplicates) three-quarters of a million volumes," is reported as almost completely representative of American literature of the past 30 years, and fairly representative for earlier years. The most notable items in rare Americana and other special classes are noted, and the total number of works in the various classes are stated.

It will be seen that the report as a whole is admirably representative of the past, present and possible future of the national library, and is a contribution of permanent interest and value to its annals. It will command the attention not only of librarians, but of all those who are interested in the development of American scholarship and literary research.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

THE report of the Superintendent of Documents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, just issued, gives statistics of the distribution of government publications as follows: Received from all sources 750,495 documents, of which 579,510 came from the Government Printing Office and 34,453 from libraries; 689,812 documents were distributed and sold, of which 257,945 were sent to designated depository libraries, being an average of 527 documents to each library. Since the establishment of the Document Office in 1895 the distribution to depositories has increased over 500 per cent. Mr. Ferrell observes: "To many libraries the receipt of 527 documents, more than half of which are large bound volumes, is embarrassing. A few depositories have already been dropped at their own request, having no available room for documents, while others have asked permission to select such as they find most useful. I have not yet found it practicable to comply with such requests because of the great increase in labor and bookkeeping involved. It is only a question of time, however, until something must be done that will enable librarians to select documents most useful to their patrons."

During the year the chief publications of the office included current issues of the *Monthly Catalogue*, the "Document catalogue" of the 54th Congress, second session, and an index to the Senate document 270, 56th Congress (report on food furnished to troops in Cuba and Porto Rico).

There is much unfinished work on hand. The "Document catalogue" for the first, second, and third sessions of the 55th Congress; the "Document index" for the first session of the 56th Congress; and Part 2 of the new check list relating to the documents of the 15th to the 52d Congress, are among the most important publications in process of printing, and copy for the "Document index" for the second session of the 56th Congress is substantially finished.

The report touches upon several points in which amendment of existing practice is needed. It is suggested that "the public would be much better served if the Public Printer were authorized to print, upon the requisition of this office, extra editions of documents whenever required for sale. There has been some opposition to this proposition, however, on the theory that it would place the government in the position of competing with the regular private book trade. In my judgment there is no reason whatever for apprehension upon that ground. I have never heard of a private firm undertaking to reprint a government publication for gain with but one exception." As the law now stands, 250 copies or less of any document may be

ordered, if the price be deposited with the Public Printer before publication; but it is practically impossible for anyone not possessed of advance information to take advantage of this provision. "A transaction occurred recently which caused much adverse criticism, yet it was strictly in accord with the provisions. The editor of the report of a government commission knowing, by virtue of his position, when the document would go to press, and also knowing that no copies would be printed for free distribution, except to a limited number of libraries, ordered an extra number of copies, which he offered to sell at a price greatly in excess of their cost to him. While there was legally nothing wrong about it, it should be impossible for such a transaction to take place." Mr. Ferrell recommended that this section of the printing act be abolished, and that instead the Superintendent of Documents be authorized to order extra copies of documents when needed for sale. The limitation of the sale of documents to not more than one copy to the same person should also be abolished. Duplication in the distribution of documents is referred to at some length, and the most effective remedy is thought to be in securing greater uniformity in printing and binding. Mr. Ferrell says, "The chief desire of every librarian and of every person who has occasion to use the public documents is, that each and every copy of a document shall have the same title-page and back title," and he gives examples of the confusion wrought by the present practice of issuing the same publication in various differing forms. He adds:

"Remedial legislation which will abolish such a system as I have described would result in three very important reforms in the printing and binding and distribution of documents:

"First. The annual reports and other Executive publications will be excluded from the Congressional numbered series of documents; and every copy of a document will bear the same inscription on the back and the same title page.

"Second. The issue of but one edition of a document, uniform as to back title, title-page and binding, will enable the Public Printer to deliver any document as soon as printed for distribution to those entitled to it.

"Third. Duplication will be greatly reduced, both to individuals and to libraries.

"Having given the subject a great deal of consideration during the past four years, I am satisfied that the only practical reform is to abolish the practice of printing the annual reports and miscellaneous publications of the Executive Departments and offices as numbered Congressional documents."

The Public Documents Library now contains 38,982 v. and 5934 maps, being an increase of 6965 v. and 907 maps during the year.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1902.

W. F. Yust, *New York State Library, in Albany Argus, Dec. 29.*

THE summary of legislation for 1901, which is now being published by the New York State Library, will contain a specially large amount of material on libraries. In the report of the Public Libraries Division it covers 106 laws in 31 states and Oklahoma territory. Thirteen local acts of New York state are included and one of Illinois. Thirty-nine laws were enacted by the central states, the North Atlantic division coming next with 30. Much of this legislation aims at the extension of the use of existing libraries, co-operation between municipalities and the formation of new libraries in small towns, school and rural districts. Cities and library boards are given greater freedom of action in the establishment and management of libraries; special appropriations are large and in six states the maximum tax limit has been raised.

Eight states passed acts general or comprehensive in scope. Washington has followed the New York law very closely, Pennsylvania, those of Massachusetts and New Jersey. At the time the laws were passed by their respective legislatures, Idaho had no free circulating library, and Delaware but three. The California law has a special feature, making it obligatory on town and city authorities to establish a public library on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. This corresponds to that section of the New York law which provides that whenever 25 taxpayers shall so petition the question shall be voted on at the next election. In California the ordinance may be repealed, however, on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters and the library disestablished. In New York, on the other hand, a library once established by public vote or action or school authorities can be abolished only by a majority vote at two successive annual elections. The Indiana law is also mandatory, if a certain amount is raised for library purposes by popular subscription. The Oregon act fixes the maximum tax limit at one-fifth mill, which will give an income so small as to make the law almost prohibitive for all but a few large cities.

In several states co-operation was encouraged for the smaller and poorer municipalities. In Maine, towns may unite to form public libraries or may appropriate money to secure the free use of libraries in adjoining towns and receive annually from the state a duplicate amount equal to 10 per cent. of such appropriation. In Pennsylvania, cities under 100,000 and school districts and incorporated library associations therein may co-operate to erect and maintain free public libraries. In Wisconsin, townships, villages and cities may give financial aid to libraries

free for their use located in neighboring places. Aiding such libraries is also to entitle them to a voice in their government.

Separate laws providing for school libraries were passed in Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota and North Carolina. In the latter state, if \$10 is raised by subscription for a rural school library, \$10 shall be added by the county superintendent of schools and \$10 by the state board of education. The amount thus brought together is to form a nucleus for the purchase of books. Pennsylvania has supplemented her law relating to central free public libraries established by school districts, so that they may be divided and distributed among the schools of the respective districts. In Indiana, school trustees in cities of 15,000 are given power to issue bonds for library buildings.

County libraries also came in for consideration. It is interesting to note that these were provided for in the constitution of Indiana as early as 1816. No less than six acts were passed between 1818 and 1852 for their organization and management in that state. But only a few of these libraries still remain. The Wyoming law, passed in 1886, authorized the levy of an annual tax of one-eighth to one-half mill for county libraries. An amendment aiming to make it more effective was passed in February last. Nevertheless, Cincinnati and Van Wert, Ohio, are each claiming the distinction of priority in the matter of inaugurating the county library movement as a result of laws passed in 1898. This year Wisconsin passed a bill, one section of which is practically a copy of the Ohio law. It allows permanent county libraries to be established and maintained by a board of library directors. . . .

State library commissions were created in Idaho, Washington, Delaware and Nebraska. Acts for enlarging their powers, duties and funds were passed in seven other states. This is also a somewhat recent phase of library work, Massachusetts making the beginning in 1890. At present there are commissions in 20 states. Unsuccessful efforts to establish them were made this year in Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota. This is the third defeat in Illinois, where the State Library Association has been working since 1895 for the passage of such an act. In South Dakota, even though no appropriation was asked, one member of the Assembly moved to amend the title to read "A bill to provide employment for idle people." The commission was to consist of the state superintendent of education, the secretary of the State Historical Society and the librarian of the State University. In each of these states new efforts will be made at the next session of the legislature.

The Pennsylvania commission secured an annual appropriation of \$1750. It has been in operation since 1899, but has had to de-

pend on private sources for its funds. The Georgia commission, although established in 1897, is now the only one receiving no state aid, the enabling act specifying that the commission shall be of no expense whatever to the state.

Tennessee also passed a law establishing a state library commission, but its only function will be to have charge of the state library and select the librarian. The latter task has hitherto fallen to the Legislature and has been for years one of the important events of the session. At the last election of a librarian there was a deadlock among the gallant solons for several days, owing to the irresistible charms of rival lady candidates.

The large number of acts relating to state libraries indicates to some extent the growing change in ideas concerning their function. Originally consisting almost entirely of law books and intended only for the use of the Legislature and state officers, they are gradually coming to be regarded as the proper center of the library interests of the state. The view is also gaining ground that the library commission of a state should be identical with the governing body of the state library as in the case in New York state and in Ohio. New Hampshire has accordingly passed a law whereby its library commission and the trustees of the state library are to be gradually consolidated, leaving only three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be from one political party.

New York state added to her statutes a very important one relating to gifts and bequests. After 25 years from the date of a gift for educational purposes the Supreme Court may administer the property without a literal compliance with the terms of the donor, but in such a manner as will most effectually accomplish the general purpose of the gift.

Among the minor acts also there are several of considerable interest. California has made the mutilation of books in libraries a misdemeanor, formerly a felony. Missouri declares it unlawful for a person related to any director on the library board to be employed in the library. The North Carolina Legislature has required a separate place to be fitted up in the state library for negroes. In Idaho, where teachers have heretofore been devoting 30 minutes per week to teaching pupils kindness toward one another and all living creatures, they are now instead to give one hour a week to systematically reviewing the works of the school library. Washington, in creating a library commission, weakens an otherwise excellent law with the senseless provision that the secretary must be a woman.

Although there are competent authorities in almost every state who might be consulted with profit and in spite of excellent laws that might serve as models, such blunders are repeated annually. One of this year's local acts of New York permits the

council of Cohoes to expend for the maintenance of a public library not over \$2500 annually. When this amount becomes insufficient further legislation will be necessary to allow for ordinary growth and development. The enabling acts for libraries at Johnstown, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers have similar defects. The consideration of these and other errors led the New York State Library Association committee on legislation in their last report to suggest that it would be to the interests of both trustees and founders of libraries to submit all proposed special legislation to the state library department for suggestions with regard to careful wording. Some special legislation could thus be made more satisfactory and others avoided altogether.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN 1901.

DURING the year just closed the amount of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions for the establishment or development of American libraries reached the immense total of \$13,813,000. This sum was distributed among 153 places in 33 states, Porto Rico, Canada and British Columbia, the largest individual items being \$5,000,000 for branch libraries in New York City, \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for the same purpose, and a like sum for the endowment of the Carnegie libraries of Braddock, Duquesne and Homestead, in Pennsylvania. A record of these gifts, so far as they have been reported, are here given; but it is probable that this is not entirely comprehensive of minor gifts, that have not received public notice. In some cases Mr. Carnegie's offers have not been accepted by the communities receiving them; thus, Easton, Pa., voted to decline the \$50,000 offered for a library building, owing to the maintenance fund required; at Grand Rapids, Mich., an offer of \$100,000 from Mr. Carnegie was later withdrawn in view of the almost simultaneous offer of \$150,000 from a former citizen of the town; and in several cases the acceptance of Carnegie gifts is still pending, owing to reluctance or inability to meet the conditions imposed. These conditions are the familiar ones that the city shall provide a site, and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the Carnegie gift. These conditions have been seldom waived, the gifts of \$500 to a school library in Staten Island, \$1000 to the Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries, \$5000 to the New York Press Club for books, and \$5000 for the Skene Memorial Library at Griffin's Corners, N. Y., being about the only exceptions in the past year's record. The record is as follows:

Aberdeen, S. D.	\$15,000	Madison, Ind.	\$20,000
Akron, O.	70,000	Madison, Wis.	75,000
Alameda, Cal.	35,000	Mankato, Minn.	40,000
Atlanta, Ga. (additional)	20,000	Marion, Ind.	50,000
Aurora, Ill.	50,000	Mattoon, Ill.	20,000
Austin, Minn.	12,000	Miles City, Mont.	10,000
Beloit, Wis.	25,000	Moline, Ill.	37,000
Bloomington, Ill.	15,000	Montclair, N. J.	30,000
Braddock, Duquesne and Homestead Carnegie libs., Pa.	1,000,000	Montgomery, Ala.	50,000
Burlington, Vt.	50,000	Montreal, Can.	150,000
Canandaigua, N. Y.	10,000	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,000
Cañon City, Colo.	10,000	Muncie, Ind.	50,000
Canton, N. Y.	30,000	Nashville, Tenn.	100,000
Canton, O.	50,000	Neenah, Wis.	10,000
Carbondale, Pa.	25,000	New Rochelle, N. Y.	25,000
Carrollton, Ill.	10,000	New York City	5,000,000
Catskill, N. Y.	20,000	New York Press Club	5,000
Charleston, Ill.	18,000	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	75,000	Norristown, Pa.	50,000
Centralia, Ill.	15,000	Norfolk, Va.	50,000
Charlotte, N. C.	25,000	Norwalk, Ct.	20,000
Charlottesville, W. Va.	20,000	Nyack, N. Y.	15,000
Chatham, N. Y.	15,000	Oncida, N. Y.	11,000
Clinton, Ia.	30,000	Ottawa, Can.	100,000
Clinton, Mass.	25,000	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1,000
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,000	Paducah, Ky.	35,000
Collingwood, Ontario, Can.	10,000	Pekin, Ill. (additional)	5,000
Conneaut, O.	100,000	Pembroke, Ontario, Can.	10,000
Cornell College, Ia.	40,000	Pensacola, Fla.	15,000
Covington, Ky. (additional)	35,000	Perth Amboy, N. J.	20,000
Crawfordsville, Md.	25,000	Peru, Ind.	25,000
Cumberland, Md.	25,000	Phoenixville, Pa.	20,000
Danville, Ill.	40,000	Port Jervis, N. Y.	30,000
Davenport, Ia.	25,000	Portland, Ind.	15,000
Decatur, Ill.	60,000	Portsmouth, O.	50,000
Detroit, Mich.	750,000	Revere, Mass.	20,000
Elkhart, Ind.	35,000	Radine, Wis.	50,000
Elwood, Ind.	25,000	Redwing, Minn.	15,000
Fargo, N. D.	20,000	Richmond, Va.	100,000
Fort Scott, Kan.	15,000	Riverside, Cal.	20,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	75,000	Rockford, Ill.	60,000
Freeport, Ill.	30,000	St. Cloud, Minn.	25,000
Fresno, Cal.	30,000	St. Johns, N. F.	50,000
Galesburg, Ill.	50,000	St. Joseph, Mo.	25,000
Gloversville, N. Y.	25,000	St. Louis, Mo.	1,000,000
Goshen, Ind.	25,000	San Francisco, Cal.	750,000
Grand Junction, Colo.	3,000	San Jose, Cal.	50,000
Great Falls, Mont.	30,000	San Juan, Porto Rico	100,000
Green Bay, Wis.	25,000	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	30,000
Greenville, O.	25,000	Schenectady, N. Y.	50,000
Griffin's Corners, N. Y.	5,000	Seaboard Air Line travelling libs.	1,000
Grossdale, Ill.	35,000	Seattle, Wash.	200,000
Guthrie, O. T.	20,000	Sharon, Pa.	25,000
Hawarden, Ia.	5,000	Sheboygan, Wis.	25,000
Hempstead, N. Y.	25,000	Sioux Falls, S. D.	25,000
Henderson, Ky.	25,000	South Omaha, Neb.	60,000
Iron Mountain, Mich.	17,500	Springfield, Ill.	75,000
Ishpeming, Mich.	20,000	Staten Island (N. Y.) Academy	500
Islip, N. Y.	10,000	Stillwater, Minn.	25,000
Jackson, Mich.	70,000	Stratford, Manitoba, Can.	12,000
Jackson, Tenn.	30,000	Superior, Wis.	50,000
Jacksonville, Ill.	40,000	Syracuse, N. Y.	260,000
Janesville, Wis.	30,000	Tacoma, Wash.	50,000
Johnstown, N. Y.	20,000	Upper Iowa University, Ia.	25,000
Joplin, Mo.	40,000	Valley City, N. D.	15,000
Kalispell, Mont.	10,000	Vancouver, B. C.	50,000
Kansas City, Kan.	75,000	Wabash, Ind.	20,000
Kent, O.	10,000	Walpole, Mass.	15,000
Kewanee, Ill.	50,000	Washington, Ind.	20,000
Lake Charles, La.	10,000	Waukegan, Ill.	25,000
Lawrence, Kan.	25,000	Wheeling, W. Va.	75,000
Leadville, Colo.	100,000	Windsor, Ontario, Can.	20,000
Lewistown, Me.	50,000	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.	100,000
Lincoln, Ill.	25,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	50,000
Los Gatos, Cal.	10,000		
McKee's Rocks, Pa.	20,000		
Macon, Ga.	20,000		

\$13,813,000

In addition, Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes in Great Britain are recorded as reaching a total of £179,500, or over \$800,000. These were distributed to eight places, of which all but one were in Scotland, the record being as follows:

Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.....	£3,000	Larbert, Sterling, Scotland.....	£3,000
Coatbridge, Lanark, Scotland.....	15,000	Rutherglen, Lanark, Scotland.....	7,500
Dalkeith, Scotland..	4,000	Waterford, Ireland..	5,000
Dundee, Scotland... 37,000			
Glasgow, Scotland... 105,000			£179,500

FOUNDING OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

ON Jan. 9, official announcement was made of the establishment in Washington of a Carnegie Institution, for the advancement of learning, to be endowed by Andrew Carnegie. The announcement, issued by Dr. C. D. Walcott, secretary of the corporators of the institution, is as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated by himself in requesting the various trustees to become members of the board, is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are these:

"First—To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities, and by aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work in these institutions as far as may be advisable.

"Second—To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

"Third—To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

"Fourth—To increase the facilities for higher education.

"Fifth—To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to them in the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural and forestry schools and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

"Sixth—To insure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work, by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington and elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world."

The board of trustees elected by the corporators to carry out the purposes of the institution as indicated is as follows:

EX-OFFICIO.

The President of the United States.
The President of the United States Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.
John S. Billings, New York.
William N. Brewster, Pennsylvania.
Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.
Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland.
John Hay, District of Columbia.
Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey.
Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts.
Henry Hitchcock, Missouri.
Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois.
William Lindsay, Kentucky.
Seth Low, New York.
Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania.
D. O. Mills, California.
S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania.
W. W. Morrow, California.
Elihu Root, New York.
John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.
Andrew D. White, New York.
Edward D. White, Louisiana.
Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia.
Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to transfer \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds to the board of trustees for the purposes above mentioned.

The meeting for organization of the board of trustees and the election of officers has been called for January 29, at the office of the Secretary of State, Washington.

NET PRICES FOR BOOKS: MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the committee of the Massachusetts Library Club appointed to consider the cost of books under the net price system, was held at the Boston Public Library Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 a.m. There were present Mr. Gifford of the Cambridge Public Library, Mr. Jones of the Salem Public Library, Mr. Wellman of the Brookline Public Library, Mr. Fleischner and Miss Macurdy of the Boston Public Library. Representatives from the following Boston publishing houses were also present by invitation to participate in an informal discussion: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Lee & Shepard, Little, Brown & Co., Lothrop Publishing Co., Small, Maynard & Co.

The chairman, Mr. Gifford, opened the meet-

ing by stating the object of the conference, viz.: to ask information of the publishers as to the generally increased cost of books under the net price system, a cost increased to a greater degree than librarians had been led to expect when the new scheme of discounts was adopted by the American Publishers' Association. As understood, the plan originally outlined was primarily to protect the bookseller whose business had suffered from undercutting and a very small margin of profit. To correct these unsatisfactory conditions the publishers agreed to issue their books at a net rate, which would be lower than the list price under the old system, and to supply them to libraries at a discount of 10 per cent. This was estimated to result in an average increase of possibly 8 per cent. in the cost of books for libraries, an increase which was accepted with reasonable grace by librarians as a proper advance in the interest of the bookseller. But as the season advanced the prices of certain books increased far beyond this average of 8 per cent. and reached in some cases as high as 36 per cent. This advance seemed to the librarians to be designed not so much for the benefit of the bookseller as for the benefit of the book publisher. A list of books prepared by Mr. Wellman was submitted on which the average increase over former prices was shown to be 24 per cent. These books were continued series and had heretofore been issued at a uniform lower rate. To the small library, the chairman stated, to the average library even, the question of paying higher prices for books is a serious one. Their resources are none too large and 24 per cent. increase in the price of several books means fewer books than formerly for the same expenditure.

The publishers present were not all members of the Association. They were not sure but that mistakes had been made in some cases by the publishers, but thought if prices were analyzed all through the increase in some cases would be offset by a reduction in others. They urged "special conditions" in the cases cited of what appeared to be an unwarranted advance in price—and thought it perhaps natural at a period of change, for publishers to seek some readjustment in prices, which would better reimburse them. In reply to the inquiry if there were any general increase in the cost of making books, it was stated that there were three items which had largely increased the cost of bookmaking: (1) Binding, which had to be decorative and attractive to meet the higher standards of taste. (2) Illustration, which now cost five times as much as formerly. (3) Advertising, which was now expected by every author. The cost of type-setting has advanced and the cost of paper stock.

The question of allowing the bookseller more latitude in the matter of discounts was informally discussed, also the competitive method in the book trade. It seemed to be the sense of the publishers that bookselling

as a trade would cease if the competitive method obtained. "Booksellers"—one gentleman stated—"cannot supply books at 35 per cent. discount and live."

The committee was advised by the publishers to send a letter to the meeting of the American Publishers' Association to be held in New York, Jan. 8, stating the position of the librarians of Massachusetts in regard to the system of discounts. The suggestion was accepted and the meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THEODOSIA E. MACURDY, *Secretary.*

The following letter was drawn up and approved by the committee for presentation to the American Publishers' Association:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 7, 1902.

Mr. George S. Emory, *Manager, Publishers' Association, 156 5th Ave., New York.*

"DEAR SIR: The Massachusetts Library Club, representing about 400 librarians, appointed at its last meeting a committee to investigate the subject of book prices under the present net system. The committee has had an informal conference with some of the Boston publishers and, at their suggestion, has decided to submit a statement for the consideration of the Publishers' Association.

"It was understood that the adoption of the net system as a means of helping the booksellers would cause the libraries to pay a few cents more than before for each new book published at a net price. It is for the interest of the libraries that the booksellers be not driven out of business; and, accordingly, the committee has thus far found that the new system has received little adverse criticism from librarians in so far as it seemed likely to afford the booksellers a chance to obtain a fair profit.

"But coincident with the adoption of the net system an unexpected advance has been made in the cost of various books and series. The following list, prepared by a member of the Massachusetts Library Club, shows in 18 different instances, an increased cost to libraries varying from 12 to 36 %, and averaging 24 %. The books which are not in series are compared with publications by the same authors, which are similar in style and binding.

"Instances of an advance in price, where comparison may readily be made with books in the same series, make it at least supposable that a price higher than would have been the case under the old conditions has been placed on other books where no such close comparison can be had. The books cited in the following list are widely bought by public libraries and are perhaps even more necessary to the libraries with small incomes than to the larger institutions. The publishers of some of these books say that the advance would have been made under any circumstances; but since the higher prices followed so closely the adoption of the net system, it is not unfair to assume that they bear some relation to it. The list is as follows:

SERIES.	Former list price.	Former cost to libs.	Present net price.	Present cost to libs.	Percent. Increased cost to libs.
American historic towns (Putnam).....	\$3 50	\$2.34	\$3.00 net	\$2.70	15
American men of energy (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Appleton's library of useful stories.....	.40	.27	.35 "	.32	18
Bates. Talks on writing English. (Hou.).....	1.50	1.00	1.30 "	1.17	17
Beacon biographies (Small, Maynard).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Birrell. Essays and addresses. (Scrib.).....	1.00	.67	1.00 "	.90	34
Dames and daughters of Colonial days. (Dodd).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Great commanders series (Appleton).....	1.50	1.00	1.50 "	1.35	35
G. A. Henty. Various works. (Scrib.).....	1.50	1.00	1.25 "	1.13	13
Heroes of the nations (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Lanciani. New tales of old Rome. (Hou.).....	6 00	4.00	5.00 "	4.50	12
Macmillan's handbooks of Eng. lit.....	1.00	.67	.90 "	.81	20
New Testament handbooks. (Macmillan).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Periods of European lit. (Scrib.).....	1.50	1.00	1.50 "	1.35	35
Riverside art series (Houghton).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Riverside biog. series (Houghton).....	.75	.50	.65 "	.59	18
Seton-Thompson. Lives of the hunted. (Scrib.).....	2.00	1.34	1.75 "	1.59	17
Story of the nations (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22

Average increase of cost to libraries.....24

"The increased cost of books during the fall publishing season was sufficient to cause many libraries to view with much solicitude the possible extension of a system of publishing which has already resulted in a decided curtailment of their purchasing power. For this reason the committee of the Massachusetts Library Club respectfully requests that the Publishers' Association will consider the possibility of adopting a system of publishing, either by changing the discount allowed to libraries or by readjusting the scale of prices, so that the net cost of books to libraries may show an increase no greater than is demanded by the fair treatment of the other interests concerned.

For the committee,

"WM. L. R. GIFFORD, *Chairman.*"

THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SEVERAL months ago the Cleveland Public Library occupied a new temporary building, a view of which is shown elsewhere. The circumstances which led the library board to erect such a building for mere temporary occupancy are as follows:

For about 21 years the library had occupied free of rental two floors of the public school headquarters building. Several years ago a movement was started to erect a library building, and in 1896 authority was secured from the legislature. Bonds were issued which sold in 1898 for \$295,250 to constitute a building fund, and plans were considered for the erection of a new building. Meantime a strong public interest was aroused in a project for grouping the various public buildings; the court house, city hall, the federal building, and the library, which are to be erected within the next few years. The group plan is a magnificent one, and although there are practical difficulties in the way, it is by no means impossible, and has enlisted

the efforts of many public-spirited citizens. The library board believed it to be its duty to promote this plan, and to postpone the selection of a site until the question of grouping the buildings was decided.

Meantime the board of education found it necessary to sell the headquarters building, and the library board was under the necessity of providing temporary quarters for the library. The board decided to build rather than to rent, as being both more convenient and more economical.

The building occupies free of rental a part of the city hall lot. It has about 28,000 square feet of floor space. It cost about \$33,000 without stack or furniture. The library has the practical certainty of being able to remain in the building for nine years if it is desirable to do so. Any advantageous quarters obtainable by renting would have cost at least \$6000 per year for not over 22,000 square feet of floor space, with the probability of having the rent increased after a short term of years. At this rate, in about five and one-half years the library board would have paid as rental all that this building has cost, so that taking into consideration the possibility of the library wishing to remain in temporary quarters for a longer time, and the probability that this building will be salable when it is vacated, it seems on the financial side to be a good business arrangement.

The further advantage is that the building furnishes much more convenient quarters than could be had in any rented rooms available.

I have been thus explicit as to the business conditions, as it is possible that the questions involved may be of interest to library managers elsewhere.

The building is centrally located, within a short distance of the Public Square, the cen-

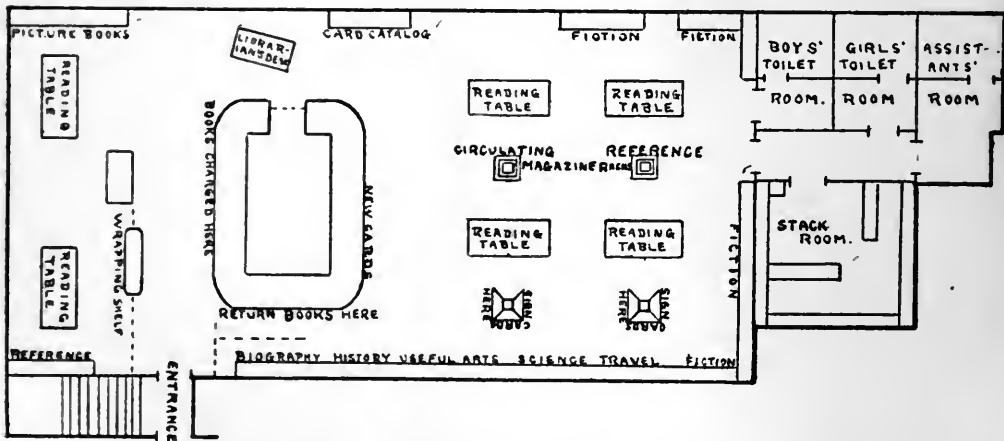
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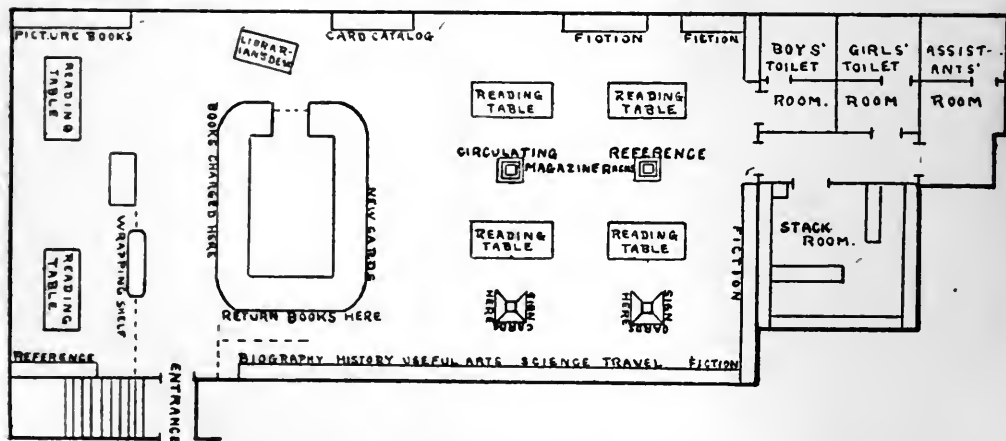
ter of the street railroad systems of the city. It is well lighted, having streets on two sides, an alley and court on the other two, and also a large skylight from which the light is carried to the main floor through a translucent glass floor in the reference room.

The floor diagrams shown elsewhere will give an idea of the arrangement of the building.

The newspaper room is on the ground floor, a few steps down from the main entrance, and therefore much more convenient for the busy people who wish to drop in a few moments to look over the papers.

The children's department is also on this floor, and is fitted up completely as a children's library. The low cases, tables, and chairs were planned and the books selected for their special needs, and in this room our little readers are being trained for intelligent use of the larger library. There is no age limit, and children can begin to use the library as soon as they are able to read, or even to enjoy picture books. The general arrangement of the room is shown in the following plan:

 *Plan of Children's Room, Cleveland Public Library.*



The stations department, the supply room and janitors' rooms, the check room, and the public and staff bicycle rooms are also provided for on this floor.

The main floor contains the circulating department and offices. The offices at the right of the entrance have a telephone exchange connecting the various departments, by 11 desk 'phones and two trunk lines, with each other and the outside. The registration and receiving desks are at the left of the entrance. A stile leading past the desk of the loan librarian admits to the book room, where perfectly free access is given to the books upon the shelves. The cases are low, so that the books upon the top shelves can be reached with ease. All parts of the floor have abun-

dant daylight, and the electricity on both floors is so arranged as to light sufficiently all cases and tables, while the general illumination is diffused by globes and the eye is protected from the direct glow of the electric light.

Books which are out of date, surplus, which are not recommended, or for any reason are undesirable for general circulation, are placed in the stack room on this floor. The passageway at the right, next the rooms of the assistants, is lighted from above and used for picture exhibits. The assistants at the desks in the various parts of the room give assistance to readers in making their selection, and the books are charged at desks placed at the turnstiles for exit.

The reference and general reading room is on the second floor, and also the board room and catalog department. The stack room for this floor is occupied mainly by the sets of periodicals and the government documents. The corner of the room next the board room is assigned particularly to the work of women's clubs, and the board room is occasionally used for their meetings.

The library bindery, which has for several

years been operated at the West side branch, is about to remove to rooms in the city hall building, adjacent to the main library. While this temporary building is larger, and more convenient than the building previously occupied for so many years, it is very far from being adequate to the library work of the city. While it seems clear that it is the best arrangement which was possible in the conditions, it is only a makeshift, and it is to be hoped that within a few years the library may be housed in a building which shall, in the nobility and beauty of its architecture, be a civic ornament, and in the amplitude and convenience of its arrangement provide adequately for the central library work of our growing city.

W. H. BRETT.

INVOICE METHOD AT SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) CITY LIBRARY.

From the 40th Report of the Library.

THE library will adopt a new method of invoicing new books and other acquisitions. No accession book or register is to be kept. The bills of any given firm during any one month are to receive as a determining mark one of the days of that month, and the year, and the bills from the same firm receive consecutive numbers. This date and number, standing for the bill of a certain firm, with such other marks as seem advisable, are to be placed on the inside margin of the fourth page after the title page. This group, of date and number, called the "accession mark," is to be written on the shelf list and on the face of the official author cards as was the old accession number. By means of it reference can be made from catalog or shelf list to the group of bills of any month in which any book may be found. This is sufficient for the few occasions on which reference to a bill is necessary. The price of the book and the source are added to the accession mark and to the shelf list card.

The original bills for books are kept in the library; statements only are sent to the treasurer. In the case of gifts a "gift slip" identical in nature with the bills are made out and treated as if it were a bill. In the case of periodicals that are added to the catalog after being bound a similar "periodical slip" is made.

LIBRARY SECTION OF WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Library Section of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association met at the library of the Milwaukee Normal School on Friday afternoon, Dec. 27. There were many librarians and teachers in attendance. Miss Julia Elliott, librarian of the Marinette Public Library, read a paper on the question, "In what way can librarians of public libraries co-operate with the teachers in order to make the library most useful to the city schools?" Miss Elliott told of the various lines of co-operation which were being conducted by her library and the local schools. Superintendent H. C. Buell, of the Janesville school, followed by giving the result of inquiries which he had sent to the leading libraries of the state, in reference to the co-operation between local libraries and schools. The conclusions were most gratifying, as showing the methods adopted by various librarians to bring about a closer relationship. In many cases cited the teachers were allowed to have all the books they pleased for reference work, while special attention was given to the needs of debating societies, etc. The use of a book mark, containing a literary ladder, was explained, the children ad-

vancing step by step up the rounds from simple books to those more difficult.

Professor A. H. Fletcher, River Falls, Wis., spoke on the subject of "The increased value of a high school library when properly organized—how can this work be done when there is no librarian?" Professor Fletcher gave a humorous account of his attempts at cataloging his library with the aid of some cards and a cigar box receptacle, having finally thrown the ill-advised attempt into the stove. He then secured a trained organizer to do the work, which had made the library immeasurably more valuable to the students, and concluded by saying that "if you want a thing well done, get someone who knows how to do it." Miss Ella Parmele, librarian of the Oshkosh Normal School, then told of the actual library work performed by students in her school in fitting them to classify and catalog school libraries. Principal H. L. Van Dusen stated that he and his assistants, after making a careful study of the Dewey classification and rules for cataloging, had made their own catalog, which had been of great value to them.

Mrs. Grace Darling Madden, of the Milwaukee Normal School, gave a long talk on "Library reading in the graded schools." The talk treated of methods used in arousing the interest of children in various lines of reading. Mrs. Madden deplored the lack of interest in reading on the part of many students, and stated that she believed that there was not half as much over-reading done by children as the reverse. At her request, a teacher in Indiana kept track of the voluntary reading done by her students. Six of the 53 students were found to have read no books whatsoever, outside of their text books, during the school year; twelve confined their reading to that of the dime novel sort, while a wide range of reading was shown by two girls who read the lightest and the heaviest of literature. The account given showed the need of good books and proper supervision in reading them.

Miss Cornelia Marvin, library instructor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, told of the ways in which teachers may co-operate with the library commission. Miss Marvin outlined the work of the commission, in giving help to villages, towns and cities in starting new public libraries, in reorganizing old public libraries, in training librarians, in maintaining a system of travelling libraries, in carrying on a clearing house for periodicals, aiding in book selection; and solicited the interest of the teachers in working for a public library in their respective towns, in securing travelling libraries, in urging upon public libraries the collection of sets of periodicals for reference, in seeing that books purchased by libraries are selected from approved lists and that the children's books are the best books; in teaching the care of

books; and urging upon librarians and trustees the necessity of care in the reading of children, in guarding against over-reading and in helping children to find the best books. She also urged that the teachers advocate library training for librarians.

Miss Marvin's talk was followed by a stereopticon lecture on "The child and his kingdom—the library," given by Miss Mary E. Dousman, superintendent of the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library. A large number of slides were shown of various children's departments in all parts of the country. Illustrations of home settlement libraries and other phases of work with the children supplemented the talk, which was most helpful to teachers and librarians alike.

L. E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

RECORD OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND STATE COMMISSIONS, 1901.

THE following list comprises state library commissions and library associations, general, state and local, reported as in active existence at the close of the year 1901. Names of the chief officers and information regarding meetings have been included, so far as practicable; and it is hoped that the list may prove a useful reference guide to present organized library activities:

GENERAL.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th general meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1901.

ONTARIO (CANADA) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: James Bain, Jr., Public Library, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary: E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay, Ont.

Treasurer: A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

President: W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library.

Secretary: Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Library.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION: LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, *Public Libraries*, Chicago.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

No reports received.

CONNECTICUT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

Members: C. D. Hine, chairman, Hartford; Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary; Rev. S. O. Seymour, Litchfield; N. L. Bishop, Norwich; Hon. E. B. Gager, Derby.

DELAWARE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Freear, secretary; Miss F. B. Kane, librarian, State Library, Dover.

Members: John Barkley, Clayton; G. F. Bowerman, Wilmington; D. C. Corbit, Odessa; Manlove Hayes, Dover; J. K. Holland, Milford; Mrs. E. C. Marshall, Dover; Mrs. C. H. Miller, Wilmington; Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Dover; Miss Margaret Truxton, Georgetown; C. A. Freear, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Members: H. C. Peeples, chairman, Atlanta; Miss Anne Wallace, secretary; A. C. King, Atlanta; Mrs. E. Heard, Elberton; Mrs. N. L. Barbrey, Macon.

IDAHO FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise.

Members: Permeal French, chairman, superintendent of public instruction, Boise; Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise; J. A. McLean, president State University, Moscow; Mrs. S. H. Hays, Boise; Miss Eliza Kercheval, Rathdrum.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary; Miss Merica Hoagland, organizer, State Library, Indianapolis.

Members: J. P. Dunn, president, Indianapolis; W. E. Henry, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Connersville; J. R. Voris, Bedford.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss A. S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

Members: Johnson Brigham, state librarian; R. C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines; G. E. McLean, president, State University; Mrs. H. C. Towner, Corning; Miss J. B. Waite, Burlington; Mrs. L. S. Norris, Grinnell; Hon. W. H. Johnston, Fort Dodge.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: J. L. King, secretary, State Library, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

Members: G. T. Little, chairman; L. D. Carver, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary; Mrs. K. C. Estabrook, Orono; A. J. Roberts, Waterville; L. G. Jordan, Lewiston.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman, State Library, Boston.

Members: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman; Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly; S. S. Green, Worcester; H. S. Nourse, Lancaster; Miss Mabel Simpkins, Yarmouth.

MICHIGAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

Members: C. G. Luce, president, Coldwater; Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian, secretary; Peter White, Marquette; H. N. Loud, Au Sable; J. M. C. Smith, Charlotte.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis; Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian, 514 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

Members: Cyrus Northrop, president State University, Minneapolis; J. H. Lewis, state superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul; Warren Upham, State Historical Society, St. Paul; Miss Gratia Countryman; Miss M. J. Evans, Northfield.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. D. Bullock, secretary, Lincoln.

Members: E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor State University; W. K. Fowler, state superintendent of public instruction; F. L. Haller, board of trustees, Omaha Public Library; R. E. L. Herdman, clerk and librarian of the Supreme Court; J. I. Wyer, librarian State University.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

Members: G. T. Craft, Bethlehem; H. W. Parker, Claremont; J. F. Brennan, Peterborough; A. H. Chase, state librarian.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

Members: W. C. Kimball, chairman, Passaic; M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton; E. C. Richardson, Princeton; E. T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth; L. J. Gordon, Jersey City; H. C. Buchanan, state librarian.

NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY: PUBLIC LIBRARIES Division: Melvil Dewey, director; W. R. Eastman, inspector, State Library, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Members: J. G. Rosengarten, board of trustees, Free Library of Philadelphia; John Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia; W. N. Frew, Pittsburgh; H. N. Belin, Scranton; W. M. Stevenson, Allegheny; Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Charlotte Gibson, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

Members: S. W. Langdon, chairman, Burlington; Miss C. E. Gibson, secretary; H. E. Rustedt, Richmond; F. A. Howland, Montpelier; Mrs. W. P. Smith, St. Johnsbury.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. K. T. Holmes, secretary.

Members: F. P. Graves, president State University; E. A. Bryan, president State Agricultural College; Miss S. L. Currier, Mrs. K. T. Holmes, Dr. F. H. Coe; and state superintendent of education, Bryan.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

Members: J. H. Stout, chairman, Menominee; C. K. Adams, president State University; L. D. Harvey, state superintendent of education; R. G. Thwaites, secretary, State Historical Society; Mrs. C. S. Morris, Berlin; F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Miss L. E. Stearns, organizer; Miss Cornelia Marvin, instructor.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: C. S. Greene, Public Library, Oakland.
Secretary: F. B. Graves, Public Library, Alameda.
Treasurer: Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.
Meetings: Second Friday of the month, January, April, August, November.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.
Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.
Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

Annual meeting: New Britain, February, 1902.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas Clark, Law librarian, Library of Congress.
Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.
Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.
Meetings: Second Wednesday of each month, October-May.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.
Next meeting: At time of dedication of Carnegie Library, Atlanta, probably in spring of 1902.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Treasurer: Miss Anna Hoover, Public Library, Galesburg.
7th annual meeting: Quincy, April, 1902.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Jennie Elrod, Public Library, Columbus.
Secretary: Miss A. G. Hubbard, State Library, Indianapolis.
Treasurer: Arthur Cunningham, State Normal School, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. C. Dawley, Cedar Rapids.
Secretary: Miss Margaret Brown, Chariton.
Treasurer: W. H. Douglas, Grinnell.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. L. King, State Library, Topeka.
Secretary: Miss L. T. Dougherty, Washburn College, Topeka.
Treasurer: Miss Marion Steck, Salina.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss H. P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. M. H. Curran, Public Library, Bangor.
Secretary: G. T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Treasurer: Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.
Meetings: Magnolia, Mass., in June, in connection with A. L. A.; Brunswick, autumn of 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.
Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.
Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.
Annual meeting: Second Thursday in June; other meetings decided by exec. com.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.
Secretary: Mrs. M. C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens.
Treasurer: Mrs. M. F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.
12th annual meeting: Detroit, October, 1902.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, Public Library, Mankato.
Secretary: Miss Clara Baldwin, State Library Commission, Minneapolis.
Treasurer: Mrs. L. G. Tandy, Public Library, Red Wing.
10th annual meeting: Probably Red Wing, October, 1902.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Public Library, Kansas City.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.
3d annual meeting: Sedalia, autumn of 1902.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln.
Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha.
Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.
Secretary: H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.
Treasurer: Miss B. I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.
Annual meeting: Pittsfield, Jan. 29, 1902.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: S. G. Ayres, Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison.
Secretary: Miss B. S. Wildman, Public Library, Madison.
Treasurer: Miss S. S. Oddie, Public Library, East Orange.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown.
Secretary: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood ave., Buffalo.
Treasurer: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City.
Annual meeting: Lake Placid, last full week in September.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: S. L. Wicoff, Sidney.
Secretary: E. C. Williams, Adelbert College, Cleveland.
Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield.
8th annual meeting: Probably Columbus, October, 1902.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.
Secretary: Miss B. M. Brown, Public Library, Madison.
Treasurer: Miss Tryphena Mitchell, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

LIBRARY CLUBS.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.
Secretary: Miss Mary D. Thurston, Public Library, Leicester, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss Eliza Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.
Annual meeting: June; other meetings decided by exec. com.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Public Library.
Meetings: Monthly, third Tuesday and third Wednesday alternately, May-October.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. F. Swift, Yarmouthport, Mass.
Secretary: Miss M. N. Soule, Hyannis, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss E. C. Nye, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.
Annual meeting: September; other meetings decided by exec. com.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.
Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.
Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.
Meetings: Second Thursday of the month, October-May; annual election in May.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.
Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.
Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.
Annual meeting: April; other meetings at call of council.

LIBRARY CLUB OF EASTERN MAINE.

President: R. K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna.
Meetings: Quarterly, beginning January.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library.
Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.
Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.
Meetings: First Thursday of the month, October, December, February, April, May.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.
Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.
Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.
Meetings: Second Thursday of the month, October, November, January, March and May.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.
Secretary: L. E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.
Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Meetings: Second Monday of the month, Nov., Jan., Feb., March and May.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: George Stockwell, Westfield Athenaeum.
Secretary: Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.
Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburgh.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th General meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA MEETING.

It has been decided that the general meeting of the American Library Association for 1902 be known as the Boston and Magnolia Conference. The opening date has been set as Saturday, June 14, in Boston. June 14 to 16 will be devoted to visits to libraries in Boston, Cambridge and elsewhere in the vicinity, under direction of the local committee of arrangements. On Monday, June 16, council meeting, preliminary board and committee meetings, etc., will be held at Magnolia, followed by an informal social session in the evening. The business sessions will be held at Magnolia from June 17 to 20, inclusive.

Magnolia is well known as one of the most beautiful of New England seashore resorts. It is 27 miles from Boston, and its natural attractions should make it a delightful setting for a conference that combines the features of a summer resort meeting with the advantages of a visit to a large city. The date chosen has made it possible to secure specially reasonable rates at the three largest Magnolia hotels (the New Magnolia, the Oceanside, and the Hesperus) which have been selected as headquarters.

Preliminary announcements regarding the conference will be issued about March 1.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

Public Documents: R. P. Falkner, Library of Congress, succeeding R. R. Bowker, resigned.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

Library tract no. 4, on "Library rooms and buildings," by C. C. Soule, is now in preparation. It will be issued at the same price as the preceding numbers, viz., single copies five cents; or \$2 per 100 in lots of 50 or more.

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
 Miss F. B. Kane, librarian, State Library, Dover.

The commission has issued a circular regarding the travelling libraries which it is prepared to lend to local library associations, schools, clubs, granges, etc. Each travelling library contains 50 volumes and may be kept for three months, the usual provisions being made for guarantee, provision of suitable

quarters, etc. The commission defrays cost of transportation, but not local carriage.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary; L. E. Stearns, librarian, Madison.

The commission has issued a serviceable little *Bibliography bulletin*, no. 1 (December, 1901, 4 p. O.), prepared with the co-operation of the School of History of the State University. It suggests historical reading useful in the work of the schools, and includes some 35 or 40 titles classed under broad headings.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas Clark, Law librarian, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

The 59th regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University, Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at eight o'clock. The program consisted of an address by Mr. Herbert Putnam on the "Distribution of printed catalog cards by the Library of Congress."

Mr. Putnam prefaced his address with a brief résumé of the history of co-operative cataloging in this country, beginning with the suggestion in about 1850 made by C. C. Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution. He then told of the difficulties in commencing the work. The differences of opinion of catalog experts in regard to the catalog rules to be adopted resulted in a compromise which, of course, was not altogether satisfactory to any one. The various sizes of cards used was also a troublesome question, but after a thorough canvass it was found that the 3 x 5 in. card was most universally used. In this connection he spoke of his many visits to library associations throughout the country to get their opinion, and to outline the plan and scope of the work. The library has not as yet adequate facilities for combining accuracy of work, promptness of delivery and the largest area of literature, but it is ultimately hoped that they will be provided, so that the success of the work will be assured.

In conclusion he showed how the libraries of Washington could co-operate in this work, and thereby the benefit to them and to the Library of Congress would be mutual.

The annual election of officers which followed resulted as follows: Thomas Clark, president; Henderson Presnell and W. D. Johnston, vice-presidents; Hugh Williams, secretary; F. E. Woodward, treasurer; Miss Josephine Clark, Miss M. A. Gilkey and C. K. Jones, executive committee.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

The first regular meeting for the season was held in the John Crerar Library, on Nov. 22d. The president of the society, Dr. Camillo von Klenze, read a paper on "Travels in Italy in the 18th century, before 1786." He said, in part:

"The 18th century like the 16th, is characterized by a great desire to broaden the horizon of intellectual life. Hence the travelling literature of that time is extremely rich. No country, however, attracted more attention than Italy. A glance at the bibliography in the book by D'Ancona, entitled 'L'Italia alla fine del secolo XVI.' Citta di Castello 1895, will show that the public of the 18th century took interest in the customs, the governments, the morals, the art, etc. etc. of Italy. A large number of books were put upon the market by Italian publishers adorned in some cases with expensive copper plates, which were meant to interest foreigners in the beauties of the various cities of the peninsula. Besides, many books appeared which described in detail the cities in Italy and the works of art which they contained. Lastly distinguished men, like for instance Addison, were fond of noting their impressions of Italy. Up to about 1750 all these records are characterized by incorrectness and narrowness of point of view. A book by Richard in six volumes, Paris, 1776, and another by La Lande in eight volumes, Paris, 1769, may be regarded as the first successful efforts to describe Italy to the cultured public of Europe. These authors too, however, lack the ability to furnish more than a dry, though fairly accurate statement. Soon after them, the emotional wave which swept over Europe enabled travellers to give more color to their recitals. But even then, virtually only the remnants of antiquity were adequately appreciated. This is true of many men, among whom we will only mention Goethe's friends Tischbin and Moritz, furthermore the German author Heinse. Goethe does not go beyond his predecessors. So great is the influence of Winckelmann upon him that he speaks intelligently only of antiquity, and then mentions with great enthusiasm Raphael and Michel Angelo, as do his contemporaries. He takes no interest in the middle ages, very little in the works of the Early Renaissance, and greatly exaggerates the merit of the Bolognese School. In all this he merely follows the taste of his age, as is shown in the works on Italian art by such writers as Rich-

ardson, London, 1722; Cochin, Paris, 1758; etc., etc."

The council reported that, in accordance with the decision at the meeting in Waukesha, it had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. W. S. Merrill, C. W. Perley, and J. W. Thompson, to consider the question of founding a national bibliographical society, and to correspond concerning this matter with the non-resident members of this society, and others.

The council submitted the following memorial to be sent to the Committee of Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company:

"To the Honorable Committee on Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, St. Louis.

"GENTLEMEN: The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, an organization founded to encourage and promote bibliographical study and research, having due regard for the great advances made in bibliographical research and studies in the United States, and being of the opinion that the widespread interest now manifested in bibliographical labors merits the attention of your Honorable Exposition Company, begs leave herewith respectfully to submit to your Honorable Committee the following proposal, namely:

"That your Honorable Committee recommend the appointment of a Commissioner of Bibliography for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition whose duties shall be:

"1, To have supervision and final control of all bibliographical publications that may be issued in connection with the Exposition, and to undertake, for his own part, the editing of a series of bibliographies of subjects relating to the Louisiana purchase, and the political, industrial and intellectual development of the territory concerned, and other subjects that may prove pertinent.

"2, To collect a complete set of all printed matter relating to the Exposition and to compile an accurate catalogue thereof.

"3, To arrange for an international bibliographical exhibit, with the idea of keeping the same intact after the close of the Exposition as a permanent bibliographical library.

"The development of public libraries during the last quarter century has been very remarkable, and it is with great satisfaction that this society learns of the plans of Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, the able librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, for a comprehensive exhibit showing the development and working of free libraries. Closely allied to the work of the more scholarly class of libraries is the preparation of bibliographical material and the pursuit of bibliographical investigation, the results of which are so manifestly of the first importance to the student engaged in research.

"It would be particularly striking to set forth the wonderful growth of that part of our country known as the 'Louisiana Purchase,' through a bibliographical presentation of the literature dealing with the history of that section. Such bibliographies, besides rendering distinct and valuable assistance to the historical student, would serve at the same time to indicate the present standpoint, methods and achievements of that important branch of scholarly research called scientific bibliography.

"The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, in submitting this proposal, begs to hope for full and careful deliberation of the same by your Honorable Committee, and ventures to add that it is prepared to render, through its properly constituted officers, any assistance which your Honorable Committee may desire in the furtherance of this or similar plans looking to the recognition by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of a widespread and important department of scientific activity.

"Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Society,

"CAMILLO VON KLENZE, *President.*

"AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary.*"

The recommendation of the council was adopted and the secretary was directed to send the memorial to the said committee and also to send copies of the same to other societies and institutions, asking them to endorse the plan.

The following new members were elected: Miss Mary M. Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Messrs. G. F. Bowerman, Wilmington, Del.; L. H. Dielman, Annapolis, Del.; E. W. Dow, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. G. Swen and A. J. Norton, Chicago.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crear Library.

Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Dec. 12 at the public library. Mr. Josephson presided and about 35 members were present. Mr. F. M. Morris and Miss Bessie Goldberg were elected and Mr. J. J. McCarthy and Miss O. Goldberger restored to membership. It was reported that the finances of the club are in a satisfactory state, the manual is nearing completion, 15 copies of the union list have been sold so far, Miss Simpson has resigned owing to absence from the city, and special committees have been appointed as follows:

To consider and report upon the advisability of the club undertaking the compilation and publication of list, index or other similar work, etc., Mr. Merrill, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Gates, Miss Montross, and Mr. Swen.

On "vitalizing the relationship between the public schools and the public libraries of Chicago," Miss Ahern, Miss Elliott, and Dr. Holmes.

On library work at the county jail, Mr. Roden, Mr. Larson and Mr. Abernethy.

On home libraries work, Miss Dickey, Miss Hawley, and Miss Walker.

On program for January meeting, Miss Clarke, Miss Roper, and Mr. Parsons.

On program for February meeting, Miss Mabel McIlvaine, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Perley.

The program of the evening was a symposium of papers on some of the special libraries of Chicago.

Mr. Hugo S. Grosser, librarian of the Municipal Library, described the difficulties incident to the establishment of his library, and then outlined the scope of its work. The Municipal Library was created by an act of the city council in March, 1900. Its primary purpose was the collection of reports, documents, etc., pertaining to the municipal government of the city of Chicago, but this was extended so as to embrace other cities in the United States and foreign countries as well. The library is for reference only,

and of course open to the public. Active work was begun in June, 1900, and with no means on hand, success was necessarily very much retarded.

The library contains in all about 4000 volumes, representing: the city of Chicago, about 600 volumes; 117 cities in the United States, 2200 volumes; 67 foreign cities, 600 volumes; miscellaneous and periodicals, 600 volumes. A regular exchange has been established with all larger cities throughout the world, and it is expected that, in time, the Municipal Library will contain the printed documents of every city of note everywhere. Since February, 1901, a bureau of statistics has been connected with the library, and a bi-monthly publication (it will be made monthly next year) has been issued under the name of *City of Chicago Statistics*, which is being supplied free of charge to city officials, libraries, universities, colleges, and individuals interested in municipal government. This library is crowded into a little room in the city hall. The staff consists of three people. The volumes collected are already much used by every department of the city government, by the council committees by the special civic commissions, and by the university students.

Miss Jessie L. Forrester read an interesting paper on the library of the Art Institute which had its beginning in 1879, when an entrance fee of two dollars was imposed upon every student to be expended for the purchase of books on art. Upon these matriculation fees the library has existed with occasional gifts added. Recently Mr. M. A. Ryerson has provided a new and beautiful building completely equipped as a home for the library. The Ryerson Memorial Library, as it is now called, is exclusively an art library, and primarily for the students and members of the Art Institute, but practically free to any serious student of art. About 2500 volumes are on the shelves and about 700 are for circulation. All accessions whether by gift or purchase have been very carefully selected. A valuable acquisition was Muybridge's great work on "Animal locomotion," eleven large volumes costing \$600. The Pearson's Collection of carbon photographs, valued at \$30,000, overshadows all other single acquisitions to the library. These photographs, commonly known as autotypes, were published by Braun & Co., of Paris. They number more than 16,000 subjects and include reproductions of the paintings, drawings and sculptures of the great masters. Heretofore a simple classification designed by the librarian has met the needs of the library, but now that the library has a new building and the accessions promise to be more rapid it has been about decided to adopt the Dewey classification with modifications.

Miss Evelyn H. Walker entertainingly sketched the work of All Souls library which

is a department of the educational section of All Souls Church. It is a free circulating neighborhood library with only 1800 volumes on its accession book, which are replenished annually by a book sociable. The study classes of the church contribute to the support of the library. Some few books are purchased each year and an attempt is made to provide books correlated to the work of the study classes and Sunday-school. An endeavor is also made in the direction of securing and circulating books of travel, science, history, etc., which supplement the work of the public schools of the neighborhood. Besides doing the local work referred to, the library receives cast-off books and magazines from any sources and sends them out to Indian and colored schools of the west and south, to isolated prairie homes, to small churches of every degree of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. The establishing of the public library delivery station within a block of All Souls has diminished the latter's circulation but slightly. This would seem to justify the belief that there is a place for the small library where the librarian may come into personal friendly advisory contact with the children.

Mr. Earl G. Swem, who but recently assumed charge of the Armour Institute of Technology library, was heartily greeted by the club. His remarks were brief, as has been his experience at Armour, but they were interesting and instructive. The library is primarily for the students of the Institute but is also open to the general public as a reference library. It has about 15,000 volumes and is strongest in engineering works. The books are circulated among the students and instructors to some extent. The department system is used but little. The librarian conducts a course of lectures on bibliography for the benefit of the students. The library contains many complete sets of literary and scientific periodicals and is fully equipped with indexes for use in the reference work.

Miss Mary E. Downey then enlightened us as to the Field Columbian Museum library which, like all other departments of the museum, had its origin in the World's Columbian Exposition, with the special collections of the department of mines and mining and the department of ethnology as a nucleus. It is designed for reference purposes only and is confined to the literature of the various arts and sciences illustrated in the museum. It contains many valuable scientific and technical works which may be consulted by the general public. Students are given access to the book shelves. There are 28,272 books and pamphlets in the library and they are classified according to a decimal system. The departmental system is used. The departments especially emphasized are anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. In the reading room 123 scientific and technical peri-

odicals are currently received and made available for public use. In order that the curators may avail themselves in the most convenient manner of the scientific literature on the shelves of other Chicago libraries, co-operative arrangements have been made, as far as possible, by which their books can be used at the museum. The University of Chicago library extends many courtesies and is extensively used by the curators. The John Crerar Library presents a duplicate printed copy of its card catalog, and buys scientific literature especially desired by the museum. The Chicago Public Library allows its reference or other works to be drawn out upon requisition of the museum librarian, and delivers them at the Hyde Park station. The three largest libraries of the city are thus in effective co-operation with the museum, avoiding unnecessary duplication of their books and giving the museum library opportunity to develop along its special lines.

After a short discussion the club adjourned. The January meeting will be a mild celebration of the tenth anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club which was held Jan. 8, 1892. CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in assembly hall of the Board of Education building, 59th street and Park avenue, on Jan. 9, 1902, at which about 200 were present. The meeting was called to order at 3.15 with President Leipziger in the chair. Minutes and report of executive committee were read and approved, and a motion was carried that the usual annual dinner be held. Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$360.21. A letter was read from the Long Island Library Club inviting to its meetings members of the New York Library Club who should care to attend, and stating that "those members who particularly desire to have notices sent them previous to each meeting may have this done by applying to the secretary of Long Island Library Club, Miss Miriam Draper, Children's Museum Library, Bedford Park, Brooklyn." A letter was also read from the secretary of the American Library Association announcing the dates of the Boston and Magnolia conference, June 14-20.

The secretary announced the receipt from the Chicago Library Club of its "List of serials in libraries of Chicago and Evanston," and also requested note of any changes in address of members and names of non-members interested to receive notices of meetings. The president then announced that in response

to the invitation of the Grolier Club a special meeting will be held Feb. 13, at that club's rooms, 29 East 23d street.

Opening the program of the afternoon, Dr. Leipziger spoke briefly on "Possibilities of library expansion in connection with the Department of Education." He described the provision made by the Board of Education for libraries in the public schools and the great opportunity for their usefulness there, and specially in connection with the evening schools. He explained that the four public evening reading rooms which had been opened last summer in school buildings were closed Dec. 31 on account of lack of appropriation for their support. It is hoped they may be reopened later.

Then followed a general discussion on the question of classification of fiction by subject and by value, which was opened by Miss Rathbone, of Pratt Institute Library. She spoke of the necessity of such fiction classification for librarian and for borrowers, and described some of the work of "evaluation" done in connection with the Pratt Institute Library School.

Miss Rathbone was followed by Mrs. Fairchild, of the New York State Library School, who said that we were under obligations to wrestle with the fiction question until we mastered it. It is not impossible to do that. She advocated the division of fiction on the shelves into three classes—stories, standard fiction, historical fiction—each arranged alphabetically. This arrangement should be supplemented by book notes in each book, and short lists on such subjects as ghost stories, Irish stories, dog stories, etc. She also laid great stress on the importance of having a reference attendant on duty at the fiction shelves.

Mr. John Thomson, of the Philadelphia Free Library, was then introduced. Mr. Thomson's idea on the subject was that some interpretation should go forth with our library reports and statistics, showing the value of the large per cent. of fiction circulated. We should endeavor to convince the city fathers that we are carrying on the educational idea by showing the solid character of reading that is done under the name of fiction. For convenience of comparison, and for the sake of economy, the classification should be uniform. He advocated possibly 10 divisions as historical, instructive, etc., and recommended for the consideration of the American Library Association two questions, viz., Can fiction be classified and in what classes, and, Should librarians exclude fiction less than a year old, as suggested by Mr. Putnam?

Continuing the discussion, Mr. Gaillard described a classification which did not interfere with shelf arrangement, being indicated by colors of book covers, bright red, for instance, lending attractiveness to standard fiction.

Miss Kelso thought that in regard to library reports, some interesting anecdotes and other matter might interpret the statistical tables to the considerable enlightenment of boards of apportionment and other interested readers. Mr. Bostwick said: "Let us have a subject list of prose fiction, and let us mark our cards so that they will tell something of the character of the circulation, but leave the shelves alone. We need a classification on cards, not on the shelves."

Mr. Hill thought it unnecessary to apologize at all for a large per cent. of fiction in the circulation.

After some further discussion a motion was carried that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Keystone State Library Association in further consideration of this important question.

The president reserved announcement of the committee.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, has been engaged to organize the public library of Huntington, W. Va.

Miss Emma C. Wells, class of '97, is organizing the library of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Miss Edith F. Pancoast, class of '01, has been engaged as temporary cataloger in the State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Misses Beulah S. White, Charlotte K. Hannum, Amy Keith, Julia E. Stubbs, Hetty S. Johnston, Ruth Palen, graduates of the school, have been engaged as temporary catalogers in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The course on library bindings by W. R. Eastman is being somewhat modified this year by an increased emphasis on small libraries and by the addition of numerous practical problems.

In the selection of books course a change has been made in assigning to each student two books which he reads and for which he leads the discussion before the class. This plan adds thoroughness and definiteness to the class work and also stimulates discussion by other students. The set of printed readers' book notes for 1900-01, on the same lines as the set for 1899-1900, is now ready for distribution and can be secured at the rate of 36 cents per set of 100 cards. Postage is four cents. The set covers in the main books published within the last year or two but includes also Parkman's works, Bos-

well's Johnson and Carlyle's Sterling. The notes are printed in such form as to be available for the card catalogs, as well as for their primary purpose—tipping into the book itself opposite the front cover. They are intended to be of practical service to the reader in helping him to decide whether he wants to take the book.

Miss Ono M. Imhoff (N. Y. 1898) paid a short visit to the school on her way from Newark, N. Y., where she has been engaged for the past year in organizing the public library, to Bloomfield, N. J., where she will be librarian of the Jarvie Memorial Library.

Miss Anna R. Phelps (N. Y. 1901) spoke to the school Friday, Dec. 20, on the Glen Haven Public Library which was started through her efforts. The talk illustrated in an interesting way the peculiar needs of a little library.

The 15th anniversary of the school, which opened Jan. 5, 1887, was kept on Saturday evening Jan. 4 by a skating party at the home of Mrs. Fairchild.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

A report of the work of the library school for the year ending June 30, 1901, is included in the annual report of Pratt Institute Free Library for that period (*In Pratt Institute Monthly*, December, p. 43-47). There were 73 applicants for the first-year course, of whom 43 passed the entrance examinations and 20 were selected for the class. Eleven states were represented. The special lectures, library visits, reading lists prepared, and other features of the class work are noted. In the historical course three students were entered; and there were four in the special course for children's librarians. In the latter course one of the "best means of developing the sense of responsibility, the faculty for management and discipline, and the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the students" was found in the evening work in the children's library.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The university library, because of its close connection with the library school, has been made a depository for the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress.

The course in public documents, which for the past three years has been a special feature of this school, will hereafter be opened to students in the College of Literature and Arts, and a part of the instruction will be given by the Department of Economics. Dr. Hammond will treat of the documents from the specialist's point of view, while Miss Mann will, as before, treat of the reference and cataloging features. In this connection, the Department of Economics will so arrange its course in statistics that library students

may take the general without the technical and mathematical parts.

Further requests from the College of Literature and Arts have been granted to open to their students the course in Reference, Selection of books, History of libraries, and Bookmaking.

The course in Bibliography, given by specialists in the university and the towns, is proving more satisfactory than ever this year. Lecturers use the Decimal classification for an outline, and base their selection of books upon the needs of a 10,000 volume public library. They emphasize the principles of selection, which change little, give a critical estimate of leading authorities, and illustrate by specific books. Where closely related subjects are represented by several departments, the college including them is asked to assign some one man to speak of the group. For example, the professor of history is presenting the Political Science group, of history, economics, and public law and administration. The group system secures a more practical proportion of books than was gained from separate departments.

The course has thus far included Bibliographies of bibliography, General bibliography, Library economy, General periodicals; Philosophy, by Head Professor Arthur H. Daniels; Religion, by Rev. J. E. Wilkin-son, of Emanuel church, Champaign; Roman-ic languages, by Head Professor Geo. D. Fairfield; and Political science, by Acting Head Professor of History, D. E. Spencer.

The library school each month prepares for the College of Engineering a list of articles of interest to engineers, which have appeared in the current general magazines. A list of interest to the classical departments is also posted in the College of Literature and Arts once a month. The class in Reference includes a study of current events, and each week a summary is prepared for discussion in the Department of Economics.

Much indexing is done by the various departments of the university, and the library school assists whenever the practice is such as to be of value to the students, in becoming familiar with the subjects assigned by the specialists.

The seniors continue to have entire charge of the branch of the Champaign Public Library, opening it every afternoon.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school for library training, conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin, will hold its eighth annual session during July and August, 1902. The regular course will begin on Wednesday, July 2, and close on Friday, Aug. 26. The supplementary course, for more experienced or advanced students, will extend from Mon-

day, July 7, through to Friday, Aug. 1. The document course will begin on Wednesday, Aug. 6, and close Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A fund for lectures has been provided by J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, making it possible to secure specialists to speak on special lines of work. The school will be under the direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin. Miss Adelaide Hasse, chief of the documents division of the New York Public Library, will conduct the course in public documents. Miss Julia Elliott, librarian of the Marinette (Wis.) Public Library, will act as assistant instructor in library economy. Lectures and instruction will also be given by professors in the University of Wisconsin and by officers of the state commission. A general library meeting will be held Aug. 28-29. Full information regarding admission requirements, details of courses, etc., may be had on application to Miss Cornelia Marvin, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

Reviews.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Calendar of Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. Washington, 1901. 315 p. 1. O.

It is gratifying to note that the Library of Congress has recently published some valuable catalogs of its treasures. Among those which have already appeared we have a "Check list of American newspapers," "A list of maps of America," and the present "Calendar of Washington manuscripts." This volume is divided into two parts, the first containing such manuscripts as were written by Washington himself or under his authority (pp. 9-102), while the second is devoted to such documents as were received by him (pp. 105-184). Wherever the writings of Washington have been published, references are made to the publications in which they appear and such papers have been indexed with less fulness than those not so reproduced. Among the more notable documents contained in this work are the Virginia Articles of Association of 1770 (of which the Library of Congress possesses six copies), the series of papers relating to General Sullivan's expedition against the Susquehanna Indians in 1779, and the letters relating to the founding of the city of Washington. Of those received by Washington not the least interesting are those dated from 1778-1782, which give insight into the means which he employed in obtaining information respecting the movements of the enemy. The work contains a very full index of names (filling more than a third of the volume) (pp. 187-315),

which enables one to readily refer to any of the calendared papers.

The introduction states that "In addition to the documents comprised in this calendar the library has recently acquired the letter books of Robert Morris which contains copies of 73 letters from that statesman to Washington, 68 of which were written during the years 1781-1784. The library possesses also the large Toner collection of transcripts of Washington's writings, as well as the transcripts of letters and documents written by Washington during the Revolutionary war, collected by Peter Force, and obtained by the Library of Congress in 1867." No reasons are given why this additional material was not incorporated in the present work.

This work is printed on good paper and in a handsome and convenient form. We are glad of the assurance that the future publications of the library, not administrative, will appear in uniform character with this one. G. W. C.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA. Transactions and proceedings . . . at its second general meeting, held at Adelaide, Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1900. Adelaide, C. E. Bristow, Gov. printer, 1901. 86+114 p. O.

The delay in the publication of these proceedings is apologized for by the editor, as being due to "a variety of untoward circumstances." The conference was reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, December, 1900, p. 737-739. In addition to the papers, attendance list, and summary of proceedings the "Transactions" include programs and catalog of the loan exhibition held in connection with the meeting.

LOCAL.

Alliance (O.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 1, 1901.) This is the first report of the library since its reorganization from a public school library to a free public library. The reorganization was decided upon in the summer of 1900, and the plan followed was adopted after visits by the librarian to the Case Library of Cleveland, Oberlin College Library, and other libraries. It included classification by the D. C., preparation of a dictionary catalog, card shelf list, new charging system, etc. The library was opened to the public Sept. 15, 1900. It now contains 2527 v., and circulated 16,911 v., or a daily average of 58. There are about 900 borrowers. Percentage of adult fiction is 39.28, of juvenile fiction, 47.63. "The fiction percentage is high, owing mainly to our poverty of recent books in other classes." Free access is given to the shelves.

Atlantic City, N. J. The board of trustees of the public library, now in process of organization, has been appointed by Mayor Stoy as follows: T. J. Dickerson, A. M. Heston, Dr. J. B. Thompson, Rev. J. H. Townsend, and Mrs. A. B. Endicott.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) This interesting report constitutes the greater part of the *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December, 1901 ("Library number"), and will not appear in small pamphlet form as heretofore. The principal statistics for the year are as follows: Added 5920; total 74,979. Issued, home use 238,208 (fict. 63.2 per cent.). New registration 7747; total registration 60,639; total active membership (estimated) 39,913.

In its presentation of varied activities and suggestions for increased usefulness this report is of marked interest and should be read in full. Any summary is necessarily unsatisfactory. Of the total home circulation 33,847 v. were issued to borrowers under 14 years of age; and 15,255 were drawn from the open-shelf collection of about 2000 v. It is recommended that the entire delivery room be equipped as an open-shelf room, thus giving about 2500 volumes additional (or about 7500 in all) accessible to the public.

The large demand for advertised or popular books was evidenced by the sale of 4865 reserve postal-cards, a larger number than ever before. Miss Plummer points out that this reserve system means "the retirement from circulation for 24 hours (sometimes more) of the books reserved, and the failure, therefore, of each book to do the duty possible to it if kept in constant circulation," and suggests that the reserving of books be somewhat discouraged by an increase in the price of reserve cards, which have been sold at a lower price than that set by most libraries.

There is an interesting report of the work of the information-desk, as carried on by Miss Winifred Taylor, noted elsewhere in this issue.

Reference attendance at the main library and the Astral branch is given as 37,803, with a total of 16,265 v. issued for consultation from the stacks; but this, of course, is an inadequate record of the reference use. "Account has been kept recently of the number of pamphlets called for from the stack, and we find the number increasing each month. An unusual demand for the Smithsonian publications is attributed by the department to the printed analytical catalog-cards furnished by the Publishing Section of the American Library Association." Accessions of special importance to the reference, art reference and general collections are briefly noted. "Among the most interesting accessions of the year were 38 chap-books, published in

Bath, Bristol, and London, in the early part of the century. They were bought to illustrate the lectures on the history of literature for children; also about 50 old-fashioned books for children and young people, published between 1748 and 1842. Some books printed in the Confederate States during and immediately after the Civil War were purchased at auction, as having historical interest, while an extra set of the *International Studio* was bought for circulation, and duplicates of the last 10 volumes of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for class-use in the Library School."

Especially interesting is the report of the work of the children's department, where numerous exhibitions have been held, and reading aloud and story-telling have enlivened many evenings. The classifying and cataloging of children's books is now handled in this department, as the books thus become more quickly familiar to the assistants, and the children's catalog is simpler in its subject-headings. Regular visits are made to the schools by the children's librarian, "to make sure that teachers and children know of the library and what it can do for them." Many suggestive points are brought out, and the record should be read in full by all interested in library work with children. The work of the library school is also fully reported upon.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Feb. 20, 1901.) As this report appears about ten months after the close of the year covered, most of the information given has already been noted in these columns. The statistics presented are as follows: Added 13,329; total 118,011 (of which 50,521 belong to the Schermerhorn st. branch, formerly the Library of the Union for Christian Work, and 16,874 are in the Bedford branch). Issued, home use 541,013; lib. use 94,411. The classified circulation is given only for total issue, and the percentages of home use are not stated. Of the total issue 234,530 v. were fiction, and 161,804 were juvenile books. New registration, 12,262; total registration, 65,745.

At the time of this report there were 11 branch libraries in operation and four branches in preparation. Summarized reports are given for each branch, and for the travelling library department. The report was drawn by Mr. Bostwick just before his resignation to become chief of the New York Public Library Circulating Department, and it closes with a cordial valedictory and a reference to the remarkable growth of the library system, which in two years had expanded "from two to 15 branches and from an annual rate of circulation of a few thousand to more than a million."

Chicago P. L. The T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, to be given by Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, will be erected at Washington avenue and 49th street.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The library trustees on Dec. 19 adopted a resolution providing "that the president appoint a committee of three to prepare such legislation looking to the providing of a new building for the main library and such buildings for branch libraries as may be deemed advisable." The committee was named as W. T. Porter, Drausin Wulsin, and Robert West.

Connecticut State L. Hartford. The library has adopted a new bookplate, designed at the request of Mr. Godard, the librarian, by W. F. Hopson, of New Haven, designer of the Yale and other bookplates. The bookplate is oblong, 4 by 2½ inches in size, with the design in the upper half. In the center of the design is the seal of the state, surrounded by a band bearing the word "Connecticut." At the left of the seal the charter oak is presented, firmly rooted in front of the state house erected in Hartford in 1720. At the right of the seal the east front of the capitol is presented and beneath the buildings at the right and the left are rolls of manuscript indicating the constitution or "fundamental orders" of 1639 and the charter of 1662.

Dayton (O.) P. L. and Museum. (41st rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 4038; total 49,873. Issued, home use 138,632 (fict. and juv. fict. 72.6 per cent.); ref. use 52,946. New registration 2313; total registration 13,665. Receipts \$17,466.89, expenses \$14,588.78.

The circulation during the period covered was greater than that for any year previous to September, 1897. Use of books in the library, however, has apparently declined in the past two years. "This apparent falling off is coincident with the attendance, in the reading room, of a reference assistant, whose special duty it is to wait upon the students. The assistant devotes himself to finding the exact books required, to answer the searcher's questions, and, with his more special knowledge of the resources at hand, fewer books are taken down at a hazard of answering the purpose than was the case when the student was obliged to wait on himself alone." It is also pointed out that for a large amount of reference use no record is practicable. The fiction percentage was reduced 2.3 per cent, during the year—largely owing to the percentage of classed books read from the school department and vacation branches.

An interesting experiment was tried at the close of the school year, when the school library was broken up into four collections, and placed at each of four districts, situated at a distance of a mile or two from the main library. Several hundred volumes of fiction and classed books for adults were added to the collections and the whole, under the charge of a teacher belonging to the district, was thrown open to the public for two after-

noons a week during the summer. The average issue per afternoon was 114 books; 297 new borrowers were added. Sixty-one per cent. of the books taken were for adults, and less than 65 per cent. of the books read were fiction and juvenile fiction. "Two of these district branches (each two miles from the main library) will be continued as neighborhood libraries for their respective localities. They will be open one afternoon a week to the public, with a collection of several hundred volumes added to by weekly deliveries of new books from the main library."

In closing her report Miss Doren thus states the controlling aim and method of the conduct of the library:

"The library is not only seeking to extend its general usefulness as a distributor of pleasant books for home reading, but it is increasing the actual intensive use of books for study among all classes of people. A very great proportion, perhaps the most important proportion, of this work is done within the walls of the library itself, where all the tools of the student are conveniently at hand and the studious atmosphere prevails. That the character of its work is deepening, and that the grasp of the needs, conditions and ideals of the community is becoming more real, we believe to be a fact. Though not wanting in the visible proofs of usefulness and progress, the work of the library is necessarily a quiet one. Without the appearance of haste, but without rest, it must ever be sympathetic to the desires of the people; persuasive, not didactic in method, and, above all, through the selection of its books and the manner of bringing them to the notice of readers, it must mold ideals while it satisfies needs."

The library has issued two attractive Christmas book lists, one for adults and one for children, recording titles in varied classes of literature recommended by the members of the library staff, and including many older books as well as current ones.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. A systematic effort was made by the librarian at the beginning of the reading season to arouse an interest in the library among the workingmen of the city. The city is a large manufacturing center, and in consequence a considerable per cent. of the population is employed in skilled labor. To reach this class a small printed slip, setting forth a few facts concerning the library, was prepared and several thousands circulated through the pay envelopes of a number of the large employers of labor.

Although too early as yet to judge of the net results of this campaign, from the results as known so far there is no reason to doubt but that they will be gratifying.

Madison (Wis.) P. L. It is planned to open a children's room at the library, and the

members of the Madison Women's Club have been asked to contribute \$100 toward the fund of \$500 necessary for its equipment.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) P. L. The long disagreement in the Mount Vernon board of education regarding a site for the \$35,000 Carnegie library building was settled on Dec. 17, when it was voted to purchase for \$16,000 a site on South First and South Second streets, between First and Second streets. The site is a central one, and seems generally satisfactory.

New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 5824; total 52,033. Issued, home use 395,284, of which school use is estimated as 6000 (fict. 50 per cent.; juv. fict. 20.2 per cent.). New borrowers 8484; total borrowers 16,678. Receipts \$16,191.60; expenses \$16,177.89.

A re-arrangement of the fiction shelves was made in May, to allow more room; but the library quarters are still overcrowded. Small collections of books have been placed in two of the local schools.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. On Dec. 5 the incorporators of the Howard Library, at a largely attended meeting, voted to transfer all the property of that association to the Carnegie Library, to be established through the gift of \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Library has been duly chartered and all plans for its development promise to be smoothly and speedily carried through. A site has been secured that will be deeded to the city when the time is ripe, and the appropriation of the city council is purely a matter of form, as that body has voted unanimously in favor of the library. The transfer of the Howard Library is made on condition that the property "be kept available for free public library purposes"; that the library building now contemplated "be constructed within a reasonable time," that the Carnegie Library carry out the contracts now existing between the Howard Library and its cardholders; and that the new building shall "fittingly perpetuate the memory of M. H. Howard." With the passing out of existence of the Howard Library its quarters will be occupied and its work carried on by the Carnegie Library until the new building is completed. The Carnegie Library board is composed of directors of the Howard Library and three members appointed by the city council.

At the final meeting of the Howard Library incorporators a short report was presented, showing that since the opening of the free circulating department 3219 cards have been issued, and an average of 300 books have been drawn daily. The library contains about 1200 v. Of these only about 7000 are available for circulation, the others being reference

books. 47 periodicals are subscribed for and 10 presented.

New York City. Carnegie libraries. On Dec. 26 the city Board of Estimate adopted formal resolutions of thanks to Andrew Carnegie for his munificent gift of \$5,200,000 for 65 branch library buildings for New York City. After reciting the terms of the gift and its acceptance, the board "in the name of the citizens of New York," extends to Mr. Carnegie "the sincere thanks of the municipality, and commends his action as an important event in the progress of civilization and education in our city, which will mark an epoch in the enlightenment of our citizens and offer much needed opportunities for the higher education of the youth of the city."

New York P. L. A bill was introduced into the state legislature on Jan. 1, authorizing an increase in the number of library trustees from 21 to 25, so that the following officials of the city may be ex-officio members of the board: the mayor, comptroller, and president of the board of aldermen. Under this arrangement the municipality will have an adequate representation on the board of governors.

At the December meeting of the trustees George L. Rives presented his resignation from the office of secretary, in view of his appointment as corporation counsel for the city. Mr. Rives continues as trustee. A resolution was passed naming seven residents of Staten Island to act as an advisory committee in the selection of sites for the Carnegie libraries for Staten Island. They are George Cromwell, John M. Carrere, G. A. Irving, A. K. Johnston, Walter C. Kerr, Ira K. Morris and De Witt Stafford.

At the January meeting of the board Andrew Carnegie was elected a trustee, succeeding Daniel Huntington.

The Riverside branch has removed from 261 West 69th st. to 230 Amsterdam ave., near 70th st., where it will occupy the entire second floor of a building about 25 x 90 feet. This library, which reaches a crowded tenement district, was originally established by the Riverside Association, a settlement society, and was transferred to the New York Free Circulating Library in 1897.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. A new library sub-station was opened the first week in December in the Morton street school, and over 90 new cards were issued to pupils in the first two days.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 1626; total 26,317. Issued, home use 88,418 (fict. 55.90%). New registration 787; total registration 10,500. Receipts and expenses \$6629.69.

A decrease of 2699 in books issued is noted, mainly in the line of work with the schools, which appears to have reached its limit of growth. The reduction of the book purchase

appropriation is a serious difficulty, and affects all classes of readers by limiting the library's effectiveness. The more important accessions of the year are noted, and reference is made to the prompt treatment accorded public documents of special interest. More than half of those received during the year have been cataloged on receipt, and placed on the shelves in the classes to which they belong. "For example: a report on civil affairs in Porto Rico and Cuba issued by the War Department in 1900 forms vol. 7 of House documents of the first session of the 56th Congress. Instead of burying it in this Congressional series, we place it among the books in the library descriptive of Cuba and Porto Rico, and place in the card catalog a subject card for each island. This method of treating government publications requires careful discrimination in view of the overcrowded condition of the shelves, but results in making the more important publications readily available." It is suggested that free access, now granted to the fiction shelves, might be extended to other departments; "the custom is a growing one, and in many respects convenient and satisfactory."

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. Plans submitted by Jackson, Rosecrans & Canfield, of New York, have been chosen for the Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library, to be given as a branch library for the district of Dundee, by Peter Reid, of Passaic. Construction will begin in the early spring. The building will be three-storied, including a basement above the ground level, with a rear stack room, circular in plan. There will be a children's room, assembly hall, and all the features of an up-to-date and thoroughly equipped branch library.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (21st rpt. — year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 5000; total 72,133. Issued, home use 174,945 (fict. 45.74%; juv. fict. 25.16%). New registration 3838; cards in force 7519. Receipts and expenses \$17,388.80.

Through the small selected libraries placed in nine public schools, there were circulated 23,163 v., being 13¼ per cent. of the total issue and an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the school issue of the preceding year. The total home circulation shows an average of 3½ vol. to every inhabitant of the city.

Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Raney L. The annual meeting of the trustees was held on Dec. 9. Since the opening of the library on Jan. 24, 1901, about 550 v. have been added, making a total of 5411. There has been an average daily attendance of 50 persons in the reading room; and 34,829 v. were issued for home use (fict. 64%), being a daily average of 135. There are 2195 borrowers, of whom 506 are under 18 years of age.

The library derives its income from rental of parts of its building, amounting to \$857 for a period of ten months. "The necessary ex-

penses during that time amounted to \$1739.55, including the purchase of new books, and the deficiency has been supplied by the generous founder." A strong plea is made for a city appropriation of \$125 per month.

At a meeting of the city council on Jan. 3, the sum of \$100 per month was appropriated for library maintenance.

Richmond, Va. Carnegie L. On Dec. 10 the ordinance for the management of the Carnegie Library, passed by the city council on Dec. 2, was accepted by the board of aldermen, and on Dec. 14 was signed by the mayor. The ordinance was opposed by a numerous body of citizens, in favor of a plan whereby the board of trustees should consist of one alderman, two councilmen, and six citizens. The plan adopted provides for a board of two aldermen, three councilmen, three citizens and the city superintendent of schools. It is looked upon as meaning that the library will be controlled by politics, and there has been much dissatisfaction at its adoption. The *Richmond Dispatch* said editorially prior to the final vote upon the matter, that it "would open the way for the directing authority to pass at any time into the hands of a political ring, and for playing the position of librarian as a football of favoritism. It would clear the field for all sorts of political jobbery and the exercise of all sorts of pressure, and at the very least, leave us in constant danger of the subordination of the question of competency in electing a librarian to that of personal popularity." The ordinance, however, is now law, and the outlook for the library is regarded as at least questionable. Several candidates for the post of librarian are named, the most prominent being W. M. Turpin, president of the board of aldermen, and Carlton McCarthy, city accountant.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L. The attractive branch library building at Fourth and Clara streets, given to the city by Mayor J. D. Phelan, was dedicated on the evening of Dec. 16. The building has a frontage on Fourth st. of 56 feet, and is nearly square. It is built of pressed brick and terra cotta, while the fixtures, including cases, desks, tables and chairs, are of solid oak. In the basement there is a large room which is to be utilized as an auditorium and reading room. The building is lighted by electricity.

Sandusky, O. Carnegie L. Despite the presentation of a legal opinion from the city solicitor that their proposed action was illegal, the city council on Dec. 16 voted to make an appropriation of \$1500 to the library association, or one half the sum of \$3000 that it is pledged by ordinance to appropriate annually for library maintenance. The ordinance in question was passed to secure the \$50,000 library building offered to the city by Andrew Carnegie; and its validity is now questioned on the ground that the library is managed by a "close corporation" and that

the city has no voice in the application of the funds it grants. The city solicitor bases his opinion mainly upon the fact that the charter of the library association provides for the "establishment of a free library, the books of which shall be accessible to its members," phrasing which does not accord with the provision of the state law regarding city support of "free public" libraries. He says: "This association according to the provision above quoted does not make the library a public one, it omits the word 'public' and provides that, 'the books of which shall be accessible to its members.' Of course the managers may perhaps at their own volition permit all persons a free access to the books of the library, but it is within their power at any time to withhold and deny such rights to the public. We must judge the character of a corporation by the terms and conditions of its charter, and I therefore hold that this library association, as a corporation, is not a free public library. The city as a corporation in its corporate capacity has no property rights in this institution; neither has it anything to say as to the conduct and control of the institution. It is powerless to curtail expenses, or to make by-laws, rules or regulations in conducting and managing the same. It has absolutely no voice neither directly or indirectly as to conducting the institution except as to the levying of taxes, which the people are called upon to pay."

The matter seems to be largely the result of dissatisfaction of the public with the attitude of the library directors, and it is hoped that it may be smoothed over. The *Sandusky Journal* says: "The opposition to the management has crystallized during the past two or three weeks in a demand that the city shall not be taxed to support the library unless the city, as a corporation, has something to say about the expenditure of the funds. In some instances this opinion is held by persons who are friendly to the institution, who are anxious to have its usefulness extended to the widest possible limits and who have nothing but words of praise for those now in control. They urge that it is bad public policy for the people to be taxed and have absolutely no voice in the expenditure of the money collected from them.

"It is contended too, that if the people generally feel that they have an ownership interest in the institution, they will be more apt to take kindly to it, to use it more freely and derive greater benefits. There is something in this contention. The great mass of the people like to feel that they are part owners of public institutions and that they are in some sense responsible for the welfare of the same. It seems to us that if the library association and the people who are not members of the same would get a little closer together the whole difficulty might be solved. It will not do for the people—those who are making the complaints—to carry their prejudices

into the matter and it will not do for the library association to take a high-and-mighty ground."

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The city council on Dec. 19 decided to submit to popular vote an amendment to the charter for reorganization of the library commission. That body, under the proposed amendment, will be known as the library board, and will be composed of seven members, who will have control of the actions of the librarian and actual direction of the public library. One of the members of the board, in explanation of the decision, is quoted as saying that "at present the library commission is but a figure-head. It has no power of action. Nominally it is the head of the department, but actually it is without power. Some additional relief was given some time ago by ordinance, but this might be taken away any time. The librarian is now appointed by the mayor and the board has no control over him. That is the fundamental reason for wishing a new amendment. Another reason for wanting a change is that it is the desire of those who have the best interests of the library at heart to make it a part of the educational system of city and state, and as the state has now a new library act it is desirable that the library be put under this and as much in unison with it as possible to make the library here as nearly a part of the state system as possible. That explains why the superintendent of schools has been added to the library board."

The amendment, which will be submitted to vote at the March election, makes the usual provisions for maintenance, expenditures, etc., and includes the following sections regarding administration: "There shall be appointed seven library commissioners, who shall constitute and be known as the library board, and be the governing body of the library, who shall hold office for seven years. They will serve without compensation and be subject to removal by the mayor. The mayor, with the consent of the city council, shall appoint the trustees, each of whom shall hold office for the term of seven years. The present library commission, together with two new trustees, to be appointed by the mayor for the term of seven years from April 1, 1902, shall be the first library board, and the present commissioners shall continue to hold office as such commissioners until the expiration of their respective terms as commissioners, and the mayor shall thereafter annually appoint one trustee."

"The librarian shall be elected by the board and subject to removal by it. Under civil service rules, he shall have the appointment and removal of all subordinate employees of the board."

Springfield, Ill. Lincoln L. The library board has not yet been able to make public the plans for the \$75,000 building, given by Andrew Carnegie. Of the plans first sub-

mitted in competition the three that seemed most satisfactory were sent for criticism and suggestion to E. H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who returned them with a letter saying: "After examination I cannot tell you how much I regret the fact that I cannot make a favorable report upon any of these plans," and "I think I ought to say to you that if the responsibility were mine, I would have the whole subject reconsidered."

The plans were therefore set aside, and a special sub-committee was appointed to secure an architect. Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, were finally engaged, and it is understood that their plans for the building are now practically completed.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. On Dec. 18 the directors accepted the resignation as librarian of John Cotton Dana, now librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, and passed following resolutions recording their appreciation of Mr. Dana's services and regret at his retirement, and adding: "They realize that he has largely extended the usefulness of the library in enlightening the minds and brightening the lives of the people of this community, and that his leadership has been potent outside of Springfield, in this section of the state, in making other libraries more effective and valuable, and they are correspondingly grateful to him."

A resolution was also passed authorizing Miss Alice Shepard, as first assistant, to be "acting librarian, and have general supervision; the board understanding that Miss Medlicott will, as on former occasions, co-operate with Miss Shepard in carrying on the work of the library, sharing with her the general responsibility."

A committee was appointed to nominate a new librarian, and the board voted to continue the policy of having a curator for the art department and a librarian, each to manage his own department subject to the direction of the board.

Stanley, Wis. Moon Memorial L. The library building erected by Mrs. Sarah F. Moon, of Eau Claire, as a memorial to her late husband, Delos R. Moon, was dedicated on Dec. 17. The library is a one storied structure, 50 by 55 feet, of Roman brick, with a tiled roof. It contains three large rooms, opening from a spacious hallway, with lavatories, etc., in the basement. It is lighted by electricity. Stanley is a city of 2500 people, and it is estimated that nearly the entire population attended the public reception in the library building, which was held in the evening, after the formal dedication.

Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md. The trustees have issued a statement regarding the work and needs of the library. Since the library was opened on the 1st of

September, 1901, 3024 persons have registered and 18,227 books have been issued. "This is at the rate of 72,000 books per year, or an average of 275 a day." The number of volumes on the shelves at the opening of the library was 6325 and there are now 8267, an increase of 1942. There have been branches established at Leitersburg, Boonsboro, Tilghmanton, Beaver Creek and Sandy Hook, and applications for branches at 10 or 12 other points are now being prepared. It is pointed out that although the library is maintained from the endowment of the late B. F. Newcomer, the site and building were secured through public subscription, and its equipment has left the trustees with a debt of about \$15,000. In view of the great success of the library, and the large field of work before it, an earnest appeal is made for public subscriptions sufficient to clear off the indebtedness existing, and to extend the library's benefits more widely to the country districts.

Winona (Minn.) F. P. L. The library has issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet picturing and describing the beautiful Laird Library building, the gift of William Harris Laird, of Winona, which was presented to the city on Jan. 21, 1899. Its cost, exclusive of site, equipment, shelving, heating, etc., was \$50,000. The little booklet gives a view of the exterior of the building as frontispiece, floor plans, and four excellent interior views.

Wisconsin State Historical Soc. L., Madison. The 49th annual meeting of the society was held on Dec. 12, when the report of the secretary, R. G. Thwaites, was presented. Accessions to the library during the year were reported as 5712 v. and 5628 pm., giving a total of 226,946 titles. Reference was made to the great collection of books, pamphlets, and newspaper files bearing on the Mormon question—2300 titles in all—which has been loaned to the library by Theodore Schroeder, a Wisconsin University graduate, now of New York City, but for many years one of the most prominent attorneys in Utah. This collection far surpasses any other of the kind, and it is expected that ultimately it will be presented to the society.

It was pointed out that it will be only a few years before the new library building will need to be enlarged by the erection of the north bookstack wing; and the legislature of 1903 will be asked to provide for its construction. This would give relief for perhaps 25 years, at the end of which time it will be necessary to build a transverse bookstack wing upon the Park street end of the lot.

It is intended to establish a small reference library at the capitol during legislative sessions, with telephonic connection with the central library, for the use of officers and members of the two houses.

"The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character, amply justifying the expectations of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state."

COLONIAL.

San Juan, Porto Rico. The Carnegie library building will be two stories high, 75 feet wide, fronting on Plaza Colon, and 50 feet deep. The second floor will contain an assembly hall and the book capacity will probably be for 100,000 volumes. In the basement it is designed to arrange two reading rooms, one of which shall be for children.

FOREIGN.

Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls. (31st rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1901.) Added 7319; total 108,632. Total issue 674,572 (29,000 from the 11 branches), being a net increase of 75,809 over the preceding year. New registration 12,654.

106 books in Braille type have been circulated among the blind persons of the city, and 1602 volumes of music scores were issued.

Paisley (Scot.) F. L. and Museum. The library and museum has received a gift of \$27,500 from James P. Coates, of the J. V. P. Coates Thread Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.

Rome, Vittorio Emanuele L. The *Athenaeum* states that a considerable part of the Chinese Imperial Library of Peking is now incorporated in the Vittorio Emanuele Library at Rome, where it is being arranged by Prof. Nocentini and Signor Vigna del Ferro, who served as interpreter during the Chinese campaign. It consists of historical, geographical and philosophical works. There is a history of the Han dynasty and another of the Tsing dynasty. One geographical work runs to "several hundred volumes."

Warwick (Eng.) P. L. The death of the librarian Thomas Carter, in November, 1901, called forth the following communication to the *Athenaeum* of Dec. 7:

"Warwick has lost, by the death from pneumonia of Mr. Tom Carter, a public librarian of decidedly original character. Mr. Carter was the son of a Forest of Dean miner, and was sent into the pit long before he reached his teens. He had practically no school education, but taught himself to read, and developed a consuming passion for books. He went to Warwick as an insurance agent, and soon, by his force of character and gifts as a speaker, acquired such local influence that he was returned to the school board and the town council. A year ago he resigned his seat on the council in order to become public

librarian. He found the library in a heart-breaking state. It was one of the many local libraries started in a fit of enthusiasm and stocked with books; but the enthusiasm cooled, and no effort was made to weed out the worthless volumes and maintain a supply of the best modern books. Mr. Carter completely overhauled the collection of some 9000 volumes, induced the committee to fill up gaps—there was, for instance, not a single volume of Matthew Arnold—and carefully studied the literary papers to discover the new books worth ordering. He constituted himself the literary adviser of the town, not only by personal counsel to the borrowers, but by highly intelligent notices in the *Warwick Advertiser* of batches of new books ordered on his recommendation, and of the reviews and magazines supplied to the reading-room. He was contemplating inviting literary men to give lectures on courses of reading to the studious young men of the town. Mr. Carter taught himself French and Latin, and was seeking new worlds to conquer when his useful life was cut short at the age of 40."

Gifts and Bequests.

Newton (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth L. Rand, of Newton, the library is to receive a bequest of \$1000, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books.

Norwalk, Ct. On Dec. 5 the city received from H. E. Bishop, of Norwalk, a deed of gift for a central site, corner of Mott and Belden avenues, for the \$20,000 library building to be given to the city by Andrew Carnegie.

Titusville, Pa. W. S. and R. D. Benson, of Passaic, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. C. F. Emerson, of Titusville, have offered to present to Titusville a \$25,000 library building as a memorial of their parents. It is to be known as The Benson Memorial Library, and it is required that the city provide \$2000 annually for maintenance.

Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct. By the will of the late Mrs. Harriet Hoxie Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the university library is bequeathed an endowment fund of \$20,000, and the university receives probably an equal amount. By the terms of the will the executors have 10 years in which to settle the estate, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is to be paid on all legacies remaining unpaid after two years.

Carnegie library gifts.

The following record covers recent gifts of library buildings made by Andrew Carnegie:

Akron, O. Dec. 23. \$70,000.

Bloomington, Ind. Dec. 24. \$15,000.

Cañon City, Colo. Dec. 17. \$10,000.

The city already appropriates \$1100, and \$600 is added from private subscription. A site has been secured.

Danville, Ill. Dec. 26. \$40,000.

Accepted Dec. 28.

Elkhart (Ind.) Carnegie L. Dec. 16.

\$5000 additional, to render building more nearly fireproof.

Iron Mountain, Mich. Dec. 19. \$2500 additional.

Kalispell, Mont. Dec. 28. \$10,000.

Madison, Wis. Dec. 30. \$75,000.

Accepted Jan. 10.

Nyack, N. Y. Dec. 23. \$15,000.

The three corporations of Nyack, South Nyack and Upper Nyack together contribute \$1200 annually to the support of the public library, and the acceptance of the Carnegie gift is practically assured.

Oneida, N. Y. Dec. 31. \$11,000.

Pekin, Ill. Dec. 18. \$5000 additional.

Red Wing, Minn. Dec. 17. \$15,000.

Accepted Jan. 4, when site was also accepted from James Lawther.

Stratford, Manitoba, Can. Dec. 25. \$12,000.

New York Press Club. Dec. 18. \$5000 for purchase of books.

Librarians.

BARTLETT, Miss Henrietta C., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been engaged to assist in the reorganization of the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library.

BOWKER-MITCHELL. Richard Rogers Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the *Publishers' Weekly*, was married on Jan. 1, 1902, to Miss Alice Mitchell, of Cambridge, Mass. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bingham, in Brookline, and was performed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Bowker will leave on Jan. 22 for a three months' absence in Europe.

HASSLER, Miss Harriet E., Pratt Institute Library School, classes '98 and '99, has resigned from the Buffalo Public Library to accept a position on the staff of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, beginning Jan. 1.

MERRITT, Miss Leslie, graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and 1901, has been released from her engagement at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Athenæum, to accept the position of cataloger at Bryn Mawr College Library.

MORT, Henry, assistant librarian of McGill University Library, Montreal, retired from

the library service on Jan. 1 on a comfortable pension. Mr. Mott had been connected with the university library for 14 years, and his cordiality and courtesy will be remembered by the librarians in attendance at the Montreal meeting of the American Library Association, in 1900. His retirement was marked by the art students of the university by the presentation of an illuminated address and a handsome set of furs. Mr. Mott was born in London in 1825. He came to Montreal in 1859, and was in commercial life until 1879, when he joined the staff of the *Canadian Spectator*, and later became connected with the *Herald*. He was appointed librarian of the Mechanics' Institute in 1884, and in January, 1888, joined the staff of McGill University Library.

PERRY, Miss Lucy Ware, Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and 1901, has been engaged to make the typewritten catalog of the Millicent Library, at Fairhaven, Mass.

PRENTISS, Miss Mabel E., first assistant at the Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library since 1898, was recently granted a leave of absence to assist in reorganizing the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, with the result that she became librarian of that library on Jan. 1, 1902.

Vogt, Von Ogden, has been appointed librarian of Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis., succeeding the late Charles A. Bacon. Mr. Vogt was a member of the Beloit graduating class of 1901, and had been financial secretary of the college since June last.

WILSON, Miss Ellen Summers, New York State Library School, 1896-98, has resigned her position as librarian of the Wylie avenue branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., to become librarian of the Steubenville (O.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. (*In Outlook*, Dec. 7, 1901. 69:869-884.)

A series of 10 brief articles, by Mary Mapes Dodge, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Edward Everett Hale, Horace E. Scudder, Frank R. Stockton, T. W. Higginson, Tudor Jenks, Agnes Repplier, Caroline M. Hewins and Nora A. Smith. Most of the writers give lists of 10 books best suited for reading by children from six to 12 years of age. There is an editorial on the same subject.

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés. Auteurs. Tome 6: Baade-Bancroft; tome 7: Band-Barrozzi. Paris, Imprim. Nationale, 1901. 8°.

BOSTON (Mass.) P. L. Annual list of new and important books added, selected from

the monthly bulletins, 1900-1901. Boston, 1902. 206 p. O.

This fifth annual list is, as usual, an interesting and useful volume. It contains 18 per cent, more titles than its predecessor, but the relative proportions of the different classes are but little changed.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains a further instalment of G. W. Cole's record of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and part first of a "Reading list in library science," compiled by Pratt Institute Free Library.

BROOKLYN LIBRARIES' CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN. The Brooklyn Public Library and the Pratt Institute Free Library have joined in the issue of a co-operative monthly bulletin of accessions. The lists for each library are printed separately, and wired together, the edition for the Public Library having that library's list put first, and *vice versa*.

The CARDIFF (Wales) P. L. *Bulletin* for December includes a list of additions to its reference library, which will also serve as a list of books in Welsh and relating to Wales, published during the last three months.

CATALOGUS codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Universitatis Lipsiensis. Katalog der Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek zu Leipzig. 1: Die Sanskrit-Handschriften von Theodor Aufrecht. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1901. 6+493 p. 8°.

Reviewed in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, December, p. 605.

CUTTER AUTHOR TABLES.—Hitherto libraries that had adopted the Cutter two-figure tables, if they wished to use three figures in biography, fiction, English literature, etc., have been obliged to assign the third figure themselves, because the Cutter-Sanborn three-figure tables were made independently of the two-figure tables, and could not be used in continuation of them. Different numbers would fall to almost every name. But a set of three-figure tables has at last been prepared on the same lines as the shorter tables, and in fact including them. They can be procured from C. A. Cutter, or from the Library Bureau. As they are a little smaller (and handier) than the Cutter-Sanborn tables, they can be furnished at a less price, \$2.25. To librarians that already have the two-figure tables the two new tables will be sold for their own use for \$1.50.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for December is largely devoted to a "Check list of foreign government documents on finance" in the library, compiled by Miss Hasse. The list is alphabetical by locality, with chronological subdivisions when the material recorded is considerable.

READING LIST IN LIBRARY SCIENCE; compiled by Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Part I. Boston, Boston Book Co., 1902. 12 p. nar. D. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 9.)

A good classed list of the standard available literature on Librarianship; Library economy, including order department, cataloging, classification, charging systems, reference work, etc.; and Children's libraries and special work for children. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December concludes the reading list of short stories begun in the November number, and prints short lists on Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Inter-oceanic canal.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) P. L. A finding list of genealogies and local history. Syracuse, [1901.] 131 p. O.

Arranged alphabetically under the following main headings: Serial publications, continuations, etc.; Genealogical guides; Family histories; Registers, etc.; Names and epitaphs; Heraldry; Visitations; Local histories. Printed in lefthand column only, one column being left blank for additions or corrections. Entries are as brief as possible, the date being the only information given except author and catch-title.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Bulletin* of information no. 15: November, 1901. Suggestive outlines for the study of the history of the middle west, Kentucky and Tennessee; prepared in conjunction with the School of History, University of Wisconsin. Madison, 1901. 32 p. O.

An excellent example of careful and systematic syllabus work, intended primarily for study clubs, but equally useful to students and to the reference librarian. The outlines for study are prefaced by "Suggestions for students," compactly setting forth the general subject, the arrangement of the course and the best methods for handling or adapting it. A selected list of authorities covers books, pamphlets and magazine articles; and supplemental references include a list of suggested fiction dealing with the middle west, grouped to refer to nearly all the divisions of the study outlines proper. These are followed by the 15 study outlines, which form practically a chronological record of the historical development of the sections covered. Each study has from one to seven subdivisions, each forming a separate topic with its separate references; thus, study II, The Louisiana purchase, covers (1) Diplomatic antecedents, Napoleon's policy, the treaty; (2) Effects of the Louisiana purchase; (3) Lewis and Clark expedition; (4) Burr's con-

spiracy. The references are as far as possible to more recent literature, especially in the case of magazine articles. The bulletin is the work of F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, and R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society.

WRIGHT, W. Catalogue of Syriac mss. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1901. 2 v., 8°.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library.

Allen, Walter Spooner (Development of street railways in the commonwealth of Massachusetts);
 Auchincloss, William Stuart (St. Peter the apostle of Asia);
 Bryan, Henry Lewis (Compilation of treaties in force prepared under act of July 7, 1898);
 Buck, John Henry (Old plate);
 Butler, Carlos Antonio (The temple in the time of Christ as restored by Herod);
 Calkins, William Wirt (Catalog of lichens collected in Florida in 1885);
 Campbell, Milo De Witte (The purpose and working of the Michigan state tax commission);
 Delhi, Arne, assisted by George Howard Chamberlin (Norman monuments of Palermo and environs);
 Evans, Lawrence Boyd (Handbooks of American government);
 Gragg, Isaac Paul (Homes of the Massachusetts ancestors of Major General Joseph Hooker);
 Greenwood, James Mickleborough (Principles of education practically applied);
 Hall, Charles Bryan (Military records of general officers of the Confederate States of America);
 Hall, Micajah Otis (Rambles about Greenland in rhyme);
 Henshall, James Alexander (Ye gods and little fishes);
 Hollister, Harvey James (The importance of good tax laws);
 Holmes, Edwin Sanford, jr. (Wheat growing and general agricultural conditions in the Pacific coast region of the U. S.);
 Howe, Albert Hovey (The insular cases);
 Humfreville, James Lee (Twenty years among our hostile Indians);
 Johnson, John Edgar (The boa constrictor of the White Mountains);
 Koyl, Charles Herschel (The cause of foaming in locomotive boilers, and other papers);
 Langworthy, Charles Ford (Eggs and their uses as food);
 Letson, Elizabeth Jane (Post-pliocene fossils of Niagara);

- Loew, William Noah, *tr.* (Magyar poetry);
 Lumley, Eleanor Patience (The influence of
 Plautus on the comedies of Ben Jonson);
 Morrison, Hugh Alexander, *jr.* (List of books
 and of articles in periodicals relating to
 interoceanic canal and railway routes);
 Mortimer, William Golden (Peru history of
 cocoa);
 Norton, Albert James (Complete hand-book
 of Havana and Cuba);
 Palmer, Theodore Sherman and Olds, H.
 Worthington (Laws regulating the trans-
 portation and sale of game);
 Park, Orville Augustus (An index to the
 publications of the various bar associa-
 tions of America);
 Parker, Benjamin Strattan, and Heiney, Enos
 Boyd (Poets and poetry of Indiana);
 Pepper, Charles Melville (To-morrow in
 Cuba);
 Perry, Marsden Jasiel (A preliminary list of
 the Shakespearean collection of);
 Rogers, James Swift (Hope Rogers and his
 descendants);
 Saville, Marshall Howard (Cruciform struc-
 tures near Mitla);
 Simons, Algie Martin (Packington);
 Thian, Raphael Prosper (Legislative history
 of the general staff of the army of the
 United States);
 Van Deusen, Clarence Van Cortlandt (The
 primary and general election laws as
 amended by the legislature of 1899);
 Willard, George Owen (History of the Prov-
 idence stage, 1762-1891);
 Woodlock, Thomas Francis (The anatomy of
 a railroad report and ton-mile cost).

Bibliography.

- ANCONA, Alexandre d'. Ferrari, L., Manacorda, G., and Pintor, F. *Bibliografia degli scritti di Alessandro D'Ancona*. Firenze, G. Barbèra, 1901. 48 p. 8°.
- BORMANN, Edwin. *Die Kunst des Pseudonyms: 12 literarhistorisch-bibliographische Essays*. Leipzig, Edwin Bormann's Selbstverlag, 1901. 11+135 p. 8°.
- BOYS, Forbush, William Byron. *The boy problem: a study in social pedagogy; with an introduction by G. Stanley Hall*. 2d ed. Boston, The Pilgrim Press, [1901.] 194 p. 12°, net, 75 c.
- Contains a 7-page classified list of books and pamphlets relating to boys and social work with them. The list includes only such works as the author has found helpful.
- CARDUCCI, Giosuè. Salveraglio, Filippo. *Saggio di bibliografia carducciana*. Roma, soc. edit. Dante Alighieri, 1901. 15 p. 8°.

Reprinted from the *Rivista d'Italia*; contains record of Carducci's poetry only, although the compiler has in preparation a complete bibliography of all Carducci's work.

CATLIN, George. Miner, William Harvey. George Catlin: a short memoir of the man with an annotated bibliography of his writings. Part 2: Bibliography. (*In Literary Collector*, December, 3:79-83.)

Lists 28 items, with careful annotations. There is an interesting appendix of notes by Miss Elizabeth Catlin, daughter of George Catlin.

CREMATION. Cobb, John Storer. A quarter century of cremation in North America: being a report of progress in the United States and Canada, etc. Boston, Knight & Millet, 1901. 8+189 p. 12°.

Contains an extensive bibliography (pages 123-161) of works published in the 19th century, American and European. Titles are classified by countries and arranged chronologically under each country. The list is followed by an index of authors and one of periodicals.

CUBAN LITERATURE. Hills, Elijah Clarence, ed. *Bardos Cubanos: antología de las mejores poesías líricas de Heredia, "Plácido," Avellaneda, Milanés, Mendive, Luaces, Zenea*. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1901. 4+162 p. 12°, 60 c.

Contains a five-page bibliography, nearly all the works being in the Spanish language.

CHARLES EVANS, secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, and one of the veteran members of the American Library Association, issues a circular announcing the publication of his comprehensive and elaborate record of "American bibliography, 1639-1820, A.D." This is to be "a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820, with bibliographical and biographical notes." The first volume will cover the period 1639-1749, and it is thought that in all the work will comprise six volumes, one volume appearing each year. Mr. Evans' purpose is to furnish a record of American literary production from its beginning to the period where the work is taken up more or less fully by available publications, as Roorbach (1820-1861), Norton (1852-1855), Kelly (1861-1871) and then through the "American catalogue" volumes. The publication of the work is undertaken as a private enterprise by Mr. Evans, and it will be sold only by subscription, each copy being signed and numbered. The work will be chronological in ar-

rangement, with full indexes of authors and subjects and printers and publishers, and it is estimated that when it is completed it will embrace about 70,000 titles. The price is set at \$15 per volume. The circular, which will be of general interest to librarians, may be obtained of Mr. Evans, 1045 Pratt avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott. Ten facsimile reproductions relating to Old Boston and neighborhood. Boston, [For sale by G. E. Littlefield,] 1901. 8+44 p.+facsim. Q. \$10.

The facsimiles included in this handsome volume are: *Publick Occurrences*, the earliest American newspaper, 1690, and the decree for its suppression; Hubbard's map of New England, 1677; Rev. Samuel Willard's "Useful Instructions," 1673, the earliest Boston imprint; Increase Mather's sermon, "The wicked man's portion," 1675; Thomas Thacher's "Brief rule to guide the common people of New England how to order themselves and theirs in the small pocks or measles," 1678; The catalog of "the library of the late Reverend and Learned Mr. Samuel Lee," 1693, the earliest book catalog printed in this country; Bonner's map of Boston, 1722; the earliest print of Harvard College, 1726; Joshua Green's "Plot of Cambridge common," 1784; and Butler's map of Groton, Mass., 1832. The facsimiles are admirably reproduced and each is prefaced by a careful and interesting bibliographical and historical description.

HAEBLER, C. Typographie iberique du quinzième siècle: reproduction en facsimile de tous les caractères typographiques employés en Espagne et en Portugal jusqu'à l'année 1500; avec notices critiques et bibliographiques. Lieferung 1. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1901. subs., 16m.

The INSTITUTE INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE *Bulletin*, fasc. 3-6, is devoted largely to the addresses and report of proceedings of the International Congress of Bibliography at Paris, Aug. 16-18, 1900. The need of an international scheme for statistics of literary production is presented by Paul Otlet; bibliographies of chemistry and chemical industries are reviewed by Jules Garçon, who describes briefly the scope of his own enterprise, the "Encyclopédie universelle des industries tinctoriales et des industries annexes"; there is a "Memorandum concerning the principles on which a catalog of official documents must be constructed," by Frank Campbell, based upon his "Catalogue of Indian official documents"; an interesting exposition of the necessity for a general international scheme for the alphabetical arrangement of authors' names; and other papers in kindred fields.

MISSIONS. Hodgkins, Louise Manning. Via

Christi: an introduction to the study of missions. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 19+251 p. 16°, net, 50 c.; pap., 30 c. Contains a six-page bibliography.

TUNIS. Bégouën, C. Notes et documents pour servir à une bibliographie de l'histoire de la Tunisie: sièges de Tunis (1535) et de Mahédia (1550). Toulouse, [Paris, Picard et fils,] 1901. 106 p. facsim. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK IN PREPARATION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.—John Louis Haney and Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, announce that they have been engaged for several years upon "an extensive bibliography of English and American literature," with the intention of supplying "a definitive finding-list for all books, theses, monographs, magazine articles and reviews dealing with significant English and American authors and their works." It is purposed to include German, French and other foreign material. The compilers state that they realize "that it will be necessary to ask for the co-operation of scholars and bibliographers who have paid special attention to detailed portions of the subject; but deem it advisable to defer a request for such aid until we have made definite arrangements for the publication of the work."

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received a letter from James Walter Smith, of London, stating that he is the author of an article entitled "The Zeppelin air ship," published in the *Strand Magazine*, September, 1900, and reprinted in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1900. The article appeared under the *nom-de-plume* of Thomas E. Curtis. CYRUS ADLER.

"FEMALE life in prison; by a prison matron." The fact that the late F. W. Robinson was the author of this book is definitely stated by Theodore Watts-Dunton, in the *Athenaeum*, Dec. 14, 1901. Mr. Dunton says: "After a while he [F. W. Robinson] started a third series which he called 'The prison stories,' beginning with 'Female life in prison; by a prison matron.' This book was also a great success. It consisted of sketches and stories of various prison characters, based in part upon the personal record of a real prison matron. For perfect realism it was worthy of Defoe. No one dreamed for a moment but that it was the work of a prison matron, who had recorded her real experiences. 'Jane Cameron,' by the author of 'Female life in prison,' and 'Prison characters' were each of them a great success, and, like the first of the series, these books were believed to be genuine records of prison life."



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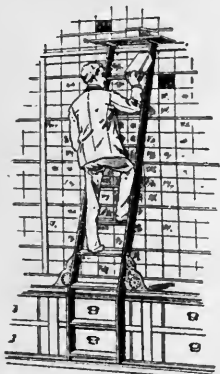
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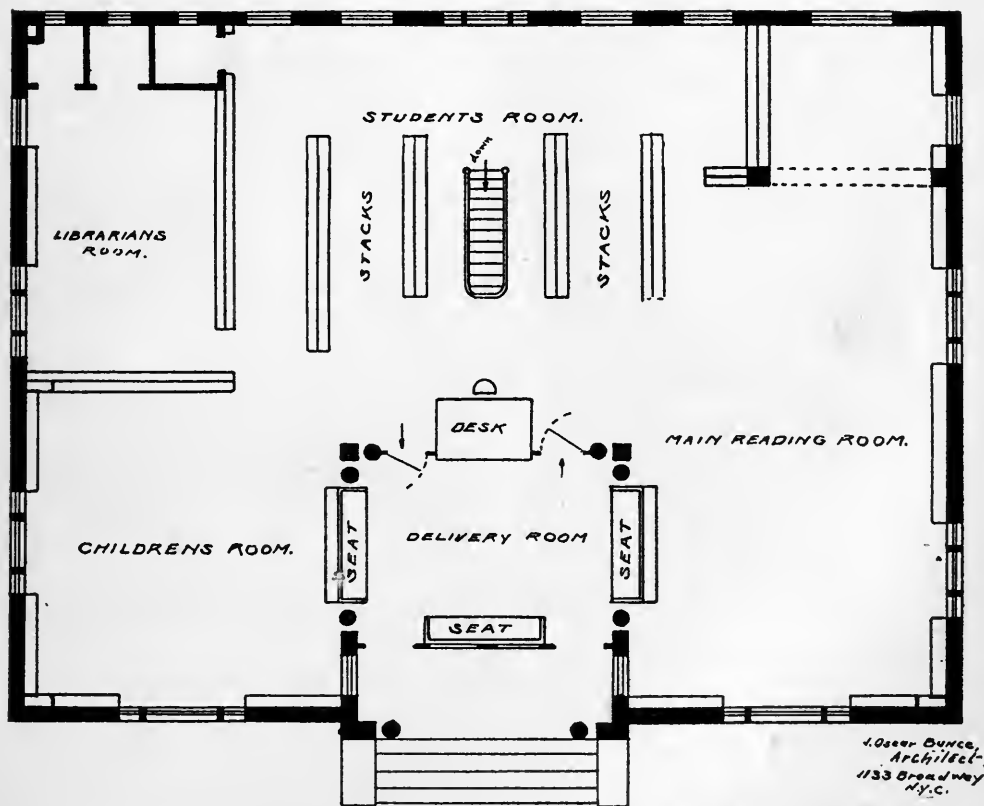
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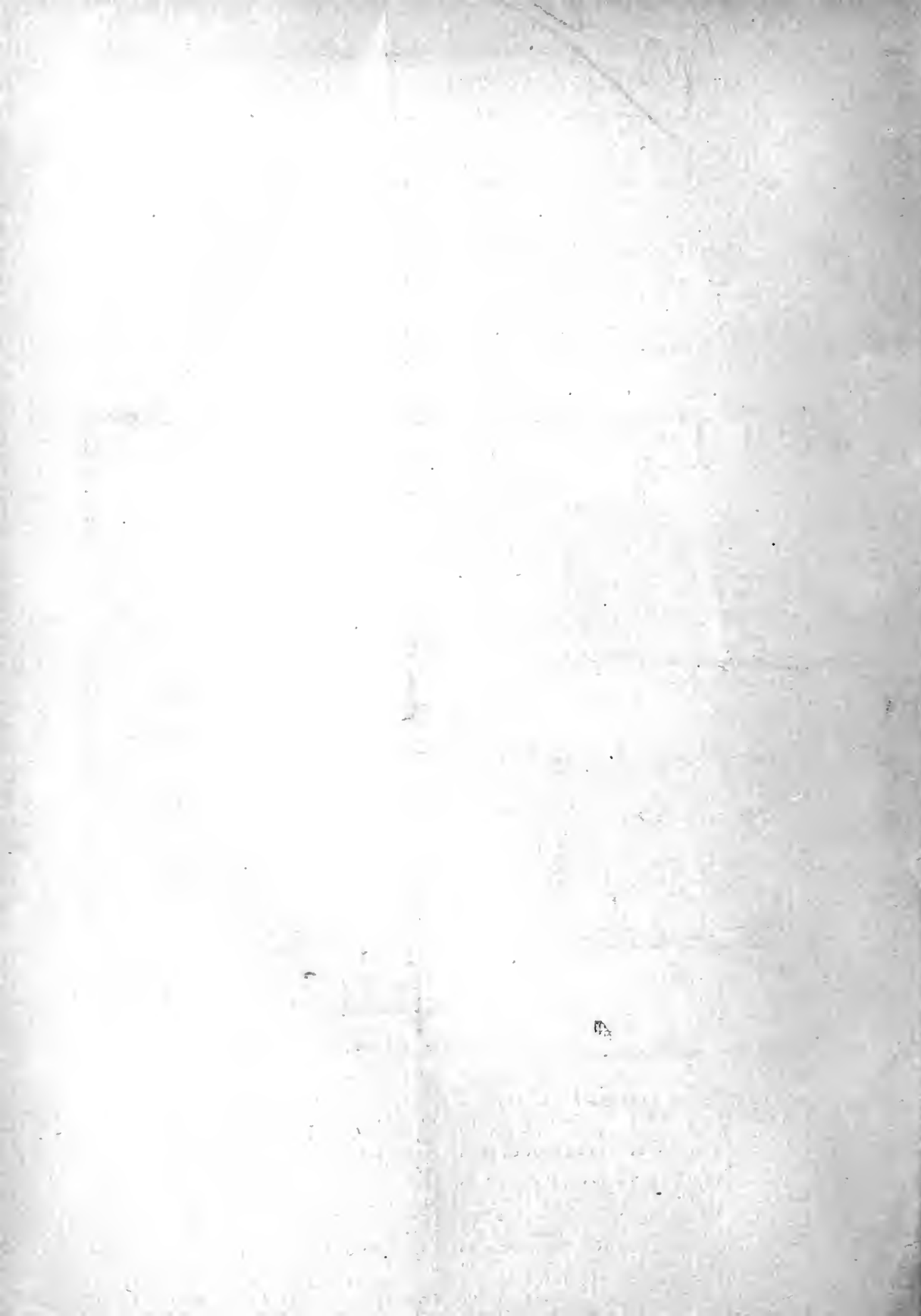
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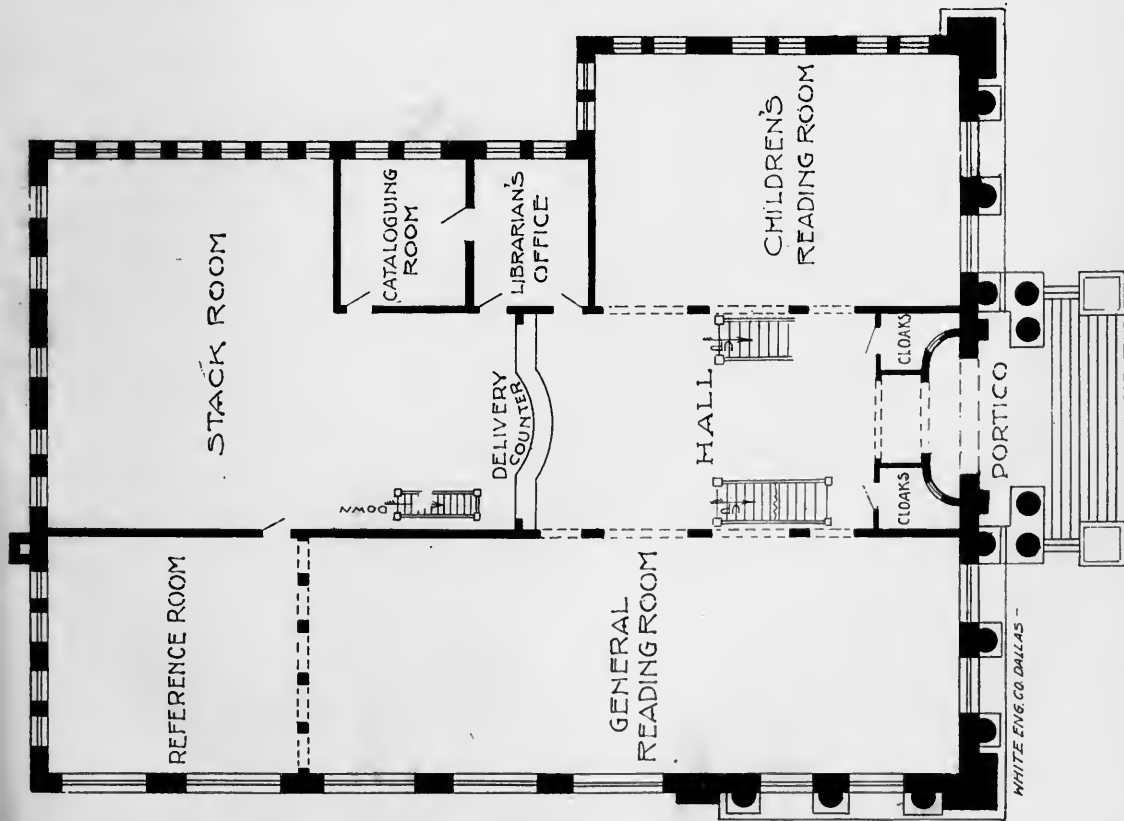
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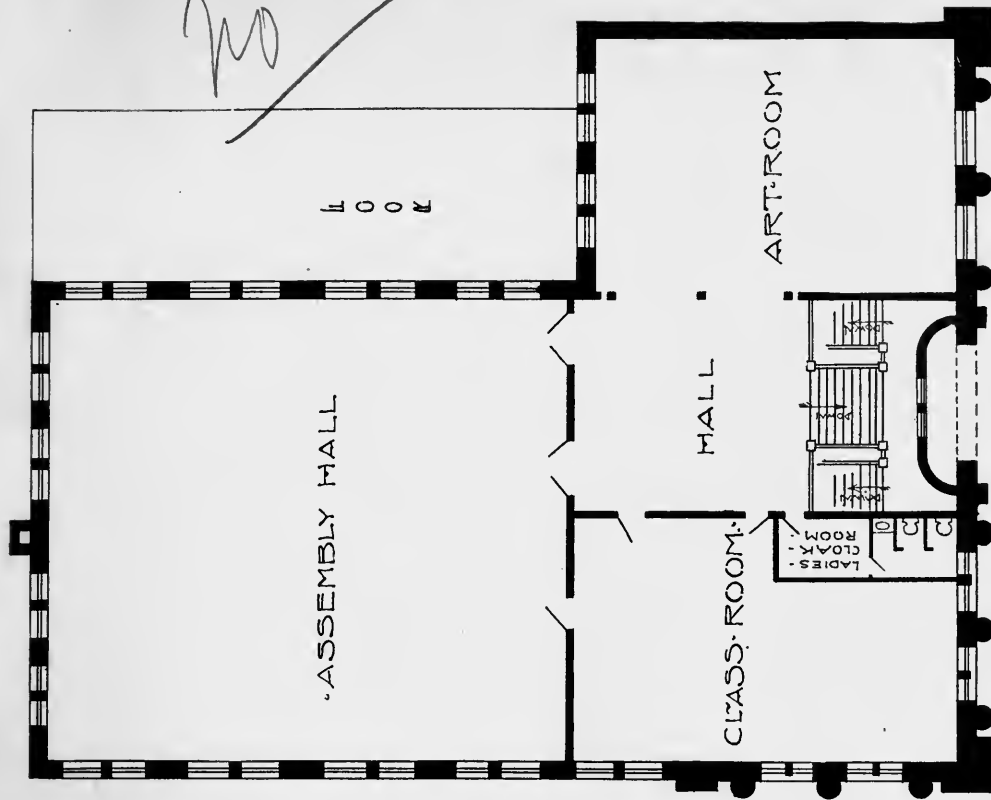
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FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2

PLANS for the next annual meeting of the American Library Association are now taking definite shape, and all indications point to a large and profitable conference at Magnolia in June. In point of attendance it is likely that all previous records will be broken, for the meeting-place is practically in the library center of the east, and the opportunities it affords of visiting the libraries of Boston, Cambridge and the nearby cities are especially attractive. Three entire days will be given to such visiting, followed by four days of business sessions at Magnolia, one of the most delightful of the New England coast resorts. The constantly increasing size of these yearly gatherings and the great variety of interests represented have of recent years made the question of program a difficult one. Its only practical solution, though in some respects unsatisfactory, seems to lie in the splitting up of sessions into section and group meetings, and this year again matters of cataloging and bibliography, activities of state commissions and state associations, the work of children's librarians, of reference, college, and state librarians, and of trustees, will have individual presentation. As we have often said, it should be a matter of ordinary business policy on the part of trustees to ensure the attendance of their librarians at these meetings—and it may almost be said that the smaller the library and the more limited its apparent field, the more essential is this policy. It is to be hoped that the present conference may be especially representative of public libraries in the smaller towns and cities, not only from the east, but from north and west and south as well.

BROOKLYN has followed in the footsteps of New York in providing a great reference library as the hub of its free library system. The transfer to the city by the trustees of the Brooklyn Library of their immense collection and the building which contains it is an event of the first importance in the present day of the co-ordination of library facilities. It is a consummation that has long been devoutly wished by those interested in the provision

of proper library facilities for Brooklyn, and it is especially gratifying that it has been effected so easily and on such perfectly proper and reasonable conditions. There seems no doubt that the consolidation will be carried through promptly, and in a month or two Brooklyn should have ample material for the complete library system that it so much needs. The Brooklyn Library collection gives the basis for a fine reference foundation, its building is centrally placed and it has been for years one of the familiar institutions of the city. There remains the need of a fine central building, adequate for the demands of a great city, but where so much is already assured this does not seem unattainable. With such a central building, and with the system of branch libraries already outlined and for which Mr. Carnegie's generosity has ensured suitable buildings, Brooklyn will at last take its proper place among the cities of its rank in its facilities for public education.

LIBRARY buildings are the order of the day just at present, and are likely to remain so for some time to come. With all that has been written upon the subject, and with object lessons of what to do and what to avoid in many towns and cities, there remains a surprising fund of ignorance of the first essentials of buildings suited to the needs of a small city, easy of administration, and capable of later extension. Boards of trustees and local architects too often feel that a library building should be composed of an imposing entrance, a rotunda and a dome, with Corinthian pillars and a few "literary" inscriptions, and the librarian finds it no easy task to urge the claims of books and readers. The issue by the A. L. A. Publishing Board of a short practical "tract" upon library buildings comes, therefore, at a timely moment. The little pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. Soule, and is especially intended for trustees and librarians of the smaller cities. It should prove of real usefulness, and it is to be hoped that it may be followed by a later supplement covering a broader phase of this important subject.

Communications.

AN INDEX TO RECITATIONS.

IN answer to the communication of H. F. Woods, which appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November, 1901, I wish to say that a bibliography of poetry suitable for recitations is being compiled by a committee of the Washington Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This committee, consisting of 12 members, has been at work since February, 1901, and hopes to complete the list not later than October, 1902.

The list, which is compiled from the works of the best poets, dating from the Elizabethans, is supposed to contain poems and selections from poems suitable to be committed to memory by children between the ages of five and 14. The committee has chosen poems suitable not only for declamation, or recitation, but also for use in small classes or in the home. The choice has been broad, the committee thinking that in such a selection the sin of commission is preferable to that of omission. In making selections we have kept in mind always melody and rhythm.

The object of the bibliography is to give to parents and teachers a guide to assist them in choosing for a child who is to be called upon to commit a "piece" to memory, something of literary value, something worthy to be learned *by heart*, not by rote—a notable distinction of phrase made by Miss Katherine Lee Bates.

The list under authors will be supplemented by a subject index of the poems.

LUCY MADEIRA, *Secretary of Committee.*

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Washington, D. C.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MUSIC.

THE publication of Mr. Clarence W. Ayer's thoughtful comments and careful classification, in your January number, prompts me to make a suggestion which I took the liberty of making to the Harvard authorities at the time when their classification was undertaken. Mature reflection has made me only the more convinced that, in what would appear to be a minor detail, the Harvard classification otherwise admirable, is distinctly unpractical. I refer to the "arrangements" of musical works.

In my opinion, no arrangement of any work should be shelved by the side of the original. Only rarely does an individual who is looking for the arrangement of a work have any desire to see the original. Arrangements are of very diverse nature, from the authorized reduction of a score, to the distortion of the original for flute and piano (or reed organ). A string quartet arrangement of a slow movement of a Beethoven symphony or sonata is probably a pot-boiler by some hack-writer, and belongs in some locality remote from the original.

But it is not wholly, nor, indeed, chiefly, the sentimental reason which is here potent. Shelf classification is, I take it, not solely for

the expert, but also for those who, for any reason, are admitted to the stack. It should also seek to minimize errors on the part of the (generally musically uneducated) messengers. The expert certainly does not want to be bothered by the presence of arrangements. The less advanced student generally seeks the arrangement only, and the messenger often gets the wrong volume or reports "out" because there is a bit of illegibility in the slip, or because the messenger who last returned the volume misplaced it on the same shelf.

But, without endeavoring to exhaust the subject, let me merely state my opinion, based on rather extended use of musical collections, that the shelf-classification which combines arrangements with originals is essentially vicious. Whether this is merely the least of several evils I leave the library experts to decide. I cannot help believing that a classification of arrangements under the headings "Voice and piano," "Piano, four hands," "Piano, two hands," "Two pianos, eight hands," "String quartet," "Two mandolins and guitar," etc., is the desirable thing.

LEO R. LEWIS.

TUFTS COLLEGE, }
Mass.

THE INDICATION OF VARIOUS EDITIONS ON THE SHELVES.

It is just possible that libraries employing the same system of book numbering as that used by the Pratt Institute Free Library may have suffered the same inconvenience in one respect, and may be glad to know how we have overcome the difficulty. Different editions of the same novel—more especially novels published sometimes separately and sometimes bound with others by the same author—have, of course, had to have a different book number, which has resulted in their being separated on the shelves. The book being called for by one of its numbers, and found not in, there has been no indication as to the book number or whereabouts of other editions, except by a second or third resort to the catalog. The borrower does not always know enough of the system used to do this, and the assistant in busy hours has not time to look up the other numbers.

It is now proposed that a special dummy be made, somewhat thicker than the others and painted a light shade of green or blue, to stand next to the copy of one edition, indicating where copies of other editions may be found. The lettering on the back of these dummies would be as follows:

Call-number of copy first received and first numbered.

Author and brief title.

In succession below, call-numbers of other editions.

This device, proposed by one of the staff, will, it seems to us, do away with our difficulty.

MARY W. PLUMMER.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.

BY CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT, *Children's Librarian, Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.*

ALL librarians who have had experience in supplying the wants of boys and girls, are familiar with the requests "Please give me a good Indian story," "Have you any stories of the Crusades or Chivalry?" "We are studying about the Norman Conquest, and the teacher wants us to read some stories of that period." Teachers come to the librarian asking for animal stories or fiction relating to children of other countries; fairy tales are perennially in demand. Having felt the need of some means of getting at the fiction illustrating certain often-called-for subjects more quickly than by searching from A to Z on the fiction shelves, it was decided by the Newark Free Public Library that before opening the new children's room, the juvenile story books worthy of such treatment should be so classified that any person desiring material on the Civil War, or the Navy, or the French Revolution, might find by the side of the serious books of information on these subjects such good stories as would add to the child's interest in those lines.

This step was decided upon for a number of reasons. In the first place, with a few exceptions, children were more apt to ask for stories by subject than by author. To give what was asked for quickly one must either know the books more thoroughly and have a memory trained to respond more quickly than the average library attendant, or else one must have classified lists ready at hand. To consult such lists and hunt up the numbers takes time, and it is impossible to keep a printed list up to date. Again, the dividing line in books for children between fact in story form and real information books is so narrow that it is often a puzzle to the classifier to know where to place them. Much of the best information is given in what must be classed as fiction, thus what would be valuable help in study is lost sight of. Further, in an open shelf room it is desirable in every way to help the people to help themselves, and this is particularly true in the children's department where practically all the work with the boys and girls is done between the hours of four and six on school days, and no library

is so rich as to be able to provide attendants enough for answering every timid request of every child.

Upon thinking over this matter with deliberation we decided to classify our juvenile fiction, and having worked out a scheme which, after nine months of use we can pronounce entirely successful, it was thought that other children's librarians might be interested in hearing of the method.

For months before the children's room was opened, while doing her regular work at the bureau of information, the future children's librarian took for her "knitting work" the examination of all juvenile books in the library. First a shelf list on slips the size of the ordinary catalog card was made. Little by little each book was gone over more or less thoroughly. On each slip was entered the catalog form of author's name, full title, place, publisher and date of publication, with a note describing the book—its literary merit, subject, scope, to what age adapted, etc. If the book seemed likely to be a useful addition to the child's information on any subject, the class number of that subject was written in red ink below the call number of the book, for future use.

Having decided to place stories of the Civil War next to the histories of that struggle, the problem was how to mark the books so that they would be returned to such shelves, without really changing the class numbers, since it would be manifestly unfair to mark "Two little Confederates" with 973.7 and get the credit for circulating a larger "hundreds" per cent. than was actually the case! Also if the books were really to be classified anew, it would mean changing the numbers on hundreds of shelf and catalog cards, a piece of work too stupendous to be contemplated.

The first point was then, to mark the back label so that the book would stay on the 973.7 shelf. But back labels slip off and become dirty, therefore the class number should appear in some safe place within the book. The book plate was naturally best for this permanent record. Next it was reasoned that, as the persons marking back labels usually

When we were ready to begin work — when the movers had deposited our children's books on the shelves in the beautiful new room, and the shining tables soon to be surrounded by eager youngsters were temporarily filled with books to be repaired, books to be marked, books to be covered, books to be discarded, new books to be accessioned, shelf-listed, etc., the room became a hive of busy workers. One of the messengers, taking a bunch of call slips referred to above, collected the stories to be classified. Placing the call slip with its subject reference in the title-page of the book, they were soon separated from other books of fiction and ready for marking. Opening day saw Kirkland's "History of England," Bennett's "Master Skylark," Henty's "Wulf the Saxon," Church's "Stories from English history," Pyle's "Men of iron," etc., hobnobbing together on the 942 shelf as if they knew they belonged in the same neighborhood.

To be perfectly candid, and to help others who may desire to adopt this scheme I must tell of a few difficulties we experienced in the beginning and how we disposed of them.

When the children came to the library in person and made their own selections, there were no difficulties. But when call slips came in through the delivery stations with a long list of H39's (which few librarians need to be told are the Henty numbers), our messengers were obliged to refer to the slips bearing reference numbers to know where H3957, H3966, etc., were shelved. This took a good deal of time at first, but we soon saw a way out of the difficulty. Having no printed juvenile catalog we were about to issue a double number of our *Library News* containing a fairly complete author list of books in the children's department. In this list we gave the new numbers thus:

Goss, W. L.	Jed.	G692(973.7)
Thackeray, W. M.	The rose and the ring.	T3221(398)

After the boys and girls had been provided with this number of the *News*, call slips came in through the stations so made out that books wherever shelved were quickly found.

Another objectionable feature was that on books coming back from the bindery gilded with their library numbers only, we were obliged to paste a back label bearing the red ink reference number under the gilded num-

ber. But this was such a waste of time that we soon had the binder gild the reference number also, in smaller type, underneath the fiction call number, thus: **W 51**

590

Since these matters have been satisfactorily settled, the system has given no trouble whatever. I can truthfully say, and all who have helped in the children's room agree, that classifying the juvenile fiction has proved not only desirable but so indispensable that we should feel lost without it. The children "take to it" as naturally as ducks to water, and teachers apparently think there could be no other scheme of arranging our books. It is the quickest way of collecting all material in any line for immediate reference. You place the applicant before the shelves where her subject is represented and leave her to look them over at her leisure. There is no consulting of catalogs, sending messengers to hunt up a long list of numbers to bring the books together and later distribute them back to their shelf. This work is all done in advance and the saving in time after the change has been made is great.

It may be of interest to tell of some of our adaptations of the Decimal classification which would be diverting to Mr. Dewey, I have no doubt. For example it requires a stretch of the imagination to guess why "Robinson Crusoe" and "Treasure Island" are classed in 359, the number for histories of the navy. But the connection is obvious if you reason with the boy who classes together in his mind all books about adventure at sea, shipwrecks, desert islands, etc. So in our 359's we have Lossing's "History of the U. S. navy," Seawell's "Little Jarvis," Alden's "Cruise of the Canoe Club," Munroe's "Dorymates," the two books above mentioned and others of their kind, and as the boys see no incongruity we are not concerned if classifiers do.

In 398 we place all fairy tales, whether a book deserves the folk lore number or is merely a fanciful invention of a modern author. Most animal stories except those on birds we put in 590, for in this fiction classification we use only broad classes, not thinking it worth while to carry it down to a very fine point. In the English history stories above mentioned "Wulf the Saxon," "Men of iron," and "Master Skylark" although relating to the Saxon, Lancastrian and Tudor peri-

ods respectively are placed in the general English history number 942 without any of its period subdivisions.

When the new room opened we had taken about 450 story books off the fiction shelves and placed them with history, fairy tales, etc. As new books are added we treat them in the same way.

Below is given a list of all the class numbers we have used, with an example of stories so treated, excepting modern history, travel and biography, of which many examples will immediately occur to every librarian:

353 Austin. Uncle Sam's secrets.
398

500 Booth. Sleepy-time stories.
537 Trowbridge. Electrical boy.
595.7 Noel. Buz.
598.2
600 Walsh. Young folks' ideas.
770 Black. Captain Kodak.
820 Richardson. Stories from old English poetry.
900 Andrews. Ten boys, etc.
930 Stoddard. Swordmaker's son.
932 Henty. Cat of Bubastes.
933 Henty. For the temple.
937 Church. Two thousand years ago.
938 Church. Three Greek children.

SHELF CLASSIFICATION OF MUSIC.

BY CHARLES A. CUTTER, *Librarian Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.*

AT the last meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, when Mr. Ayer described the Harvard music classification, I gave some reasons for thinking that the Forbes is better. In the January LIBRARY JOURNAL, p. 5-11, he published the Harvard scheme. The editor permits me to print here the class Music of the Expansive classification, and to briefly point out the differences between the two schemes.

The Forbes plan is to an unusual extent the result of experiment. Owing to the fact that the music section has never been permanently classified we have been able in our first seven years to try different arrangements and make as extensive changes in them as we pleased without feeling that we were throwing away too much work. The Forbes collection is about two-fifths as large as that in Harvard College Library; and the circulation is large enough to give some weight to our experience.

There are three chief peculiarities in the Harvard plan. First, under most subdivisions the books are arranged by accession numbers, with no attempt at alphabetical order. Second, nevertheless, "important and growing divisions are given alphabetical numbering by the use of 26 running figures." That is to say, there is practically a return in the smaller sections to the discarded early practice of the D. C. and for larger classes to the principle of Mr. Schwartz's order table composed of figures alone. About 1880, after converting this table to decimals, in order to

allow of indefinite expansion, I tried it for a year at the Boston Athenæum, and gave it up, constructing in its stead the table now generally used in American libraries, in which the mark, beginning with the author's initial, has a meaning in the eyes of the public and is more helpful towards finding a desired book, and at the same time the capacity of the notation is more than doubled.

The third characteristic is that all the scores of individual composers are arranged in one alphabet of composers and are not put in classes according to their musical form. This plan, too, we tried at the Forbes Library for three years, and the longer we tried it the less we liked it. Then we made an arrangement by forms and instruments, at first in very large divisions, then with gradually increasing frequency of subdivision; and the more we developed our scheme the better its practical working satisfied us. This, like the other, was under trial for three years and with unanimous approval of all concerned has now been definitely adopted.

Still, it should be noted that there is not an irreconcilable difference between the two methods, since the Harvard subdivides the works under each composer by form and the Forbes subarranges the form sections by composers. Under either scheme by taking a little trouble you can get together all the works of any composer or all the pieces of any kind. If one piece only is wanted, we think it is

found a little more easily by the composer or by the form in the Forbes than in the Harvard plan.

The main question is, however, Which do those who use the library and go to the shelves want first and want most? In the Forbes Library six years' experience, half with each arrangement, shows that our public ask for the forms much the more frequently. And it is not unfair to assume that this would be the case with many town libraries and some college libraries, for the Forbes enjoys the distinction of belonging to both classes.

In one point the two plans radically differ. The Harvard puts individual biography and criticism with each composer's musical works. This is an attractive idea, but it has its practical inconveniences. The lives and criticisms and analyses are usually small books, octavos and duodecimos; the music is mostly in large quarto or small folio. They do not go together well on the shelf, and if the lives are separated from the music and put on an upper shelf they are, after all, not much more with each composer's works than if they were put *alphabetically arranged by composers* in a neighboring section. Besides which, keeping the biography with the works, though a taking idea at first sight, is not really very desirable. The majority do not want a piece of music at the same time with the life of its composer, and it is only rarely that there would be any gain in having the two on the same shelf. It is enough that either of them can be instantaneously found when it is wanted.

The last difference to note between the two schemes is in the notation; the one uses figures, the other letters. There is not space here to discuss the question, nor would it be of much use. Those who like figures dislike letters, and those who like letters cannot imagine why the others prefer figures. At any rate it is certain that the letters give shorter marks, which those who use them find easier to remember. They also have a feeling that figures when not used decimally are sure in the end to have said of them what Mr. Ayer tells us of the "elaborate and ingenious system of fixed-shelf numbering" devised for the Harvard College Library by Justin Winsor, that it is "found to be inadequate to the needs of large and rapidly increasing subdivisions of important groups,"

and has therefore been abandoned by the library.

The following scheme is necessarily given in abridged form, and cannot be quite fairly judged without explanations and advice, which will be given when it is printed in full in the Expansive classification.

OUTLINE OF CLASSIFICATION.

WORKS ABOUT MUSIC.

Vv'2 Bibliography.
Vv'5 Dictionaries.
Vv'7 Periodicals.
Vv'9 Societies.

The history of publishing societies comes here; but the works issued by them are distributed according to their contents; the history of performing societies may be put here or locally in Vv14-99.

Vv General and miscellaneous works.
General specials, as Moral influence of music, Music and the state, Women in music, etc., may be put in Vv or separated as Vv0, with alphabetical subarrangement.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vv1 History and state of music (general) and Biography (general).
Vv1'7 Yearbooks.

History of music (kinds).

Vv1A History of music of particular kinds
to and of music written for particular
Vv1z instruments and collective biography of performers on particular instruments.

For example Vv1b History of dance music, Vv1c History of operatic music and Lives of opera singers (Collections; single lives are in Vva-Vvz.) Vv1r History of piano music and Lives of piano players (Collections.)

The history or analysis of any one opera or any one pianoforte piece is best put (1) in Vva-Vvz, under the name of the composer; also the analysis of all the operas or sonatas, etc., of any one composer.

History of music (periods).

Vv12 Ancient history in general.
Vv121 Primitive and savage nations.
Vv1232 Single ancient nations: Greek 1232,
to Roman 1235, Hebrew 1261, Assyrian 1263, Egyptian 1271.
Vv1271 Modern history (the whole modern period).
Vv13 Mediæval history.
Vv134 Modern modern, i.e., late history.
Vv135 To be subdivided by musical periods.

History of music (countries).

Vv14 History and contemporary state of
to music in particular countries.
Vv99 In these divisions may be put collective biography confined to one coun-

try; but it will be more convenient with general collective biography in Vv1. Here will come, locally arranged, accounts of musical celebrations and festivals; also programs.

Biography (single).

Vva Biography (Individual); also Criticism and Analysis.

to
Vvz Includes the musician's letters and journals. Thematic catalogs may be put here with the composers' lives or in Vy with the composers' musical works.

Arrange alphabetically by persons (composers, performers, teachers, etc., in one alphabet.)

In the order marks of the greater composers use only one figure, e.g., Bach B1, Beethoven B3, Chopin C4, Handel H1, Haydn H3, Liszt L7, Mendelssohn M5, Mozart M8, Rossini R7, Schubert Sch7, Schumann Sch8, Verdi V5, Wagner W1, Weber W3. This will produce an occasional slight derangement of the alphabetical order, which can be avoided by giving to the less important composer a high number from the preceding digit. For instance Mozart having occupied the mark M8 Moszkowski who comes also into the section M8 could be marked M98. In other words one establishes for composers a special order list with altered limits.

MUSICAL ACOUSTICS, ESTHETICS, AND THEORY.

Vva Musical acoustics.

Vvb Psychology of music.

Vvc Musical esthetics.

Vvd How to hear, understand, enjoy music.

Vve Theory.

Vvf Nomenclature, Terms.

Vvg Notation and its history.

Vvi Tonic sol fa notation.

Vvl Temperament.

Vvm Melody.

Vvo Harmony and Thorobass.

Vvp Composition.

Vvq Details, as Rhythm.

Vvr Form and special forms.

Vvs Counterpoint, Canon, Fugue.

Vvt Instrumentation, Orchestration.

Vvu Instruments and Voice together. Oratorio, Opera, etc. Here will come Wagner's theories of operatic composition.

Vvv Voice.

Vvw Musical analysis.

General. The analysis of any one work goes under the composer in Vva-Vvz.

INSTRUCTION.

Vwx Instruction in general, Education, Training, Study.

Vwy Tonic sol fa method (or Vxvb).

Vwz Music schools.

With the local list. Might go in class I Education as Iyvv.

INSTRUMENTS AND THE VOICE.

Vx Instruments in general, the Orchestra. .4 is not needed.

Vxa Single instruments, including the Voice.

to
Vxz This will include the history, description, and representations of an instrument and its manufacture, tuning, etc.; also instruction on it (for which a or 1 is to be added to the mark of the instrument, e.g., Vxu Violin, Vxua Instruction in violin playing), also instruction books without music; but instruction books containing scores go in Vy.

I have drawn up an alphabetical list of 44 instruments now in use and 10 classes of instruments. 18 are marked with one letter, 32 with two, three with three, one with four. These letters are to be added to Vx for the class Instruments and to Vy for the class Instrumental and vocal music, e.g., Vxo Organ building, tuning, etc., Vyp, Pianoforte music. The classes are Ancient, Autoharp and the like, Brass, Mechanical, Organoid, Percussion, Plectral, String and bow, Wind, and Woodwind. Single instruments of any class except Mechanical appear in their own place. Very few of the instruments at present unused will have either history or music in an ordinary collection. Those which do can easily be inserted in their proper order. The divisions under Voice are:

Vxv Voice; physiology of the vocal organs and culture of the voice.

With such exercise books as are confined to the development of the voice, vocalises.

Vxva Instruction in singing.

Both single voice and classes.

Vxvb Tonic sol fa method (or Vwy).

Vxvc Choir or chorus training.

WORKS OF MUSIC.

COLLECTIONS.

Vy9 Collections of works by several composers.

But if any collection is confined to one instrument or one class of instruments (percussion, strings, wind, woodwind) it goes in Vza-Vzz; if it falls entirely within any of the groups in Vy it goes there. Often it will be found better to put a collection of several kinds of music under one of them, with dummy references from the others.

SINGLE COMPOSERS.

Vy Complete works of composers and partial collections of their works.

But if either the partial or complete collection falls entirely into one class (as Opera or Organ) it will go with that class.

The author-mark for the composers is the same as in Biography Vva-Vvz, the order-mark of the greater composers having only one figure, as Bach B1, Beethoven B3.

The classifier can if he prefers arrange all the works of composers here rather than in the classes Vza-Vzz, retaining in those classes only collections

of composers, but this is not recommended. He then should add to the author-mark the instrument mark (o Organ, p Piano, v Voice, etc.), and the group mark (vd Dance music, vo Opera, vov Overture, etc.), e.g., Vy.B3p Sonatas, Vy.B3vo Opera; Vy.B3vs Symphonies. (Or v may be omitted making a single alphabet.) The subarrangement may be made by opus number or by figures, 1, 2, 3 as the sections will generally be so small that the suborder is unimportant.

To vo the initial of the best known name of the opera should be added, e.g. Vy.B3vof or Vy.M8of Fidelio.
Vy.M8vod or Vy.M8od Don Giovanni.

CONCERTED MUSIC.

- Vy Concerted music, excepting that for classes of instruments (Brass band, Percussion, Stringed, Wind, Wood-wind), that designed for one instrument chiefly (as Piano-concertos), and the following

MUSICAL GROUPS.

- Vy13 National music, Folk songs.
to As Vy36 Italian, Vy39 French, Vy47 German.

- Vy99 This mark is for arrangements for the piano or for piano and voice; mark those for any other instrument by adding its mark to the number, as for violin Vy39v.

- Vyc Chamber music (not solo).
May have subclasses, as Vycq Quartettes, Vycv (or Vycr) Quintettes.
Each library must choose whether or not to put purely string quartettes, quintettes, etc., here or in Vzs (strings), piano concertos here or in Vzq, Vzs for the wood-wind instruments here or in Vzwo. I prefer to use Vzq, Vzs, and Vzwo, confining Vyc to collections of music for several combinations of instruments and to single pieces which do not come under either of those classes. Solos at any rate are not to be put here.

- Vyd Dance music.
This need not include the concert pieces but may be confined to the practical dance music.
With subclasses, as Vydm1 Minuets, etc.
Dance music for a single instrument will be most useful with the instrument in Vz; to distinguish it v may be added to the mark, as Vzvd Dance music for the piano.

- Vym Military music (concerted).
Vye Operas.

Whether full-score, piano and voice, or voice with any other instrument; also collected selections for instruments and voice. Single solos, duets, trios, and choruses, however, go in Vzv without regard to their origin.

But both complete and partial arrangements for instruments without the vocal parts will be most useful under the instrument. Add o to its mark, as Vzro.M8p a piano arrangement of Don Giovanni.

- Vyoc Cantatas, etc.
Vyok Song cycles.
Vyol Librettos for operas, cantatas, and song cycles.
Strictly a libretto solo belongs in Literature Y[language mark] but they

are more useful here. They will usually be separated from the operas by their size.

Vyov

Vyr

Overtures.

Religious music (concerted).

With divisions, as Vyra Anthems, chorals, choruses, etc. Vyrc Cathedral services not otherwise marked. Vyrr Hymns and psalms; Vyrm Masses; Vyro Oratorios; Vyrrp Sacred cantatas; Vyrrr Requiem masses; Vyrs Special days and occasions; Vyrsu Sunday-school; Vyrt Te Deums.

Vys

Vysc

Symphonies.

Children's symphonies.

SINGLE INSTRUMENTS AND CLASSES.

Vza

to

Vzz

Music for single instruments or for classes of instruments.

Arranged alphabetically with the same marks for the instruments as in Vx.

Only a few needing special remark are given here.

Orchestral music. See Concerted music Vy.

I.e., collections of pieces for the orchestra and single pieces for the orchestra (such as Fantasias, Nocturnes, Suites, etc.) not coming into the classes National, Dance, Military, Overtures, Religious, Symphonies.

Vzor

Organ.

A large collection might be divided by forms.

Transcriptions for the organ can be kept separately, marked Vzoz, and a large collection might be divided, as Vzsoz Overtures, Vzssz Symphonies.

Vzot

Organ with other instruments, organ concertos.

May have divisions, as Vzotp Organ and piano.

Vzp1

Piano: instruction books containing music.

Vzp2

Easy music for the piano; music for beginners.

The same notation may be used with any instrument.

Vzpf

Piano solo, 2 hands.

Vzpe

" " 4 "

Vzpaa

" " 6 "

Vzpb

" " 4 " on 2 pianos.

Vzpc

" " 8 " on 2 pianos.

Vzpd

Piano arrangements of dance music

Other kinds may follow in alphabetical order.

Vzq

Piano with other instruments, piano concertos.

May have special divisions, as Vzqr Piano and harp, and so on.

Vzu

Violin.

Vzua

Violin and other instruments.

Except Violin and organ (Vzosu) and Violin and piano (Vzqu).

Violoncello.

Vzuu

Violoncello and other instruments.

Vzup

Voice (collections of songs).

Vzv

I.e., songs with or without accompaniment.

Vzv is for books containing collections of four part songs, trios, duets, and solos, or any two of these classes. Single solos and collections of solos go in Vzvs.

Special song collections.

- Vzvck Kindergarten.
 Vzvcf Patriotic, Political, War songs.
 Vzvcn Negro, coon, negro-minstrel songs,
 and so on.

Number of voices.

- Vzvd Duets.
 Both single duets and collections.
 In a large library the voices should be marked either s for soprano, ms for mezzo soprano, c for contralto, t for tenor, ba for baritone, b for bass, or by a shorter notation a, b, c, etc.

Vzvda or Vzvd sc Soprano and contralto.

Vzvd b or Vzvd st Soprano and tenor.

Vzvd c or Vzvd tb Tenor and bass.

This marking applies both to single duets and to collections of duets for a single combination. Collections of duets for several combinations are Vzvp.

To separate religious from secular duets add v to Vzvd and add to this a, b, etc., for the voices, e.g., Vzvpvc a religious duet for tenor and bass.

Vzvf Four part songs (mixed voices).

Both single songs and collections.

Vzvff Female voices.

Vzvfm Male voices.

Religious four-part songs, if separated from secular go with Anthems in VYRA.

Vzvs Solos.

Both single songs and collections.
 Mark the voices.

Vzvt Trios (mixed voices).

Both single trios and collections.
 Mark the voices.

Vzvtf Female voices (s., ms., and c.)

Vzvtm Male voices (t., ba., and b.)

Separate religious trios, if desired, as religious duets are separated.

In the music for two or three instruments as Organ and violin, Piano and cello it will sometimes not be easy to determine which instrument takes the lead; but the title will usually give an indication of the composer's thought. In doubtful cases a dummy will prevent serious inconvenience.

It will be seen that I have put in a few well marked main divisions a large number of alphabetical subdivisions, an arrangement which without excessive elaboration of marks provides the very minute classing which a large collection needs if every distinct kind of music is to be found readily.

In a few places only there is sub-subdivision: under Voice for the special voices, which is absolutely necessary, and for different classes of collected songs, which is desirable where there are many; under Dance music for the different dances, and under Religious music for the different services. Those who object to such grouping can easily distribute these subdivisions in the general alphabet.

It would be possible also to combine the alphabet of music for single instruments and the alphabet of forms and groups of music into a single order under Vy; in this case the marks would occasionally have to be a little longer.

ARE LITERARY PAPERS OUT OF PLACE IN A LIBRARY CLUB?*

BY JUUL DIESERUD, *Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.*

THE question has been raised whether a library club should confine its activity to the consideration of the various phases of library work in its narrowest sense, or whether it is justified in setting aside part of the available time for literary and esthetic papers, and I beg to offer a few remarks in this connection. In the first place it seems to me that a local library club or association cannot be compared with the A. L. A. or with scientific, technical or trade associations. We all agree that a literary paper would be entirely out of place in the regular meeting of a society of civil engineers, of American entomologists, or, say, a bricklayer's union. But not so in a local library club. The time has not long gone by

when the librarian was himself an active worker in some field of literature and science and it is even at this day eminently his business to be in especial touch with the esthetic movements of his age, since the great majority of readers still seek most of their mental nourishment in the dramas, novels, poetry, popular philosophical essays and other lighter branches of literature. I do not in fact see why it should not be entirely proper for a society of librarians to slate a paper on say Tolstoy, or the modern German drama, or the Victorian poets, or on the so-called decadent movement in France. And I would even say that a subject like Heinrich Heine, a couple of years ago ably treated by a member of the Chicago Library Club, was not entirely out of place, although in such a case

* Remarks made before the District of Columbia Library Association, Jan. 8, 1902.

the probability would be that any one could read the same thing just as easily in one of the score or so of well-written biographies on the subject. As a rule literary papers should be limited to more modern times and to persons and subjects around which interest is still centered and where the librarian, always busy with the daily routine of his profession, cannot possibly get time to form a well-defined opinion from his own reading except in a very limited number of cases. And it goes without saying that the person offering a paper should select a subject upon which for some special reason he is able to give more than a rehash of what is available in magazines and books already issued, and that the program committee should not be bound to accept anything offered by any member not so qualified. As a matter of course a few of the most reliable books and articles on the subject should be mentioned by way of bibliography.

It is, I believe, a tenet in philosophy and one of the facts of common experience, that the useful defeats its own end when it becomes so tedious that nobody cares to use it. This law to some extent applies to the library clubs of the present day; for they are too often of late acknowledged to be almost proverbially dull and tedious. We are, most of us, week out and week in, working and talking and dreaming on catalog cards and authors' first names, and catchword titles and reference books, and economy here and economy there, and yet very few of us have reached that goal of librarianship of becoming a human index to the books that other people have written and to the thoughts that other brains have evolved. We are still beings with a few human interests and ideas which we would like to exchange with our fellow-workers. And we do not see any harm in devoting even a good sized fraction of the time available in our trade meetings to such interests and to the pleasant feeling that we also might be capable of producing thoughts and expressing ideas to be indexed and cataloged, and—who knows—even bibliographico-scientifically described by others. And if this can serve to add to the interest taken in the meetings of the club, to swell the audience and to stimulate the activity of the members, there seems no reason why such a plan should not be carried out.

As oral discussions notoriously as a rule

lead nowhere and convince nobody, I think that an ideal program for the ordinary meetings of a local library club would be one literary paper and one paper on library economy, cataloging, reference work, or bibliography, each occupying from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour with an occasional evening devoted to the reading and discussion of a single paper.

While, therefore, a library club is essentially a professional affair, where subjects treating of library economy, bibliography, reference work and cataloging should be liberally represented, I would lay stress on the fact that the papers read and the oral discussions arising in a single society are rather unimportant in relation to the library movement as a whole, in comparison with the proceedings of the A. L. A. and the discussions in the organs of the craft. And to those who offer us only papers on the best means of luring children away from their sports and studies, or on plans for park libraries, or on impossible labor-saving devices in the line of the Rudolph indexer, I would not hesitate in certain emergencies to apply a modification of the famous saying of Omar: "If your paper is worth something it will find its way into the LIBRARY JOURNAL; if not, burn it, for it is then probably not worth hearing."

I am confident that the world will not fail to turn on its hinges, even if the library clubs scattered over the country once in a while put aside that painstaking and eminently tedious sense of being in duty bound for the benefit of mankind to rehash each season a certain number of shopworn subjects pertaining to library work in its narrowest sense. And the danger is probably not great that the program committees would be so overrun by interesting literary papers, that the majority of the hours available during the years could not be devoted to our more special professional interests.

We of course keep up these societies and meet several times a year with the ambitious hope that we are contributing some little to the general advance of the library cause, but we most assuredly also meet in the legitimate egotistic hope that we may personally derive some pleasure and inspiration from such intercourse with our fellow-workers; and I believe the time has come for the latter feature to assume a more prominent part than has heretofore been the case.

NOTES ON THE CATALOGING OF MAPS.

IN consequence of the entirely different features set forth in describing a map, and to save time in writing certain words which always recur, and also to ensure that every fact recorded by these words shall occupy the *same position* and thus facilitate reference, it was decided that cards for the card catalog of maps in the Lenox Library should be printed, only leaving the varying blanks to be filled in by the writer.

The cards are regular standard size, the following data being printed in the lower half, in the order shown:

<i>Place and publisher:</i>	<i>Date:</i>
<i>Size within border:</i>	<i>Scale:</i>
<i>Engraved</i>	<i>plain or col.</i>
<i>Sheet</i>	

Space must be left at the top for the subject or name of place to be entered in pencil, and the actual title must then be written as in regular book cataloging, or made up if necessary within the usual [———]. In many cases, the data to be transcribed are extremely verbose, and particularly in old maps include lengthy dedications. These latter are scarcely ever recorded, unless a very rare and valuable map is noticed, when every fact or indication of peculiarity can be noted. In those exceptional cases where the printed card does not allow sufficient space for all the description considered necessary, one or more unprinted cards can be used at discretion; in such cases I have always named the subject in pencil on each, but left the first line blank, and added both the total number of cards, *e.g.*, (4), on the extreme bottom right hand corner, and the consecutive numbers 1-4 on the right hand of the perforated hole. As a general rule, the bare title of the map suffices, though if the name of a compiler, editor, or draughtsman is given, or the name of the surveyor or director of a surveying party, or the head of a government department, as many of these as can be contained on one card, should be given, but I do not think it necessary to put all.

Now let us examine each word in succession on our card and see what it really signifies:

Place. Here should be put if possible the city or town in which the map is published; and it does not necessarily follow that because an atlas or collection of maps is published at a certain place, that an individual map in it should have been originally published there, so that unless such name appears on the map, the name of the place where the atlas which originally contained such map was published, should be given in brackets, with mark of interrogation. When government maps are concerned, the *general* head office of the government may be given.

Publisher. The same remarks apply here also; and considerable confusion exists among the earlier maps, to decide as to whether a given name might be that of author, seller, draughtsman or publisher. In many cases, even down to the middle of the 19th century, the author has been both draughtsman, seller and publisher, as Aaron Arrowsmith and John Arrowsmith of London. On the other hand the many maps included in the various editions of the so-called "Ptolemy" atlases and geographies, are admittedly drawn by one person and published by another, but none of them by Ptolemy himself. We believe that Lafreri was the first collector of maps originally engraved and published by others, but he was the publisher of the atlas bearing his name; whilst Ortelius not only did the same thing, but he compiled maps himself and published them individually and collectively.

Date. If a map bears a date, there is of course no difficulty in transcribing it; but if it does not, there are various methods by which a reasonably approximate one may be added in pencil within brackets and with the interrogatory mark. And it is in connection with this question of date, that it is often found that some one or other of the various names already set forth of compiler, editor, author, translator, engraver, seller, printer or publisher, may assist to place this important item. And perhaps it may be well to note here, that I have endeavored to make short "author" cards, referring to the specific maps, and by degrees have accumulated quite a long list of these, some having only one, others as many as 20, maps handled by them, and these *having dates*, have helped to some extent to correctly localize the time. And if that cannot be done, a little experience will show the style of the period either of engraving or printing. But this above all things must be noted: when the map bears on its face no date, be sure that the approximate date you assign to it appears on *both* the card and the map, as when you come to finally arrange and classify your maps, you will find that the *chronological* arrangement of each place is far more valuable than any other.

Size. This question of size is quite important, and as I have had no precedent, the method adopted is the result of my long previous experience in handling maps. This principle has been to give first the measurement from *left to right*, as the map reads, (not necessarily from east to west) being the length, and then that from top to bottom. Now I have been told that engravings are always measured first from top to bottom, but I have found no one who could give a reason for that course; but the reason why we have chosen the opposite plan is because it is natural to read from left to right, and all references to the points of the compass on maps and charts ordinarily read N. W., N. E., S. W., S. E., and the British Government, which issues by far the largest quantity of maps of any government has also adopted that

plan in its classification of sheet maps, where a whole number is divided into four quarters. Then I have always considered that the measurement of a map should represent as nearly as possible the engraved map itself, and not its adjuncts of statistical tables, ornamental border, or other extraneous matter, for the idea presented to the mind's eye should be the actual surface occupied by the representation of the country required, which would be obviously erroneous by any other plan of measurement. Some departments of some governments have absolutely no rule in this matter, and although their catalogs state that the measurement includes the border, yet such measurement gives you the idea of reading one way, while the facts represented are both ways: viz., a size is given, say 24 x 40, and the map or chart is found to be at one time that measurement from E. to W. wide and N. to S. deep, and at another from 40 inches wide and 24 inches deep. Such hopeless and useless direction is obviated by the adoption of our plan, based upon common sense and actual practice. In some catalogs *no size* is given, in others that of the full sheet of paper — the latter more generally by the private publisher, who wants his publication to look as large as possible.

Scale. If I have given much time to the question of size, I desire to urge infinitely more attention to that of *scale*, as all things considered, this is of the first importance, and usually it can be inserted from the data shown on the map even if not actually expressed. The most casual observer can realize that a map which would give all the information a traveller by the rapidly moving railroad train might require, who only needs to note the relative position of points at considerable distances from each other, would be of no use to the cyclist, who can only travel in a day what a locomotive may run in an hour, and far less to the pedestrian or soldier who requires to see the nature of the ground over which he has to pass, and travels slower than any of them. The English-speaking community in this country and the British empire naturally use the English mile or inch as their standard of measurements, and speak of a map as showing so many inches to the mile or so many miles to the inch, and it was decided by the Lenox Library to adopt that form of expression wherever possible, rather than the general European plan of fractional or decimal denomination: as 1 : 63-360 to represent the scale of one inch to the mile; as there are that number of inches to the mile and consequently one inch on the paper represents one mile on the ground. The advantage of the continental system is that it is intelligible to every nationality; a Frenchman seeing 1-100,000 on the foot of a map can as readily understand the proportion to nature as a Russian, Norwegian or German; whilst the general indication on old maps of so many German, Flemish, Italian or Greek miles or leagues to an inch, a foot or any

other local measurement can as a rule only be understood by the consultant of that country. But as the catalog of this library was primarily made for the use of Americans it seemed best to adopt the standard described, and consequently wherever possible I have reduced all mileage to it. This has been quite easy where the parallels of *latitude* have been given as they almost invariably are on the right or left hand sides of the map; for every one has learned at school that a degree of latitude is 69½ statute miles (for convenience, let us say 70 miles), so that if his map shows that five degrees of latitude measure one inch then he writes down the scale as (5 times 70 =) 350 miles to the inch. In dealing with *charts*, or maps of the sea, he must remember that a *nautical* or geographical mile is not the same as a *statute* mile, but that all marine measurements are based on the fact there are 60 geographical miles to the *degree*. This rule applies generally to latitude, but only to the equator as regards *longitude*; the number of miles in a degree of longitude diminishing as you approach to either North or South Pole.

Engraved. The next point to claim attention is the process by which the map is produced. Up to the beginning of the last century, nearly every map was printed from an engraved copper plate or wood block, and even in these days the best maps are still produced by the former process, consequently the word *engraved* stands, to be modified by the addition of "on copper," or "on wood," or "by wax process" as the case may be, with the addition of the name of the engraver, when it is stated. But in these days of rapid printing of large quantities, maps are almost always produced by the lithographic process, or printing from stone or zinc in one shape or another. A little experience will enable the librarian to recognize these differences. In all cases where the map does not appear to be printed direct from the engraved surface, I mark out the word *engraved* and substitute "lithographed," or "photo-lithographed," or whatever it may be. Some few maps were engraved on steel in the '40s and '50s, but this process is discontinued now.

Plain or colored. Nearly all maps are issued uncolored or plain, in which case, mark out the words *or colored*; but if colored, treat the words *plain* or in similar fashion, and add *by hand*, if they appear to be so produced, or "printed in colors," as may be.

Sheet. As just stated the most common form in which maps reach your hands will be the uncolored sheet, and consequently, that word will stand alone. If it is a book map from a bound atlas, add "*No. — from Blaeu, Vol. 6,*" or "*Royal atlas*" or "*Stieler's atlas*"; on the other hand, if it is *bound* in the atlas, use the word *in* instead of *from*. Should it be folded in a paper or cloth cover, add "folded in — cover, 6 x 8 inches (as may be) lettered gold"; or "paper label, on back or side." This enables you more readily to iden-

tify, when searching for it. If the map be dissected and mounted on muslin, mark out the word "*Sheet*," and write "*Muslin, dissected*" to fold, etc., as before, or to roll, or if only to lie flat, the word *muslin* alone will suffice. If not dissected, state that fact. On the other hand, if it be a roller map, varnished or unvarnished, with or without being backed or mounted on muslin, write the facts as, "*Muslin, varnished, rollers*," or "*Sheet, varnished rollers*." At any rate state exactly its condition.

This attention to detail may seem somewhat troublesome at first, but it saves time in the long run; as according to a map's *size*, and mounting, so is its final abode, and that is what you must get at exactly.

When your consultant writes out his application ticket for his maps the particulars required are: 1, Title of country or town. 2, Date. 3, The mounting. As a rule these particulars will suffice to find your game, for your map is arranged by *place*, and not by author, by *chronological date* and not by publisher, and *mounting*, because according to that, must eventually be its final resting place.

The foregoing remarks apply specifically to maps, or loose sheets and not to collections of these or "*atlases*," which as a rule must be treated somewhat as books, though in all cases, the number of maps should be given, and preferentially the *name* of each. Old atlases like the "*Ptolemies*" come somewhat under the character of incunabula, on account of their very diverse make up. The Lenox Library has used "*salmon*" colored cards for atlases as showing them up distinctively. Each section of country commences with Atlases; and "*General atlases*" are cataloged as "*World*" maps.

Conclusion. After spending more than three years in arranging and cataloging all sorts and conditions of maps, and thinking how the ordinary librarian can handle them with the greatest ease and least trouble, I feel that the "*dissected and mounted to fold*" form is the handiest and most easily preserved, as approaching nearest to the condition of the modern book, although open to the objection that in making fine calculations as to distances, trouble may be caused by the width between the sections: on the other hand the expense may be an important factor against such a system being generally introduced. If maps are ordered from Europe, and they can be had colored and mounted, let both of those processes be performed there, as they are infinitely cheaper and better than anything that can be done here.

As to cataloging: If you do not have the time, or the experience to set forth all the details I have enumerated, do not let that deter you from having a good "*subject*" map catalog. If the *name of the country*, date and style of mounting are given, they will do better than nothing, and other details can be added or included as opportunity may offer; but you will be surprised to find how

much valuable cartographic matter is available in every library, if only the necessary trouble can be taken to extract the subjects from the encyclopedias, atlases, guide books, directories and books of travel in which they are absolutely forgotten, hidden away and in the pressure of other ideas, driven out of mind. The "*Encyclopedia Britannica*," "*Johnston's cyclopædia*," and the interesting collection of "*Baedeker's guide-books*" would supply over 1000 different titles which even a small library might possess.

As regards the housing of sheet stock, very much may be said. Primarily, I object to portfolios of any description, as they are unwieldy and constantly out of order. Cabinets of drawers seem to be the handiest, and subject to certain restrictions they are; but for loose sheet maps, always open to the objection, that every "*jar*" or jolt given to the drawer when closing it, imperceptibly but assuredly slides the contents constantly to the back and eventually the sheets ride up and slide down over the back and in course of time accumulate to an alarming extent, whilst you are in absolute ignorance as to the cause of their disappearance. But if you keep your sets of sheets in manila paper folios, and keep those folios (say not more than three or four) in the drawers this evil may in all probability be counteracted.

Personally, I prefer loose sliding boards, *with no backs* and no stop of any kind at the back: this at once removes the jarring tendency, which is the sole cause of the evil. Falling front flaps of wood, or stout board covered with buckram or fustian, can be used to keep the dust out: not quite so effectively perhaps as a drawer would, but possibly sufficient for ordinary purposes. As to roller maps, I am opposed to the practice of keeping these in a horizontal position, as they must occupy more room, and accumulate more dust, than in the perpendicular rack form I have recommended. THOMAS LETTS.

NOBEL INSTITUTE LIBRARIES.

THE foundation established by the late Dr. Alfred Nobel for the awarding of money prizes to "*those who have contributed the greatest good to humanity*" in the five fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace, has resulted in organization of Nobel institutes with libraries in the special subjects named. The Norwegian Storthung has begun to collect a library relating to the peace movement and allied subjects, such as international law, law of nations, etc., and the Swedish Academy has already organized its Nobel Institute with its librarian, professors and other officers. Its library aims at collecting a complete file of literary journals, encyclopædias, bibliographical, literary and biographical reference works, history, philosophy, etc.

THE NOVEL AND THE LIBRARY.

From the Dial, Feb. 1, 1902.

THE great preponderance of works of fiction among the books drawn from public libraries has always been a subject of much concern to librarians and other men engaged in the business of public education. It comes up for discussion perennially, and various are the suggestions made for the correction of what is generally recognized as an evil. While there is nothing to say against the practice of reading fiction, abstractly considered, there is much to say against the novel-reading habit which seems to be fastened upon the majority of those who use our public libraries. When the statistics of circulation show that works of fiction constitute from 50 to 80 per cent. of the books that are taken for home reading, there is certainly some reason to think that the library is regarded as a source of entertainment rather than of public education, and some reason to question the wisdom of taxing the people at large for such a purpose. Even if careful consideration of the whole subject convinces us that a library, put chiefly to such uses, is better than no library at all, and still on the whole a worthy object of public support, it is certainly obligatory upon those who control the supply of free books to use all possible vigilance in minimizing the evil of thoughtless reading, and in encouraging the literary and studious tastes of readers.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, who by virtue of his official position is the leader of the profession of librarianship in America, makes a suggestion that may be pronounced radical, but that commends itself to the sober intelligence after the first shock of surprise is over. It is, simply, that no works of fiction be purchased by public libraries for at least a year after publication.

The exclusion of the newest fiction from the library shelves would doubtless occasion a great outcry, but the loss to the public would be more imaginary than real. Every librarian knows how hollow is the pretence of meeting the popular demand for the novels of the day. To supply that demand would entail an expenditure that no librarian could sanction. Take such a novel, for example, as "The crisis," and such a library, for example, as that of Chicago. Probably 500 people were daily clamoring for that particular novel during the weeks that immediately followed its publication. To satisfy them, it would have been necessary to purchase several thousands of copies, with the absolute certainty that next year they would be collecting dust upon the shelves, if not actually consigned to the lumber-room. The satisfaction of an ephemeral fancy of this sort is an absolutely illegitimate demand to make upon any public library. The only library that has a right to spend money in this reckless fashion is the private enterprise of the Mudie type, which exists for the special purpose of catering to the taste of the moment. What such a library

as the Chicago institution actually does in the case of a novel like "The crisis" is to purchase 40 or 50 copies of the work, and supply one applicant out of every 200 or 300. "In proposing to supply such a novel," says Mr. Putnam, "the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for service really serviceable." It does not really supply the demand, and succeeds only in gratifying an occasional applicant at the cost of creating exasperation in the breasts of the thousands who, knowing that the book is in the library, ask for it from day to day until they desist from sheer weariness.

We are inclined to think, on the whole, that every public library would be well-advised in adopting Mr. Putnam's suggestion, thus forcing its patrons to take, as far as the library is concerned, Emerson's well-known advice against reading books that have not kept alive for at least a year. Using "The crisis" once more for our illustration, it is safe to say that by next summer the demand for that excellent story will have fallen to normal proportions. It will still be asked for by a few people, and it will be as proper to provide copies to be read as it is proper to provide copies of "The spy." This, of course, presents an extreme case, for, besides the two or three novels that a capricious public marks for its favor every season, there are 200 or 300 others of merit sufficient to entitle their claims to be recognized. But the reasoning to be employed is similar in all cases; the demand for current fiction is essentially temporary and artificial, and it is doubtful if it be the policy of wisdom to put into a public library any books for which there may not be some reasonable demand year after year.

NET PRICES FOR BOOKS: STATEMENT FROM THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE.

REFERRING to the question of the "net price system," I learn from the published account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held on Jan. 7 last, that it was decided to send a letter to the American Publishers' Association stating the position of librarians, etc.

This ground has already been quite thoroughly gone over by the committee on relations of libraries to the booktrade of the American Library Association.

As showing the sentiments which the committee has found to prevail quite generally among the booktrade, I enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. Charles Scribner, the president of the American Publishers' Association.

W. T. PEOPLES, *Chairman.*

Mr. Scribner's letter is as follows:

"DEAR MR. PEOPLES:

"Herewith I return the copy of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the letters left with me. As I said at our recent interview, I shall be

pleased to give any information desired concerning the Publishers' Association. It should be understood:

"1. The publishers are not seeking to increase the prices received by them for their books. On the contrary, a careful review of our new net prices shows that the average price obtained by us is less than under the old system. The object of the association is to protect the retail dealer (upon certain books and for a year) from a ruinous cutting of the retail price—to make it profitable to deal in our publications.

"2. We have not attempted to fix the prices of books. Publishers fix their own prices without any interference by the association. What we are trying to do is to *maintain the retail price* for a year.

"I do not think the association would be willing to attempt any regulation of the retail price. If the prices of net books are in any cases too high it would be natural and right that such books should suffer, and I hope librarians will discriminate against them.

"Undoubtedly librarians are expected to pay more for their books, and this is necessary if the publishers wish to make it possible for the booksellers to supply net books to libraries at a profit. There may also be some cases in which prices are too high under the new system (as they would be under any system), but I think they are comparatively few in number. I have looked up the various books referred to, and in almost every instance the reason for the price is clear. In the case of Birrell's new book, published by us, though the price is \$1, the same as the "Obiter dicta" volumes, published some years ago, it is forgotten that those books were published before the International Copyright Bill was passed, and therefore in competition with reprints not paying royalty. \$1 is not an excessive price for the new book. Concerning the comparison of American with English prices, I would write that, so far as my experience goes, it is not customary to give much consideration to the English price when a book is protected by copyright. Upon the whole I think it will be found that the American prices compare very favorably with the English prices, particularly upon books of high class, but this is due to the business conditions in the two countries. We do not inquire what the English price is to be before we fix our own. It should be remembered also that when an English book is published *net*, there is *no discount to libraries*.

"As I have written before, it will give me pleasure to give any information desired by you or the other members of your committee. I might add that at the last meeting of the Publishers' Association a committee was appointed (of which Mr. Dodd is chairman) to look into the question of prices and discounts.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES SCRIBNER."

THE "VARIORUM" SHAKESPEARE AND NET PRICES.

J. I. WYER, JR., librarian of the University of Nebraska, sends to the JOURNAL correspondence with the J. B. Lippincott Company regarding the recently increased price of the "Variorum" Shakespeare, published by them. Previous to the adoption of the "net price" plan of the American Publishers' Association, the volumes of the Variorum edition, listed at \$4, cost the library purchasing \$2.60. The last volume, issued under the new arrangement, was listed at \$4 net, and cost the library \$3.60. In a letter written in December last to the Lippincott Co., Mr. Wyer stated these facts, and added: "We are interested in learning why the price has been raised. If it is because of the recent action by the Publishers' Association, it is my impression that such action in this case is contrary to the reasons which the publishers themselves have given for their action. The argument urged by them was that list prices of books would be uniformly lower so that with a uniform discount of 10 per cent. on net books prices would not be materially higher than in the old arrangement. As librarians have figured the thing out, we must pay and expect to pay cheerfully 10 per cent. over old prices. In this case, however, your volume in question costs us \$3.60 as against \$2.60 for the earlier volumes. This is but one particularly conspicuous instance among a good many, which tend to make us think that the publishers are taking advantage of the new discount in a way which was not certainly announced before the discount went into effect, and which is directly contrary to the objects professed."

In reply the publishers say: "The book is a most expensive one to manufacture, and our margin of profit has been entirely too small, and resolved itself into one of two questions, whether to raise the price of the book to \$5, subject to long discount, or make it \$4, subject to short discount, making the net price of the same to us as publishers. The Publishers' Association had nothing to do with this particular case, and we should have made this alteration in the price if the association had not existed. It was entirely a matter of adding the necessary profit to make the book remunerative. It is not our intention in any case to raise the price direct to the consumer, and if possible to lower the price." Commenting on this Mr. Wyer says: "The explanation of the Lippincott Company seems not to give satisfaction. The best instances for comparing new and old prices are found in some of the standard series. For example, the last two volumes issued in the 'International education series': Search, 'An ideal school'; Sheldon, 'Student life and customs,' issued at \$1.50 net, are identical in size with the preceding volume, Hughes,

'Dickens as an educator,' issued at \$1.50. The latter costs us 98 cents, the former \$1.35, which seems to show clearly that the publishers are surely of bad faith in not reducing list prices of the books, as tacitly understood when the new net price arrangement was made. It was on the contrary taking advantage of the new order of things to increase prices on every book under cover of the new net price."

THE DALLAS (TEXAS) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE first formal opening of a free public library in Texas took place on the evening of Oct. 29, 1901, when the Dallas Public Library was thrown open to the public with appropriate ceremonies.

The building, a view of which appears elsewhere, is the gift of Mr. Carnegie, and contains, in addition to the library quarters on the first floor and rooms for service in the basement, an assembly room seating 500 persons and called Carnegie Hall, a class room for the use of clubs, and an art gallery, all on the second floor. This has been called the most beautiful building of its size in Texas. It is monumental in character and yet simple and adapted to its purpose, expressing at a glance the object for which it was erected. The material used in the construction is of the best, the columns and other stone work being of gray Bedford stone and the two front façades of gray Roman pressed brick, with terra-cotta enrichments.

The building is planned on symmetrical lines, the entrance portico and hall forming the central axis. The portico forms the main central feature of the design, embodying the richly ornamented doorway flanked on each side by a cluster of Ionic columns reaching from the water table to the main entablature. On each side of the portico the façade is treated with similar detail, the main lines being continuous, thus giving a tone of imposing simplicity. Above the entablature over the center of the portico is a large tablet bearing the name of the giver and the date of erection. The entrance, with its broad steps, wide marble portico, massive buttresses and stately columns extends a dignified and gracious welcome. Through the main entrance doors, which are of oak, heavily carved, the delivery hall is entered. This is the principal decorative feature of the interior. It is finished with marble floor and wainscoting and richly decorated pilasters and arches. The main stairway is of marble and iron, and starts upon each side of the entrance to a platform the width of the hall, thence to the second floor with a wide single run.

Facing the main entrance and near the center of the building is the delivery desk of marble and oak, from which the attendant may see and control the entire interior. To

the right of the delivery desk, facing the entrance, are the reading and reference rooms; to the left the children's room and librarian's office; back of the desk is the stack room.

The coloring of the main hall is white and old ivory; all other parts of the first floor are old rose, with wood work and furnishings of oak.

The library now contains 10,550 volumes. The work of organization was begun in December, 1900, and the first order for books was placed with a local firm in January. When the library was opened in October some 8000 volumes were ready for use. This work was done by the librarian and two untrained assistants, one of whom was with the library eight months and the other five.

On account of a lack of funds it was considered best to start with untrained assistants. One disadvantage of this plan is that it sometimes takes months to prove that an assistant cannot get beyond the simplest routine work, and another is that just when a promising assistant is beginning to be of real use she sometimes marries. Both of these unforeseen disadvantages have stricken this library, and it is now being run by a force new since the opening. The present staff consists of five persons—the librarian, two regular assistants, one extra assistant, a young man, for evening and Sunday work, and a janitor. The following statistics show the work of the first 10 weeks: registration, 2908; issue, 15,208. Neither reference nor reading room work has been counted.

The library is classified by the Decimal system and book numbers are not used—following the plan of the St. Louis Public Library. The catalog so far has not progressed beyond the author and title stage, though some subjects of local interest, such as cotton, Mexico, the race question, Texas history, and all biography have been brought out. The shelf list supplements this, and is made to take the place of a classed catalog until a dictionary catalog can be completed.

The Newark charging system is used, and free access is permitted in the reference, reading and children's rooms. Access to the stack room may be had on application to the librarian. All new fiction and a constantly varied assortment labelled "Good fiction" is kept on the issue desk, where it may be examined and selections made.

Quite a feature is made of the children's room, which is furnished with two sizes in tables and chairs, has low wall cases, well supplied with books, several good pictures and plaster casts, and dainty muslin sash curtains. The pictures, casts and curtains are a gift from the teachers and pupils of the public schools. Beginning with February a series of short talks on art and literature have been given in the children's room by some of the teachers.

ROSA M. LEEPER, *Librarian*.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS OF MODERATE SIZE.

W. R. Eastman in Report of New York Home Education Department for 1901.

THE rapid growth of a public library requires liberal provision for the future. The number of volumes and the annual increase for not less than 20 years should be carefully estimated and room provided.

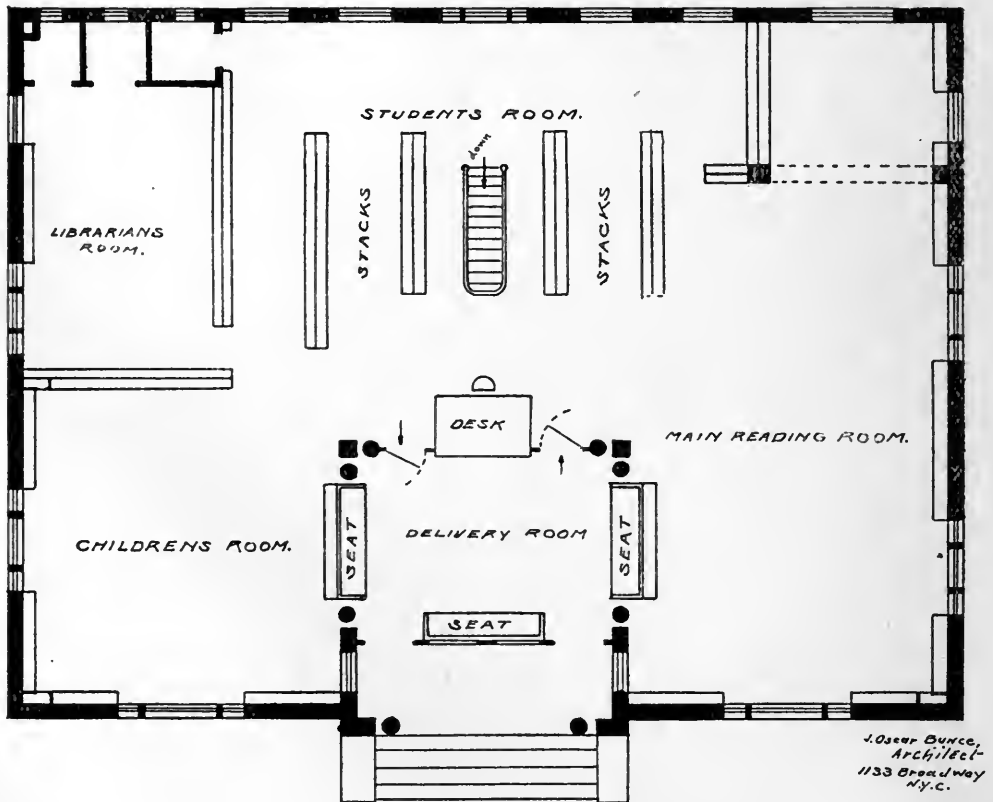
In general, the library building should have in front, two ample reading rooms with a wide passage between. If stairs are needed, they can be arranged in a porch projecting somewhat to the front.

The central passage should end in a book room wide enough to overlap both reading rooms and having direct access to each. A delivery desk may be at the end of the central passage with a narrow gate on each side of it, one for entrance, the other for exit, if public access to shelves is to be allowed as in most cases.

The size of the book room will depend on

the estimated number of books. If the walls are insufficient for the needed shelves, a few double-faced bookcases may be placed on the floor five feet apart, ranging from front to rear. An open space behind these cases, with small tables set between the rear windows will give a convenient place for study or work. A librarian's room, closets or an extension of the reading room may fill out the spaces on each side of the book room so that the exterior side lines of the building shall continue to the rear line without break and thus secure the utmost economy of construction. The ceiling of the book room should be high enough (at least 14 feet) to give room for two stories of bookcases when needed. It is desirable also to have the use of a dry basement under the book room with direct stairway between to hold the overflow of books not in much demand. This will be a great relief from overcrowding and with the available space above the main floor will give the practical advantages of a stack of three stories.

Suggested plan for small library building.



*J. Oscar Bunce,
Architect
1133 Broadway
N.Y.C.*

MAIN FLOOR PLAN.

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1 Foot.

Shelves should be placed on all available walls in the reading rooms.

Instead of placing partitions between the rooms the entire floor may be in one room divided into departments by double-faced bookcases, varying from four to eight feet in height according as it is desired to retain or to cut off the view, for the sake of appearance or supervision. This will give a great advantage of light with possibly some slight liability to disturbance.

Bookcases so placed can be moved as experience may indicate to meet varying conditions. The library so arranged will give the impression of one compact and harmonious whole and can be readily administered by the least number of persons.

CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN LIBRARIES.

A most important step toward the provision of an adequate central free library foundation for Brooklyn, N. Y., was taken on Feb. 5, when James L. Morgan, vice-president of the Brooklyn Library, notified Mayor Low that the trustees of that library had decided to offer to the city the entire property, including the building on Montague street and its collection of over 160,000 volumes, valued at \$750,000, to be maintained as a central reference library. The letter conveying the offer is as follows:

"The trustees of the Brooklyn Library have been deeply interested in the rapid progress of library development in the Borough of Brooklyn during the past two years, including, as it has, the extension of the free public library system and the generous provision made therefor by the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

"It would seem, however, that the Brooklyn Free Library, wisely as it has been planned, must still be incomplete, until it possesses, in addition to its circulating system, an adequate central reference collection. The accumulation of such a collection must ordinarily require both a large expenditure of money and a long period of time.

"Appreciating the importance to Brooklyn of a complete free library system, the trustees of the Brooklyn Library believe that they are able to provide for Brooklyn this important part of a public library by offering their library, with its valuable collection, for incorporation in the general free library system.

"The Brooklyn Library is now possessed of a large library building on Montague street, which, with its investments in real and personal property and its collection of over 160,000 volumes, represents a money value of not less than \$750,000. Its collection of books, journals, and periodicals has been accumulated during a period of over 40 years, and it now constitutes a library difficult alike to duplicate and to overvalue.

"For the purpose of making this property

available as part of a general library system. I am now authorized, by the unanimous action of the trustees of the Brooklyn Library, to offer its entire property and estate for free public library service in Brooklyn, upon the following general conditions:

"There shall be created by special act of the legislature a new corporation, to be known as the Brooklyn Public Library, which shall conform in its organization to the excellent precedent established by the constitution of the New York Public Library. The membership of this corporation shall consist of the mayor, comptroller, and president of the Borough of Brooklyn, of the city of New York, and of 22 additional members to be appointed by the mayor; 11 from the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Library and 11 from the board of directors of the present Brooklyn Public Library.

"The new corporation shall succeed to all the powers and duties now exercised by the board of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, and the city of New York shall contract with it for the maintenance and administration of the free public library service in the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Upon the formation of such corporation and the assumption by it of the functions now exercised by the board of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library and the execution of a contract between such corporation and the city of New York for the suitable maintenance of the free public library system of the Borough of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Library will convey to such new corporation all of its property and estate, subject only to those conditions in respect of the tenure and maintenance of trust funds now binding upon the Brooklyn Library, and to the provision that the property and funds of this library shall be devoted, in the main, to the increase and enrichment of the central library collection.

"It is our hope, if this offer shall meet with your approval, that this consolidation of the chief libraries now serving the public in Brooklyn may found here a great free public library worthy of the importance of the city, and which shall make library service in Brooklyn of increasing value and usefulness."

This action is the result of efforts toward the consolidation of Brooklyn library facilities that have been going forward for several years past. It was at one time thought that the Long Island Historical Society would join in the consolidation, but at their January meeting the directors of that institution decided definitely in the negative. The acceptance by the city of the Brooklyn Library offer and the formal legal steps necessary for the creation of the new library organization are likely to follow promptly. A bill providing for the transfer of the Brooklyn Library, upon the terms stated, was introduced into the legislature by Assemblyman Morgan, of Brooklyn, on Feb. 6.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

A MEETING of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution was held in the office of the Secretary of State, in Washington, on Jan. 29, when officers were elected and plans laid for permanent organization and the initiation of work. The deed of gift was presented to the trustees by Mr. Carnegie, who made a brief speech, in which he said:

"My first thought was to fulfil the expressed wish of Washington by establishing a university here, but a study of the question forced me to the conclusion that under present conditions were Washington still with us his finely balanced judgment would decide that, in our generation at least, such use of wealth would not be the best.

"One of the most serious objections, and one which I could not overcome, was that another university might tend to weaken existing universities. My desire was to co-operate with all educational institutions, and to establish what would be a source of strength and not of weakness to them, and the idea of a Washington university or of anything of a memorial character was therefore abandoned. . . .

"This gift in nowise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own modest field, and is intrusted to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington University, if ever built. In this hope, I think the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of \$1,000,000, or \$10,000,000, or even of \$20,000,000, but of more, to fulfil worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use this almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank, established by national authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

"Gentlemen, your work begins. Your aims are high; you seek to extend known forces, and to discover and utilize new forces for the benefit of man. Than this there can scarcely be greater work. I wish you abundant success, and venture to prophesy that through your efforts, in co-operation with those of kindred societies in our country, contributions to the advancement of the race through research will compare in the near future not unfavorably with those of any other land."

The deed of gift states, in substance, that Andrew Carnegie deems it his duty and highest privilege to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, and, entertaining the belief that the best means of discharging that trust is by extending the opportunities for study and research in our country, he transfers to the trustees named \$10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

This gift is to be held in trust, the income from the bonds or from other securities that may be substituted for them to be applied to paying the expenses of the trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries, and provide for the financial business of the trust.

The income is to be expended to founding in Washington an institution to co-operate with those now or hereafter established, and in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit thereby. Unexpended income may be kept in a reserve fund to defray the cost of buildings. By a two-thirds vote the trustees may modify these conditions in accordance with the original purpose, which is "to secure, if possible, for the United States of America leadership in the domain of discovery and the utilization of new forces for the benefit of man."

After acceptance of the deed of gift, by-laws were adopted, and officers were then elected as follows: Chairman of the board of trustees, Abram S. Hewitt; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Billings; secretary, Charles D. Walcott.

ABOUT READING-ROOM TABLES.

IN planning the furniture and fittings for the new building erected for the New York Young Men's Christian Association Library, special attention was paid to the size and form of the reading-room tables, looking to the comfort and convenience of readers, and tables were built which have some peculiarities of their own, which the writer considers points of improvement over the usual form; their use having passed beyond the experimental stage, and several librarians having requested specifications, a description may be of interest and use to others.

Observations had led to the conclusion that small tables were preferable, for when four or more readers were seated at a table, there was always likely to be one of them moving about, disturbing the others more or less.

These tables are 30 x 48 inches, accommodating a reader at each end, thus assuring him free elbow room, and making it clear that he may use all of his end of the table without encroaching. They are 29½ inches high, while library tables are usually 30 to 31½ inches; the higher are found to be very good if one

takes a single sheet of paper, but the lower are better when we lay an open book on the table. All edges of these table tops have a long round edge carrying back from near the lower corner to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from edge, so gradually blending into the level top that there is no perceptible break or angle, making a perfectly comfortable place to rest the arm, while reading or writing.

To do away with a difficulty often found, the lack of comfortable space under library tables, we made them with a narrow stile (if that is the correct term); there is no need that this should be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and it may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick to furnish the needed support; having this slightly rounded and finished on the lower edge adds considerably to the comfort of readers.

The legs are large, and have a large foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, and are set out as near the corners as possible, thus giving a firm footing.

We arrange these tables in rows, so that the long sides are so near together that chairs cannot be used between them, and the rows are set alternating, thus bringing the ends of each table opposite a space in the next row, enabling a reader to lift his chair without disturbing other readers.

Many readers speak of the comfort they find in study at these tables, and none have ever complained of their height, although there have been above 150,000 reference books used over them, and many more periodicals.

The tables in the Fine Art Department are 48x60. Instead of the usual half round moulding or furring strip near lower edge to prevent books from slipping off (and incidentally to stop the circulation of blood), we have a two-inch "nosing" along the edge, which is thicker than the sloping top; this is rounded to its upper edge, thus forming a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ledge, and not carrying with it any discomfort. These sloping tops rise 7 inches in 23 inches, thus leaving a 4-inch flat surface at center; the middle two inches of this should be sunk $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to furnish a place for pencils, etc. These tables being large, need braces; we therefore put braces in, in such a way that they form a convenient foot rest, which is a real need for those working long at a time.

A word as to the care of such furniture. These tables seem to look as well as they did three years ago, because they have never been "dusted," but cleaned every morning with a cloth that is very slightly oiled, and once a week thoroughly rubbed with oiled woollen cloths. A good mixture for oil is:

Paraffine oil.....	1-3
Boiled linseed oil.....	2-3

or oils for the purpose may be bought ready prepared; their use will keep the furniture from looking old until it is old and needs re-finishing.

STLAS H. BERRY,

Librarian Y. M. C. A. Library.

THE LIBRARY POST BILL.

THE bill providing for the reduction of postal rates on library books, introduced into Congress in January, 1900, was reintroduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge on Dec. 5 last. It is the same as when first introduced, save that the clause relating to society libraries is changed to read "maintained by endowments or fees" instead of "by endowment or taxation." The bill which was printed in these columns when first introduced (*see* L. J., Feb., 1900, p. 68) provides that the postal rate of one cent per pound or fraction thereof be granted on "books and other printed matter belonging to and passing from and to" any of the following libraries: "Public libraries maintained wholly or in part by towns, cities, states, or other political units, or by the United States; school libraries supported by taxation or having tax exemption, belonging to educational institutions of all grades; society or social libraries having entire or partial tax exemption, or other public privilege, maintained by endowments or fees, or from both sources, by religious, literary, professional, trade, industrial, or library associations."

MUTILATION OF BOOKS.

From the 83d Report of New York State Library.

IN common with all great libraries we occasionally suffer from some vandalism. It is highly creditable to human nature that so few people trusted with unusual privileges abuse them, but the exceptions prove the rule. The difficulty often comes from thoughtlessness rather than malice. Some one whose brain is not quite normal ethically, wishes an extract of a half page or so and reflects that probably nobody else will ever want that particular page and that he can save himself time and trouble by cutting it out with a penknife. We think it unwise to give publicity to these rare cases lest it should suggest to other unbalanced minds the possibility of similar offences, but we use every endeavor to detect such offenders and to bring them to justice under the stringent laws against mutilation of the property of the public libraries and museums, which we post freely about the library. When a mutilation is discovered it is at once marked by the head of the department as noted, so there shall be no suspicion cast on any later user of the book as the possible mutilator. For costly books we secure a typewritten copy from some other library and replace the part removed. Cheaper books we can sometimes replace from our duplicates or at small cost. It is a matter of educating public sentiment more fully to regard public property as something sacred to be guarded by every user against abuse. One vandal throws a cloud over all his associates till it is known who is guilty. It is gratify-

ing to note that general sentiment is so sound on these matters and that there are so few who feel that because a thing is owned by the public, individual members of that public have a vested right to abuse it.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

THE secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1901, recently published, recites the history of the plans for the "International catalogue of scientific literature" undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Society, and notes the present status of the enterprise. After referring to the requests for subscriptions at \$85 per year, sent out by the Royal Society in June, 1900, he says: "It being necessary to secure these before the end of September, 1900, the secretary, as an evidence of the Institution's good will, sent out a circular letter commending the project to American institutions of learning. By the end of September the above number had been secured, thus assuring the publication of the work in England, and this number has since been increased to the equivalent of over 66 sets, at \$85 apiece, for five years, representing a sum of about \$30,000, the largest subscription made to the catalog by any single country, a fact which abundantly demonstrates the interest felt in the catalog on the part of scientific men in the United States.

"It is greatly to be regretted that no adequate provision has been made for the cataloging of the scientific literature of the United States, which is to form a part of it. The secretary has provisionally undertaken to do this work out of the private funds of the Institution, in what is feared will be an inadequate way, since only two assistants can be allotted for the purpose, and the secretary has felt able to retain these only to June 30, 1902. It has indeed been quite clear from the outset that this work could not be made a perpetual charge upon the small Smithsonian fund; but with a full recognition of the importance of this project, the secretary is still not willing to have the Institution itself solicit aid from Congress for it, while other interests already committed to the Institution are so inadequately provided for and demand its first care.

"There is yet hope that some way may be found by which this country may take its proper share in the community of nations. In this great undertaking, which is now being carried on by England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Austria, the Institution, which is not soliciting for itself any Congressional aid, will be glad to see Congress place the work in any effective hands, or, if the Institution itself be designated, it will do its part if Congress shall so direct and provide the means."

SOCIETA BIBLIOGRAFICA ITALIANA.

THE current number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* (v. 12, no. 11-12), gives the results of the election of officers of the society, held on Dec. 15, 1901. These are: President, Pompeo Molmenti; vice-presidents, Guido Biagi and Giuseppe Fumigalli. In addition to these, 10 members of the council were elected.

The same number of the *Rivista* contains a circular sent out by the society urging the keepers of archives in Italy to join the organization, and setting forth the advantages of mutual intercourse between librarians and archivists. Here is a hint of possible activity in a very practical matter for American librarians, and particularly for officers of local library clubs. While our archives of towns, cities and states are meager when compared with those of Italy, there is no question that librarians could aid those who have charge of them, and could, perhaps, gain as much as they would give. W. W. B.

DR. HOTTINGER'S LIBRARY SCHOOL FOR WOMEN IN BERLIN.

IN February, 1900, a library school for women was opened in the Berlin suburb of Südende by Dr. Chr. G. Hottinger, formerly librarian of the Bibliothek der Königliche Universitäts. The school, which has been already noted in these columns, (L. J., 25:250, 687,) was visited a few months since by two graduates of the Pratt Institute Library School, Miss Caroline Burnite and Miss Bertha Trube, from whose notes a later account is now available.

Dr. Hottinger's school was established and is maintained, not with a view to the development of the library field on more popular lines—for the idea of the free public library as it exists in England and the United States is unfamiliar in Germany—but with the purpose of opening a new field of work for women. Its founder's special interest is the "woman question" rather than the library profession, and the school is intended as a first step toward a women's college, to be some day established. He is, nevertheless, much interested in the popular library movement, and has schemes for making up cheap libraries for poor people, to buy, however, not to be circulated free. The school is housed in a small building fitted up as a library and museum, in which is Dr. Hottinger's personal library of about 30,000 volumes, which includes an extensive collection of books by and about women. A one-year course is given, mainly devoted to the practical cataloging of the library, and to work upon Dr. Hottinger's cherished enterprise, a compilation in the field of universal biographic-bibliography, which is to contain 6,000,000 titles, 200,000 biographies and 20,000 portraits. It is to be printed by linotype, and its projector hopes to have it ready for distribution by 1904.

He has also planned a Bibliography of Woman, on a similar scale, but systematic progress was not evident in either of these great tasks of compilation. Language requirements are not yet demanded of the students, though it is hoped before long to require English, French, Latin and Greek. All instruction is given by Dr. Hottinger personally. There are few students, not more than four or five, and the one or two who have completed the course are now engaged in libraries at salaries of about 1200 marks per year.

It will be seen that this is hardly to be included among the effective and well-organized schools for library training. It is rather a course of apprentice work, limited in its scope, its chief interest being the effort it represents to introduce into Germany a new occupation for women.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th General meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA CONFERENCE.

Preliminary announcements of the 1902 meeting give the following facts:

The 24th general conference of the American Library Association will be held in Boston and Magnolia, Mass., beginning June 14, 1902. The general plan may be thus outlined:

Saturday, June 14, 9 a.m. Delegates will assemble in lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, where brief exercises will be held. Morning and afternoon will be devoted to visits to the principal libraries of Boston and Cambridge.

Sunday-Monday, June 15-16. Delegates may continue their stay in Boston for visits to libraries or points of historic interest, or may go to Magnolia, where the general convention will open Monday evening.

Monday, June 16. Sessions of council, special boards, committees, etc., at Magnolia; general arrival of delegates in late afternoon; informal social session in evening.

Tuesday-Friday, June 17-20. General business sessions at Magnolia. Not more than two general sessions will be held each day, and provision will be made for the usual simultaneous section, round table, and special meetings. The National Association of State Librarians will hold its annual meeting, of two sessions, and there will be meetings of the state library associations of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and other states, and of library school alumni associations, etc.

Saturday, June 21. Departure for post-conference excursions, of which particulars will be announced later, but which will proba-

bly include *a*, trip of inspection of public libraries, *b* tour of historic towns, *c* pleasure excursions to (1) White Mountains and (2) Maine coast. Final adjournment June 27.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

J. C. Dana has been appointed a member of the committee on A. L. A. Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, *vice* R. R. Bowker, resigned. The duties of the committee, which now consists of Messrs. Dewey, Crunden, Dana, and Miss Plummer, are to co-operate with the exposition directors and the directors of the St. Louis Public Library in arranging for a complete and satisfactory library exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and, if requested, to furnish advice and suggestions in regard to the design of the building and the arrangements of exhibit.

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss F. B. Kane, librarian, State Library, Dover.

The commission issued on Jan. 11 an earnest appeal for public subscriptions to enable it to continue the work so well begun through Miss Kane, its librarian and organizer. It stated that a point had been reached "where active, energetic and effective work on its part for the present season must cease" unless more adequate financial support was received from the people of the state. Several months since a gift of \$100 was offered to the commission, on condition that \$400 be contributed by others, and earnest efforts to raise this amount are now being made.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

The commission will conduct a training school for librarians, at the state house, Indianapolis, during the four weeks, April 17-May 15, 1902. The course will be conducted by Miss Merica Hoagland, library organizer, assisted by Miss Harriet L. Eaton, and lectures will be given by outside speakers. "Only those will be admitted who are creditably filling library positions, or are under definite appointments to them. Trustees are cordially invited to attend all lectures." No tuition fee is required of residents within the state; to others a fee of \$10 will be charged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The *Bulletin* of the commission for December contains two excellent articles for the librarians of the smaller towns and villages — on "Pictures, in a modest way," by Caroline H. Garland, and "Library economy," in the sense of money-saving devices, by George Stockwell. There is also a sketch of the Nashua Public Library, with an illustration of its proposed building, and a careful reference list on "New Hampshire local history."

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Custodian of the Law Library, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F. streets, N. W.

The 60th regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held at the Columbian University, Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, 1902, with the president, Thomas H. Clark, in the chair.

The president stated that the absence of the secretary was due to his illness, and the minutes of the last meeting not being in hand, their reading was dispensed with. Mr. W. L. Boyden was requested to act as secretary *pro tem*.

The executive committee reported the election to membership of Miss C. Rosenbusch, of the Library of Congress, proposed by Miss Gilkey.

A communication from the American Library Association giving notice of the Boston and Magnolia Conference, commencing June 14, was read and filed.

The discussion for the evening, namely: "The work of a library association; the opportunities of this association," was opened by Mr. W. D. Johnston, of the Library of Congress, and participated in by Dr. Adler and Messrs. Cole, Cutter, Dieserud, Solberg and Stefansson.

After referring to some of his experiences as a student in the government libraries, Mr. Johnston described briefly the history of the investigation into the condition of the Library of Congress conducted by the Joint Library Committee of Congress in the latter part of 1896, and the consequent attempt made in 1897 to reincorporate the American Library Association under the laws of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, with a provision that the association, through its council or otherwise, should from time to time act as a visiting board of the national library. The incompleteness of the former and the failure of the latter, he observed, left certain duties to be performed by the District Library Association. These duties had been well defined by the Librarian of Congress in a paper upon local library associations read before the second International Library Conference in London, in 1897.

The speaker then enumerated some of the problems which confront the libraries of the District, particularly the national library, described what had been done by the association in the past to solve these problems, and concluded by recommending that the association devote more attention, if possible, to these matters.

Mr. Dieserud, following a paper of his own, made the following motion:

"The Library Association of the District of Columbia favors a program in which the literary and esthetic feature plays a more prominent part than has heretofore been the case, occupying, if possible, not less than one-fifth of the time available for the reading of papers."

The motion was laid upon the table, not in the formal sense, but as embodying the opinion of many of the members of the association, and to serve as advisory matter for the executive committee in making up programs.

Mr. Woodward made a statement regarding the membership of the association, as follows: There are 181 members on the roll, at least 77 of whom are in the Library of Congress, with a possible 10 or 12 more; 4 reside out of town; 16 are not employed under the government, and 67 are employed in other libraries than the Library of Congress. Thirty-nine of these members joined during the year 1901.

Mr. Johnston then presented the following motion:

"That a committee be appointed to gather material for a bibliography of the libraries of the District, with power to make such expenditures out of the treasury of the association as may be necessary."

The same on motion was referred to the executive committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The association then adjourned. About 60 members were present.

WM. L. BOYDEN,
Secretary pro tem.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: C. S. Greene, Public Library, Oakland.

Secretary: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission st., San Francisco.

Treasurer: F. B. Graves, Public Library, Alameda.

The Library Association of California held its annual meeting on Jan. 17, 1902, and following the usual custom it was preceded by a dinner at the California Hotel. The following officers were elected for 1902: President, Chas. S. Greene; vice-president, Miss Mary A. Walker; secretary, R. E. Cowan; treasurer, F. B. Graves. Remarks were made by the president, Mr. Greene, and by Prof. Stringham, of the University of California, and Mr. John McNaught, of the San Francisco Call.

F. B. GRAVES.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Jan. 14 in Worcester, which was practically a joint meeting of the various library associations of the state. Members were present from the Massachusetts, the Western Massachusetts, the Bay Path, and the Cape Cod clubs. The session was held in the hall of the English high school, and was opened at 10.30 a.m. with H. C. Wellman, president of the Massachusetts club, in the chair. The first half-hour was devoted to business. There was a warm discussion as to the means of inducing publishers to reduce the prices of books, which have recently been advanced, and it was voted to have the committee appointed to treat with the publishers continue their work.

At 11 o'clock the regular program opened with a paper by Miss Ida Farrar of Springfield, secretary of the Western Massachusetts library club, on "Library institutes in Massachusetts." She showed that these institutes are in line with other educational movements of the day. The American Library Association, covering the whole country, was the first concerted movement of librarians; then came the state clubs; then the local, and last the library institute, covering a section of from five to 10 towns and centering in the one most accessible. Its purpose is to awaken an interest in the library among the townspeople, to arouse discussion between librarians as to ways and means of developing the library and making it of greatest use to the people, and to bring to teachers and pupils a deeper realization of what the books in their midst may mean to them. The idea of an institute was first broached at the last union meeting of Massachusetts clubs, in October, 1900. Through letters sent out to librarians in the four western counties of the state, the secretary established a line of communication with nearly all the towns, and ascertained which ones would welcome the idea of an institute. Five have been held during the past year, representing in attendance between 30 and 40 towns. Those who have been present as listeners have not been the only ones helped. The speakers have learned much from the devotion of the librarians in the smaller towns to their work. Many receive only a nominal sum for their salary and sometimes devote even that to the purchase of books for their library; time is given very freely in order to keep the books in repair and to accommodate the people.

As yet the work is in an experimental stage and each meeting teaches new lessons. Most of the preparation has been made through correspondence, but the most successful institute was one worked up by personal visits of two members of the club on librarians, trustees, ministers and members of school committees.

Miss M. A. Tarbell, president of the Bay Path Club, spoke on "The relations of the state clubs to local clubs." After outlining the development of the several library

clubs of the state, and their affiliation, and describing the very different conditions and characteristics of the sections they represent, she said: "We are now confronted by this question, Shall each association work out its own problems, cultivate its own province independently, except by exchange of courtesies and of ideas, and assistance in the problems common to all? Or can the state club sustain a fostering relation to the others, and to all the libraries in the state—those in sitting-rooms and meeting-houses and corners of town halls, and the branches in mill offices, corner stores and electric car barns? Can a state association do many things for the general welfare that local clubs cannot do? and, on the other hand, can it carry brightness, encouragement and the sense of fellowship in a noble calling to the self-sacrificing, often lonely, librarian in the little village or remote hill town? Can a state club help the library that has only \$15 to spend for books to invest this most advantageously, as well as the one that has \$5000?"

"I asked an eminent librarian, noted for pioneer work, if a state club has peculiar possibilities, for advancing library interests all over the state, and his answer was, 'Yes.' It is certain that a state club has more money more experience, more trained librarianship, more intercourse with other large associations—therefore more executive force and administrative power. Let us consider to-day what large things for the general good it can do. Let us also consider the more difficult question, Can the state club adapt itself in active helpfulness to all the varieties of library conditions, and lack of library conditions, in Massachusetts? Can its influence be exerted upon every community, the environment of every library, in the state? Can it unite in the sense of companionship, and inspire with new enthusiasm all those who are giving out books to the people of Massachusetts, whether they can be called librarians, in the professional sense, or not? Is all this more feasible because of the local clubs that have been lately organized?"

This paper provoked a warm discussion, the gist of which went to prove that the local clubs understand the conditions of their community and consequently can provide for them better than the larger state club can, but the state club should show its interest and add what it can in inspiration by sending a delegate to each meeting of the local clubs.

The last address was by E. A. Gilman on "How periodicals are illustrated." The speaker had brought a variety of pictures representing wood engraving, steel engraving, zinc etching, photogravure, gelatine prints, lithographs, half-tones, etc., which were spread before the audience and copies of which were passed around. Not only the finished pictures, but also the processes and the blocks of wood and the plates on which the work is done were exhibited, and the development of illustration was traced from

the earliest times to the artistic advertisements of modern days sent out even by junk-dealers.

After dinner the party divided, visiting the libraries of the city, the Worcester Public, the Law Library, the American Antiquarian Society and the library at Clark University. At a joint executive committee meeting held in the afternoon plans of affiliated work and the desirability of another union meeting were discussed.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Secretary: Miss Clara Mullikin, State University Library, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

The seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Lincoln on Jan. 1, when a dinner was given at the Lincoln Hotel, and a session followed in Palladium Hall, at the State University. The address of J. I. Wyer, the president, was a summary of library work in the state during the year. He said that the six largest libraries in the state are now, in the order of size, Omaha Public Library, the University of Nebraska Library, Nebraska State Library, Peru Normal Library, Creighton College Library and Lincoln City Library. These six libraries number to-day about 195,000 volumes, as against 143,000 in 1896. The Omaha Public Library is the largest in the state, with nearly 60,000 volumes. During the past year it has established the first branch library in Nebraska. The library of the University of Nebraska is growing steadily, having added something over 6000 volumes during the past year, making a total of about 53,000 volumes. It is the largest reference library in the whole tier of states from North Dakota to Texas.

The characteristics of the other libraries mentioned were briefly noted; and the library legislation of the year and the work of the state commission were reviewed, while the new libraries established or under way were also described.

Miss Bullock, secretary of the state library commission, reported upon the activities of that body during the year, contrasting the conditions that prevailed in the east and in the west. A useful "question box" was conducted by Miss Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Edith Tobitt; 1st vice-president, Miss Jane Abbott, Lincoln City Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Rulon, Peru Normal School; secretary, Miss Mullikin, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha. The next meeting of the association will be held in Omaha.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

Secretary: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Library.

The Library Club of Buffalo met in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, Jan. 29, 1902, Mr. Elmendorf in the chair. In the absence of Miss Hawkins of the Buffalo Public Library, the chairman of the home libraries committee, the report was made by Mr. Walter Brown.

The work is fast outgrowing the experimental period. Several of the home libraries have been started, and are looked after by some who volunteer to see that the books are properly used and cared for.

The report of the committee on library institutes was made by the chairman, E. D. Strickland, of the Buffalo Historical Society. The committee suggested that the institute for the Buffalo district be held in the city of Buffalo some time in May, probably Memorial Day. Mrs. Elmendorf, secretary of the New York State Association, asked that the committee make definite arrangements as to date, hours of meeting, program, etc., so that she might send the report to Albany at an early date.

The club is trying in other ways to entertain and educate the citizens of Buffalo. The topic for the evening was the "Evening use of school houses" and the club was addressed by Hon. Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of the Department of Education of Buffalo. Mr. Emerson tried to lead the zeal expressed by the club into the right channel, by telling them of the obstacles that would have to be surmounted in order to get good results.

Miss E. M. Chandler, of the Buffalo Public Library, read a bright paper on the "Library club possibilities in aiding this work." Miss Chandler suggested how the rooms of the school buildings could be opened not only for lecture courses, but for reading rooms, and perhaps for games, etc. The attendants could be secured by volunteers from the library club.

The topic was discussed by J. N. Larned, Henry P. Richmond and others. It was thought that the use of school houses in this way would give centers for helpful neighborhood gatherings, that would be at once educational and interesting. They would reach many who are outside of the influence of the public library. Mr. Elmendorf was asked to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with the committee of the School Association and the board of school examiners to devise a plan of work, and to petition the common council of Buffalo to aid the club in this, its new venture.

R. F. MORGAN, *Secretary.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

The second regular meeting of the season was held at the residence of Mr. F. I. Carpenter, 5533 Woodlawn avenue.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the secretary reported that Mrs. M. H. Wilmarth, vice-president of the society, had resigned from the council, and that the vacancy had been filled by the election of Mr. J. W. Thompson, already member of the council, to be vice-president, and of Mr. W. S. Merrill to be member of the council. The secretary also reported that the suggestion that a commissioner of bibliography be appointed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition had so far received endorsement by the American Historical Association, the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, and the directors of the John Crerar Library. Mr. Thompson read, in the absence of Mr. Merrill, the report of the committee on founding a national bibliographical society, in part as follows:

"Although you are all familiar with the recommendation of the committee, as stated in their circular to members, I will repeat it here: 'The committee endorse the opinion of Mr. Andrews, given at the Waukesha meeting, viz., that the Chicago society go on a year or so longer, and issue a couple of creditable publications, thereby proving its reason for existence, and drawing more non-resident members to its ranks. At the moment when these outnumber the resident members it would be in order to change the name and organization of the society, and enlarge plans and field of work.'

"This proposition was submitted to all members and to a number of outsiders for approbation or criticism. 112 copies were sent out, and up to Jan. 27 43 replies have been received. The returns when tabulated stand, in so far as they agree, as follows: 32 approve the plan of the committee, 5 want local societies, 2 want a national society at once, 2 want Chicago to be the nucleus of the new society, 3 make special suggestions, and 3 are non-committal. . . .

"Miss Mabel McIlvaine has a special suggestion: 'A class of persons who, if properly directed, might be useful in co-operative bibliographical work are the graduates from library schools. Might we not suggest themes for the bibliographies compiled by these students and then enlarge and edit them? If every library in the country recognized bibliography as a part of its proper duties, and gave its employees a portion of time for compilation, it would be profitable to all concerned.'

"As the plan of the committee has been

strongly endorsed by our correspondents, and as the suggestions offered, while of value in themselves, seem to call for no essential modification in the plan proposed, the committee beg to report that they favor enlarging the non-resident membership of the society, and maintaining a high standard of scholarship in its publications until it shall deserve the name of the Bibliographical Society of America, with all that such a title should imply.

"The form suitable for such a national society, whether a central one with local branches, or a federation of local societies — this is a matter for consideration when the time and circumstances arrive favorable for forming a national organization.

"WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, *Chairman.*"

The committee was continued, and asked to communicate with bibliographers and librarians not yet connected with the society, and to make its final report at a meeting of resident and non-resident members of the society to be held in connection with the meeting of the A. L. A. in June.

Mr. J. W. Thompson then moved that the society recommend to librarians of certain libraries that some time be granted to members of their staff for independent bibliographical work, as had been suggested by Miss McIlvaine. This motion was amended by Mr. F. I. Carpenter to the effect that the council be requested to formulate some plan to carry out this suggestion, and was then accepted. A short paper on "Some bibliographical desiderata and the ways and means to carry them out" was then read by Mr. Josephson, who said, in part:

"The function of bibliography, I take it, is the recording, classification and evaluation of printed literature. Bibliographical research is the research into the literary sources of scientific investigation. The century just past has been one of unusual activity in the field of productive scholarship. The literary production of this period is simply immense. But it is only in a limited degree available to students on account of the scantiness and insufficiency of bibliographical records. The first thing that an investigator into any subject usually has to do is to work out the bibliography of it, thus spending on preliminary labor valuable time that could have been employed to better purpose. There are certain minds to whom this kind of research has a peculiar attraction; but it may be doubted whether the most vigorous and original of investigators are to be found among them, or whether these are not just the ones who feel this preliminary digging to be a distasteful drudgery. If a division of the field could be made by which the productive scholars could be relieved from the preliminary search after sources, and this work done for them by persons particularly fitted for that kind of work, it would be a great boon. It is my belief that before many years have gone we will have well on the way a central institute where bib-

liographical research will be carried out in the interest of productive scholarship. Such an institute must be international in character and affiliations. As there is a great mass of literature that is not to be found on this side of the ocean, and that very likely never will be found here, it would be necessary to establish relations with scientific institutions in Europe or to found special affiliated institutes there." Three special undertakings were outlined: a bibliography of bibliographies, a bibliography of serials, and a bibliography of incunabula. The first "should not be made in one single volume, but as a series of monographs, each dealing with the bibliography of a subject or group of subjects. It should be made in co-operation by bibliographers and specialists." The second should include ordinary periodicals, serials, transactions, etc., giving changes of titles, publishers and editors, frequency of issue, etc. As to the third, Mr. Josephson described Dziatzko's "Plan eines aller bekannten und noch zu ermittelnden Wiegendrucke umfassenden katalogs," printed in no. 14 of his "Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten," Leipzig, 1901. To carry out these plans a bibliographical institute, on lines previously described, was necessary. "Its location should be in New York or Washington, so as to be near the largest library centers and not too distant from Europe. It should have staff officers in such centers as Chicago and San Francisco, and also in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, at least. Its staff should consist not only of bibliographers, but of scientists in various fields. The institute should undertake bibliographical work on its own initiative and also compile special lists to order. The entries should all be made uniform, and each entry electrotyped so as to be always available for future use. The cost of running an institution of this kind I have calculated at about \$50,000 a year. Sale of its publications might be expected to bring in some money, but hardly more than to cover the cost of printing. What is needed, therefore, is an endowment." Mr. Josephson ended with a plea that the society "make suggestions to persons or institutions that might be likely to take interest in the founding of such an institute."

In the discussion that followed Mr. Thompson mentioned among the desiderata a bibliography of glossaries. A bibliography of articles in scientific periodicals was also mentioned, and Mr. Carpenter expressed the hope that the influence of the society might tend to improve the character of general bibliographies, which were at the present time made up chiefly of titles of popular articles.

Mr. Thompson suggested the possibility that the Carnegie Institution might interest itself in the establishment of a bibliographical institute. On motion the question as to what the society could do to promote the plan was referred to the council.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

A regular meeting was held Jan. 9 at Handel Hall, President Josephson in the chair.

Miss Harriot E. Hasder, John Crerar Library, and Miss Estelle Luttrell, University of Chicago Library, were elected to membership. Mr. C. B. Roden was appointed a member of the committee on future work, *vice* H. W. Gates, resigned; and announcement of the Boston-Magnolia conference of the A. L. A. was made.

The following formal program had been arranged in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club, which was held Jan. 8, 1892:

Address: The Chicago Library Club; its founding and early history, by Mrs. Zella Allen Dixon, University of Chicago.

Address: The Chicago Library Club; its present and future, by Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

Reminiscences by members.

An informal social, with music, readings and refreshments followed, and although the club quarters were somewhat crowded the 75 people present seemed to have an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Dixon said in part:

"We have come here to-night to celebrate the 10th birthday anniversary of the Chicago Library Club. I am to give you a very brief outline of the circumstances that formed the environment of the birth and early infancy of this vigorous young child. A printed circular setting forth the desirability of a city club composed of those who were interested in library matters was given a wide distribution. On Dec. 17, 1891, 18 librarians met at the Newberry Library to effect an organization. After an informal discussion the meeting adopted a constitution and elected its officers, making Dr. Wm. F. Poole its first president. The advent of the club was at a time of precious opportunity when the library history of Chicago was turning its brightest pages. The Newberry was bringing into the city rich collections of rare and out-of-print books, the Chicago Public had just accepted the plans of its new building; the University of Chicago had just moved its library from its temporary quarters at Morgan Park to the Chicago campus; Armour Institute, the John Crerar and the Evanston Public were beginning to be something more than a rumor. At just this point in the library history of Chicago came the Library Club. This environment was reflected in the meetings themselves. During its early history the club had no home, no regular place of meeting. It was customary to accept an invitation from one of the libraries represented in the club to meet with it. This plan had both advantages and disadvan-

tages. It was a good thing to have the members visit in turn each of the libraries, and indirectly it afforded exercise and the broadening effect of travel to have the club meet one month at Pullman, the next at Oak Park, then Morgan Park, Evanston, South Park and the North Side. But there were also the trials and sufferings of the executive committee—anticipation as to where the next meeting was to be held, despair as the days passed and no invitation was received. When one did come the weather man had to be considered. An accepted invitation to the University of Chicago was more than once accompanied by the worst blizzard of the season. And yet the club grew and prospered. During its first year the club undertook to start an Illinois State Library Association, but the enthusiasm seemed to be confined to Chicago, for the effort failed. It was not until 1896 that the Chicago Library Club succeeded in bringing into existence the state association. During the World's Fair the club became the local committee for the entertainment of the visiting A. L. A. members. In 1894 the club suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Poole. In 1895 the club published its first manual, giving names and addresses of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, and also a short historical and descriptive account of each."

Mr. Roden said in part:

"We have lived 10 years; we have elected 10 executive committees, no two of which have ever interpreted their duties alike, but all of which, with varying views, have succeeded in the ultimate object of keeping the club alive, and interest in it at least above the freezing point. Our membership is large, and though we are, broadly speaking, all engaged in the same occupation, that occupation is still too much a matter of individual opinion rather than of scientific principles, and its various departments are too sharply set off and specialized to permit their being treated in a manner uniformly interesting to all in such an association. Still we may say safely that, by their very diversity, these meetings must, at some time, have provided something of use for each one. Meanwhile, through the wisdom of one of our presidents in selecting the chairman of a committee, and the unaltered devotion of that chairman to an endless task, the name of the Chicago Library Club appears upon the title-page of a most creditable publication, which in itself is ample reason for the club's existence, and its justification for a full measure of pride in itself, and, more than that, a plain sign post toward a useful future.

"We have a pleasant organization, affording a much-needed point of contact for a number of busy people, from many places, with many interests, and many ways of doing the same thing; we have a club which stands before the world as the representative of Chicago's interest in the library field, and the extension of that field within the city, during the period

of our corporate existence, has been truly wonderful; we have a membership embracing a very large percentage of those engaged in library work within the limits of our jurisdiction. But, I think, that besides the present of which we need not be ashamed we have a future, and a wide field before us.

"Here in Chicago we have made a good beginning. Our 'Union list of periodicals' is a much-needed and much-appreciated library tool, but there are many besides which might be produced of equal value. I believe that a system of committees, each one charged with some task, the accomplishment of which shall be of common benefit, would tend to bind the club together a little more closely and stimulate not only the interest but also the pride of members in it. I would not advocate the restriction of such tasks to mere library aids, lists, and handbooks, and I would be very strongly opposed to the undertaking of any purely bibliographical labors, but I would follow the spirit of co-operation into fresh fields and pastures new; even the fields of municipal improvement, of library extension, and of active participation in the various plans for civic betterment which are springing up so plentifully.

"Something of this kind is now, nominally at least, being done. We have a committee charged with the duty of compiling accurate statistics of the libraries of the city and county; we have another committee on the library at the Cook county jail; we have a representative on the school extension committee created by a number of local societies. This is the day of strenuous life; let this club join the procession; let it cease to be a mere gathering place, rather let it become the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace which moves in the library world."

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss W. M. Plummer, Pratt Institute Library.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The February meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Pratt Institute Free Library on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. The program was interesting, and brought together a large attendance of members of the club, students of the library school, and others. The walls of the lecture-room were closely covered with beautiful water-color paintings of flowers by Mrs. Rowan, which gave an added interest to the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by the president. The treasurer's report was read and accepted, and was followed by a report of the committee on districting the Island for library interests, signed by Miss Plummer, chairman. Three meetings have been held by the committee. A sub-committee of three members was appointed to draw up a circular,

to be sent to every library on the Island. The committee recommended that 200 copies of the circular should be printed and distributed. The circular as prepared by the committee was then read by the secretary and approved by the club. A formal vote was passed as follows: That the report of the committee should be accepted, that the circular should be printed as recommended and the committee should be continued.

The first address was made by Miss Hazeltine, president of the state association, on the subject of library institutes. The speaker outlined the development of the idea from its suggestion at Lake Placid, and said that like the Teacher's Institute, the aim is to give not only information, but inspiration. In accordance with the spirit of the proposed plan, five persons volunteered to give such assistance as they are able to any librarians desiring it.

The president announced that a special meeting of the club would be held by invitation at the rooms of the Grolier Club, on Friday, Feb. 21, at three o'clock.

Action was taken on an amendment to the constitution, in relation to the election of officers. It was voted that article iv., section 1, should read, "Nomination shall be made in the following manner: the president shall appoint a nominating committee, which may present at the same meeting two tickets to be voted for by ballot. Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered elected." The names of three persons were presented and accepted for membership.

The subject "Photographs and other illustrative material in reference work" was then discussed by Miss Romiett Stevens of the Pratt Institute High School, Miss Julia Osgood of Boston, Miss Bertha Bass of Barnard College, Miss Alice Stevens of the Girls' High School, and Mr. E. W. Gaillard, librarian of the Webster Free Library, New York. The first speaker showed how her pupils are aided in the study of Greek and Roman history by the use of photographs of the famous buildings, or of the statues of the gods and heroes. It is impossible to give properly the impression of life without pictures. Miss Osgood advocated the use always of the best pictures that can be procured, as the cheaper reproductions do not give what artists call "values." Miss Bass related in how many pleasant ways the students of the Polytechnic Institute were aided in their study of history by the use of photographs placed in the classroom. Miss Alice Stevens called attention to the fact that the portraits of rulers and leaders could be used to great advantage in connection with the study of modern history, throwing light on their characters. Mr. Gaillard suggested that as all librarians cannot have fine pictures, but must use some of a very cheaper kind, other illustrative material may be used and lent as well as books, such as minerals, casts of statues, anatomical

models, boxes of specimens illustrating the life history of insects, etc.

A subject of very practical interest to many of the librarians was presented by Miss Hunt, children's librarian at the Newark Free Public Library, in her paper on the "Classification of children's story books," printed elsewhere (see p. 65.)

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Secretary: L. E. Hewitt, Law Association Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

A postponed stated meeting of the club was held on Nov. 18 last in the lecture hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Dr. Morris Jastrow presiding. There, with the portraits of distinguished civil and military Pennsylvanians looking down on them, the club listened to a most interesting address by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker. 85 persons attended the meeting. The subject of the address was "The early German press of Pennsylvania." The speaker prefaced his remarks by a number of stories illustrative of the elements which went to compose the Pennsylvania population. The religious orders were preceded by Peter Cornelius Plockhoy, who declared in 1662 that no slavery should exist in his community on the Delaware; the story of James Annesley, grandson of the duke of Buckingham, was used as a reminder of the individuals driven by oppression or craft of one kind or another to a more noble and generous Pennsylvania. These stories aptly introduced the prints which Judge Pennypacker displayed. There were religious volumes from Sauer's Germantown press and from the bindery of the mystics at Ephrata. There was the patriotic almanac of Francis Bailey, with a device of Washington on horseback, and describing him in German as the Father of his Country—the first known description of Washington in those terms. There were some of the almanacs so congenial to the thrifty farmers from the Rhine provinces and to the equally thrifty Scotch-Irish. These and other prints attracted much attention, and were examined with interest after the discourse. A discussion followed, participated in by Prof. M. D. Larned, J. G. Rosengarten, Julius F. Sachse, Dr. Jastrow, Mr. John Thomson.

Mr. Thomson stated that the new Keystone State Library Club had appointed a committee to consider the differentiation of fictional literature.

On Jan. 13, 1902, the club again met, this time at the beautiful building of the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library, at Broad st. and Girard avenue. The executive committee had decided to try the effect

of inclosing two invitation cards with the notices of the meeting, in order that the members might send invitations to friends. Perhaps partly on this account, and partly also on account of the expectation of an interesting address, 150 persons attended the meeting. The speaker was Miss Mary Upton, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School and recently with Sanderson, the London artistic bookbinder. Her subject was "The craft of bookbinding." After a historical review of the subject, she described present efforts at artistic development, and explained some of the practical work. Col. Nicholson then gave a brief survey of the artistic work in bookbinding done in Philadelphia, a work which he said received an impetus at the time of the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Kates expressed the pleasure which the club felt at hearing Miss Upton's address.

Dr. Jastrow expressed the feeling of amused surprise with which he discovered, on one occasion, a poem of 100 pages which some lover of binding had written on that subject.

Mr. Bowerman, of the Wilmington Library, moved the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of the negotiations with publishers for the purpose of securing further reductions in the net prices of books, this committee to report at the Atlantic City conference with the New Jersey Club. The president appointed as the committee Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Montgomery, of the Wagner Institute, in Philadelphia, and Miss Randall, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Announcements were made by Mr. Thomson, as A. L. A. delegate, of the meeting of the Library Association, to be held next summer at Magnolia near Boston. Announcement was also made of the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City, beginning March 14 next, to be participated in by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania clubs.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The training school reopened for the autumn term on Sept. 30, 1901, and closed for the Christmas vacation Dec. 21. After a week of preliminary lectures upon library work in general, with visits to all the branch libraries, the regular school schedule was put in operation, lectures being given each morning by members of the library staff. The lectures bearing directly on library work included order department routine, classification, government of children's rooms, annotation of children's books, studies in literature preparatory to the story hour, with the theory and practice of story-telling. Other subjects designed to give the student a broader knowledge of how to work with children, and a knowledge of the social conditions of the time, were civic education, children's

games, and Froebel's philosophy as expressed in his "Education of man" and "Mother play." In addition to these, the students have listened to a number of outside lectures, including those given by Prof. R. G. Moulton in the University Extension course on "Stories as a mode of thinking," also two lectures by Miss Susan E. Blow, author of "Symbolic education," on "The root of deception and how to uproot it" and "The awakening of the ideal." Special lectures were also given the students by members of the faculty of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten College, one by Miss Georgia Allison, supervisor of kindergartens, on "How to tell stories to children," another by Miss Ruth Tappan on "Psychology as an aid in the selection of children's books." For practical work each member of the first year class and each special student was assigned to one of the six children's rooms, her work being under the direct supervision of the librarian, and of the children's librarian of that branch. At the end of eight weeks each student was transferred to another children's room, and transfers will continue to be made at intervals of eight weeks throughout the year. In this way the members of the class gain experience in working among children of all sorts and conditions. Members of the senior class, however, having had this varied experience, are scheduled to one branch children's room for the year, in this way gaining a connected view of the work. Each student is also assigned to a home library group which she visits weekly, and is given special work in connection with the city schools, to which she devotes one afternoon each week.

The following is a list of the students for 1901-1902:

Senior class.

Jessie M. Carson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Appointed, in July, 1901, assistant in charge of children's room, Hazelwood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Helen Underwood Price, Kent, Ohio. Oberlin, 1897-1898.
Lilian Rodé, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Junior class.

Edna May Cullis, Oil City, Pa.
Cora K. Dunnells, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alice Gordon Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio. Apprentice in Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, Sept.-May, 1898.
Josephine Louise Gutman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Florence Janney Heaton, Hamilton, Va. A. B. Woman's College of Baltimore, 1901.
Maria Louise Kennard, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Annabelle Porter, Kent, Ohio.
Hannah Stuart, Springfield, Ill.

Special students.

Elva Sophronia Smith, South Pasadena, Cal. Los Angeles Public Library Training Class, 1898.
Marie Martin Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. New York State Library School, 1899-1900. General assistant (including work in children's room) in Buffalo Public Library, 1900-1901.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The annual display of picture bulletins made by students of the library school attracted much attention in the library exhibit alcove. Among the subjects chosen for bulletins were: Coronations, Isthmian canal, Our animal friends, The stellar universe, James Russell Lowell, Some interesting books on domestic science, etc.

The work of the second term began Feb. 3.

Miss Inez Mortland, class of '01, has been engaged as temporary cataloger in the Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Miss Annie F. Petty, class of '99, assisted by Miss Louise F. Buhrman, class of '99, organized the Public Library of Greensboro', N. C., which was opened in January.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, has accepted an invitation from the N. Y. State Library School Alumni Association to fill the Alumni lectureship this year. He will give three addresses on "The bibliography of science," June 2, 3 and 4. Former students are most cordially invited to attend the lectures.

Miss Edith D. Fuller began her course in advanced dictionary cataloging Feb. 1. It will be followed by the elementary course.

The school will this year have the unusual opportunity of attending the annual meeting of the American Library Association. Only once before, in 1892, has it been feasible to arrange for the attendance of the entire school, though individual students have been frequently present and the majority attended the Chicago meeting in 1893. The last examination this year will be held June 11 and the time from June 12 to 16 will be spent in visiting a few New England libraries.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The course in works of reference for high school teachers, begun in October, 1901, ended the third week in January, 1902. 13 teachers from the Girls' High School, teachers of English, literature, history, German, and French, applied for the course, which was arranged especially for them, and there were seldom fewer than 11 in attendance on the 10 weekly lectures. The following classes of books were taken up: General encyclopædias, Dictionaries, Biographical dictionaries, Reference books in literature, music, art, religion, geography, sociology, and Historical and miscellaneous reference books—also a few generally useful trade bibliographies. When there was time, problems were given out to be looked up in the books mentioned in the day's lectures, and careful notes were taken. Expressions of satisfaction with the course were heard on every hand and of conviction that the notes taken would be exceedingly serviceable. The books referred to

were brought into the class and examined, so that the acquaintance might be with the book as well as with the title.

The class of 1902 will make the usual spring vacation visits to libraries, this year to those in Washington and Baltimore, the dates chosen being March 27 to April 3. It is quite likely that the school will also attend the A. L. A. conference in Boston and Magnolia from June 14 to 19, returning in time for the Pratt Institute commencement, the evening of the 19th.

During January the school had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, and from Miss Isabel Ely Lord, of Bryn Mawr. Mr. Elmendorf talked to the class on the subject of "Open shelves," and Miss Lord's address was on "The qualifications of the college librarian." Both addresses were greatly enjoyed.

In February the Library School had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Fairchild, of the New York State Library School, from Miss Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., and from Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library. Mrs. Fairchild lectured before the school on the subject of Book annotation; Miss Hazeltine on Some economies in small libraries—followed by a short address on the work in children's libraries—and Miss Hewins took up the subject of Book reviews as a guide to the librarian. The lectures were very much enjoyed by the students.

Graduates' Association.

The annual luncheon and business meeting of the Graduates' Association of the Pratt Institute Library School was held in New York on Jan. 30, 55 members being present.

The association entertained Mrs. Fairchild of Albany as its guest of honor and received her brief address of greeting and good-fellowship with applause. She spoke of the solidarity existing among library-school graduates as the result not of clannishness but of a unity of aim, and more especially of a similarity of point of view and breadth of vision which special educational training in any line gives, in contradistinction to that gained by entering the same field of work by other paths. This breadth of vision the library school seeks to give by teaching principles not facts and by fostering mental plasticity in the student for their application.

Following Mrs. Fairchild's address, Miss Plummer read an interesting paper on the changes in the course of study in the Pratt Institute Library School since 1896, changes that have helped in placing the school on its present solid footing. The aim has been to give strength to the course by greater attention to certain subjects and at the same time to insure elasticity in meeting individual needs, reached by a conservative introduction of the elective system. Miss Plummer's paper

was written along the lines of a circular which had been sent out that the school might receive the suggestions and criticism of its active graduates. She pointed out that certain suggestions made by them were not practicable, that others had already been adopted, and finally quoted excerpts from the answers received—answers representative of the various fields of library work.

After the speeches, the necessary business of the association was discharged, reports were heard, officers for the year elected and the constitution amended. Miss Rathbone made an informal report on the Lake Placid meeting of last fall. New officers were elected as follows: President, Susan A. Hutchinson, librarian of the Brooklyn Institute; vice-president, Susan Clendenin, of the Y. W. C. A. Library, New York; secretary, Annie Katharine Emery, of the Brooklyn Public Library; treasurer, Annie Mackenzie, Pratt Institute Free Library.

After voting to use the surplus funds of the association for the purpose of a complete home library outfit for the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association of Pratt Institute, the meeting adjourned.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM, '98,
Acting secretary.

Reviews.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB. A list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston: corrected to January, 1901. Chicago, 1901. O. 185 p. pap.

It requires but a glance at this list, a true labor of love, to realize both its importance to Chicago libraries and the great difficulties which must have been encountered by its editors. Here we have within less than 200 pages a means whereby a scholar can discover whether a desired file of a periodical is to be found in the city, whether the journal is currently received, and just where he can get it among the 15 libraries co-operating in the issue of the list. In any city such a list would be a great boon to investigators of all ranks, and in a city of magnificent distances the time saved by this means is hardly calculable. The Chicago Library Club is to be congratulated on the completion of probably the most notable task hitherto undertaken by any local organization of librarians.

The preface states that the time required to bring the list into its present form has been nearly five years. When we consider the great number of entries, over 8000 including references, and the fact that information from 15 sources had to be assembled, edited, and reduced to the shortest possible abbreviation before being sent to the printer, and further, when we remember that all the work has been contributed voluntarily by members of the club, the time in which the task has been done

hardly appears excessive. The labors of editor-in-chief have fallen on the shoulders of Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, who has been assisted by a committee of nine members of the club, and by some 30 collaborators. The money required to pay for the printing has been secured by a committee of two, consisting of Mr. F. H. Hild, of the Chicago Public Library, and Mr. G. B. Meleney, of the Library Bureau.

The following libraries, concerning each of which a brief description is given, co-operated in furnishing material for the list: Armour Institute of Technology, Art Institute, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Public Library, Evanston Free Public Library, Field Columbian Museum, Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago Theological Seminary (Hammond Library), John Crerar Library, Lewis Institute, Newberry Library, Northwestern University Library, St. Ignatius College Library, the University of Chicago, and the Western Society of Engineers. The total number of volumes owned by these libraries on Jan. 1, 1901, was a trifle over a million, with over 300,000 pamphlets. To get the total for the city and its chief suburb we should add the number of volumes in the libraries of the Chicago Historical Society and the Law Institute. When we recall the disastrous fire of 1871 it will be seen that the libraries of the city have kept pace with its rapid development in other lines.

A certain discretion has been used in editing the list which has reduced the number of entries of odd volumes and very small sets. The explanations given of the rules of entry and the arbitrary symbols adopted in the list show a practical and common-sense view of matters on which no little difference of opinion is likely to be encountered.

The extremely abbreviated form of entry necessarily adopted for such a list results in some few peculiar titles. An extensive use of references has apparently reduced to a minimum the danger of misunderstanding and difficulty in finding titles. A number of tests on changed and confusing titles made by the reviewer has given uniformly satisfactory results. Of course only long continued use can prove the accuracy of the entries and of the proofreading, but misprints seem to be exceedingly rare.

The John Crerar Library announces that it intends to print an annual cumulative supplement to the present list, should the usefulness of the compilation prove great enough to warrant the undertaking. It is to be hoped that nothing will prevent the accomplishment of this design. Moreover it would be a fortunate thing if other cities should follow the example of Chicago in this matter. A list of periodicals currently received is better than nothing, but we know from sad experience that the presence of a periodical on the current list by no means implies that a complete file is on the shelves of the library. And also

a list of current periodicals gives no clue to possible files of "dead" periodicals and those no longer taken by the library.

Some observations on the problems of serials in libraries are naturally suggested by this compilation. That periodicals are a distinct feature of the literary production of the last century, and that they have come to stay, seems beyond doubt. That libraries must furnish them and also such aids to their ready consultation as this list presents is equally clear. But that libraries should recklessly acquire periodicals without reckoning the cost of continuing sets, binding, and cataloging them does not follow. It is a surprise to find by a count of a number of pages in the present list that, if the same percentage holds good for the entire work, over 2500 entries in the 6640 are of incomplete sets possessed by a single library, which at the same time neither end with the last volume published, nor are currently received. The difficulty of completing such sets increases with every year; the work required to complete them demands much time from a highly trained person, and altogether the difficulties of the whole matter are so great that one is tempted in the interest of sound librarianship to advance the canon that incomplete sets whose completion would be difficult should not be added to a library, and that a periodical list should not be suddenly inflated unless a careful view of the future income will permit the continuance of the expenditure not alone for subscriptions, but for the expenses resultant on keeping the files.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

THE *Dial* for Feb. 1 is a "library number" of much interest. It opens with an editorial on "The novel and the library," dealing with the efforts made to reduce the percentage of fiction issued from public libraries, and the need of "minimizing thoughtless reading" if the library is to be an agent of public education. Mr. Putnam's suggestion that no works of fiction be purchased by public libraries for at least a year after publication is referred to with approval. W. H. Brett contributes a paper upon "The public library: its purposes and possibilities;" and the reviews include Clark's "Care of books" and Richardson's "Classification." A. G. S. Josephson outlines, in a communication, "What the Carnegie Institution could do for librarianship and bibliography."

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. A successful Sunday-school library. (*In Sunday-School Times*, Jan. 11, 1902. 44:19-20.)

This article is the third of Miss Foote's series. It discusses methods of charging, advertising, and the ideals of the librarian.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Home Education Department, Bulletin 40. Travelling libraries: field and future of travelling libraries, by Melvil Dewey; summary of travelling library systems, prep. by Myrtilla Avery. Albany, 1901. 155 p. O. 25 c.

A comprehensive and informing exposition of the growth, condition and prospects of the travelling library system, as carried on in the United States, Canada, and other countries. There are full statistics and many interesting reports of work. The field covered is remarkable in its extent and variety, and the bulletin is excellent "missionary" literature.

LOCAL.

Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L. The plan of the Booklover's Library has suggested to librarians and others that people might be willing to pay to have books from the public library delivered to their homes. Last August the Enoch Pratt Free Library consulted a messenger service company of Baltimore with reference to the company's handling the home delivery of books for those who might be willing to pay for it. After a thorough examination of the whole subject the conclusion was reached that the service could not be carried on at a rate sufficiently low to make it popular.

Recently a private individual, Mr. J. H. Franz, came to the library with a proposition to try the experiment of delivering books to the homes of the people for what he could make out of it. His plan is to take only a limited area of the city at first, so that the expense of delivery may be kept at the minimum. In this section he advertises the scheme thoroughly. He has eight drug stores as stations, so selected that no person in the section of the city included in his experiment has more than three or four blocks to go to a station. At these drug stores finding lists and library blanks are supplied. Orders for books with the borrowers' library cards are left at a drug store, where the charge for delivery, three cents per book, is collected. At least once a day these orders are collected by Mr. Franz who then delivers the books, called for to the homes of the borrowers. When the borrower has finished using the book he leaves it at the drug store, for Mr. Franz to return to the library.

The service between the library and the drug stores is performed by a man; from the drug stores to the homes of the borrowers by a boy. Mr. Franz is of the opinion that he can reduce the cost of service to two cents per book, if there are enough books to be delivered to keep a boy employed constantly for every afternoon. This experiment has not been in operation long enough to predict results, but, whether successful or not, it is not without interest.

S: H. R.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (19th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 2182; total 49,823. Issued, home use 95,320 (fict. and juv. 77,491); lib. use 26,052. Membership cards sold 2502. Receipts \$7514.64; expenses \$7372.40.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie F. L. An abstract of the librarian's report for 1901 gives the following facts: Added 5615; total 30,839. Issued, 184,553 (fict. 66%). New registration 2272; total registration 10,497. The circulation showed a gain of 21,277 over that for 1900, and in the fiction issue there is a reduction of 3.7%.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The library has issued in pamphlet form the "Agreement entered into between the city of New York and the representatives of Andrew Carnegie for the erection of branch libraries in the Borough of Brooklyn" and the "Report of A. D. F. Hamlin, consulting architect to the committee having charge of the erection of Carnegie library buildings." The main points in both documents have already been noted in these columns.

Mayor Low on Feb. 3 appointed seven library directors to fill expired terms, as follows: John W. Devoy, William D. Sargent, Arnold W. Catlin, Abner B. Haight, Andrew D. Baird, Isaac H. Cary and Jules A. Guedon. The directors are to serve for three years.

Brown University L., Providence, R. I. The report of the president of the university, for the year ending Sept. 4, 1901, contains the record of the year's work in the library by H. L. Koopman, and appendixes describing the great John Carter Brown library, by G. P. Winship. For the university library Mr. Koopman reports accessions of 4733 v. and 1306 pm., notable among the gifts being the 200 volumes purchased for the Harris collection at the McKee sale from the \$1000 provided for the purpose by Chancellor Goddard. The library endowment has been increased by the addition of the James Tucker Junior fund of \$2500, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of books for the classical departments — "but the crowning event of the year has been the gift of the John Carter Brown Library to the university, coupled with provision for a fireproof building and an ample endowment."

In all 6782 v. were issued, of which 1582 were drawn by the faculty. "Of the undergraduate students, 65% of the men and 37% of the women, or 59% of all the undergraduates, borrowed one or more books from the library." The librarian's course in bibliography was given to a class of 23 men.

President Faunce, in his report, touches at some length upon "the great gift of the John Carter Brown Library, probably the finest collection of Americana in existence. For many years this rare library has been growing up in the city of Providence, better known possibly in Europe than in America, but known to all students of American history as a collection

of priceless value." By the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, "the library, together with \$500,000 for a permanent endowment, and \$150,000 for the erection of a building, was placed in the hands of trustees with full power as to its permanent disposition. These trustees, after mature consideration, decided that the library should go to the university which bears the family name, and in whose halls the owner received his education. It will be our endeavor through all coming time to preserve the memorial features of this library, and yet render its treasures accessible to mature and qualified students from all parts of the world."

The character and contents of the Carter Brown library are somewhat fully described in two articles by its librarian, George Parker Winship, printed as an appendix to the report, which originally appeared respectively in the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and the *Providence Journal*. Mr. Winship notes the demands made upon the collection by such men as George Bancroft, Helps, Fiske, and others, and briefly reviews its wealth of early and rare Americana. "Whatever the field of study, so long as it touches ever so slightly upon the confines of the western world, the student may confidently hope to find something to assist his researches in the John Carter Brown Library."

Chattanooga, Tenn. At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Jan. 9, the library committee presented the following regarding the proposed Carnegie library: "The library committee is pleased to report substantial progress during the past year toward getting the city of Chattanooga to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a free public library, which was made to your committee a year ago last December. An ordinance accepting said offer and complying with the conditions thereof, has passed the board of aldermen and has passed two readings in the board of councilmen. We have every reason to believe that the latter board will pass it on its third reading at their next meeting, Jan. 20; therefore, we hope to have a first-class public library, free to the citizens of Chattanooga, with all its great advantages, in operation before the close of this year. We regret that unfortunate conditions delayed the accomplishment of this great object so long, as we had hoped to have it in running order last fall."

At the city council on Jan. 20 the library ordinance passed its third and final reading, a large petition signed by many taxpayers urging its acceptance having previously been presented.

The board of nine directors has not yet been appointed by the mayor.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1901.) The statistics here given were noted in abstract in L. J. for Nov., 1901, p. 823-824. The library force at the date

of this report numbered 208 persons, the salary expenditure for the year being \$135,678.76. For books \$19,867.04 was spent; for binding \$10,331.31; and for newspapers and periodicals \$4388.11.

Dover, Del. The question whether the city of Dover should establish a free library was submitted to a vote at a special election on Jan. 15 and was carried in the affirmative by 140 against 10.

Galion (O.) P. L. The library was opened to the public on Jan. 29. It has attractive rooms in a business building on North Market st. A "book shower" was a feature of the opening, giving a nucleus of volumes for the library's work. Both books and magazine subscriptions have been given by interested citizens, for the library was established and is maintained by volunteer effort.

Holyoke (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was transferred to the library association by the building committee on Jan. 18. No formal dedicatory exercises were held. The total cost of the building was \$96,000, of which \$89,950 was raised by public subscription and contributed funds. The debt remaining, about \$8000, will, it is thought, soon be raised.

Homestead, Pa. Carnegie L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 2820; total 13,637. Issued 72,618, a gain of 27% over 1900 (fict. 65%). New registration 766; total cards in use 1891. The school circulation is of two classes—the kind the teachers select, which amounts to 6300, and the supplementary reading, which is furnished in lots of 25 volumes each, amounting to 1675. In all, 7975 volumes were circulated through the agency of the school.

Jamestown, N. Y. Prendergast F. L. At the semi-annual meeting of the library trustees, held Jan. 6, L. B. Warner was elected president of the board, succeeding the late Solomon Jones, and Rev. Elliot C. Hall was elected trustee to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Warner's promotion.

The "Founder's day" celebration, on Dec. 21 last, was not only in memory of the founder of the library, but in honor of Mr. Jones, whose death occurred early in that month. During all the day and evening the entire building, including stack room as well as art gallery and reference room, was open to the public, and the rarer books in the collection were displayed. In the evening the memorial exercises were held in the reference room, which served as an assembly hall for the occasion. Judge Abner Hazeltine delivered an address reviewing the work of the library during the decade just closed. He said, in part: "There have been loaned for home reading more than 550,000 books—more than half a million—in the past 10 years. The art gallery has been visited by more than 50,000 guests in the same period. Considerably over 162,000 have visited the reading room,

of which annually 5000 were children and 2100 were students. When the library was opened to the public 10 years ago there were a little over 8000 volumes. To-day the total number of volumes in the library is over 17,000."

The development of the collection of technical books and of the genealogical collection were referred to. "Another department which has a special prominence in this library is that of children's work. We have set aside the room which has been called the directors' room as a special room for the children, and in every way possible, both in selection of books and in the attention given to the children in aiding their studies, they are made to feel at home in the library, and to know that their needs and wishes are a subject which receives full consideration from all the attendants. The number of children registered as readers, amounting to almost 5000 a year, shows that they appreciate the interest which the library management feels in them.

"It may perhaps not be deemed fitting to give too much praise to the librarian in behalf of the board of directors, but as a matter of fact the librarian—or any librarian of any library—is the whole thing (to use a current expression), and the success of the library depends very largely upon the manner in which the librarian and the assistants meet the public and respond to their requests. I am certain that the directors join with me in a feeling of hearty congratulation to Miss Hazeltine upon her elevation to the position of president of the state library association."

Library of Congress, Washington. William Thompson, a young Kentuckian, was recently arrested for the mutilation of a newspaper file in the library, and was arraigned in the police court on Jan. 23, upon the charge of destroying public property. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$500, with an alternative of six months in prison.

Upon the suggestion of the library authorities and the assistant district attorney, the young man's personal bond was accepted and he was released. The article cut out was in a paper from his native city. He was detected in the act and prosecuted in order that it might serve as a warning to others. Thompson claimed that it was an act of thoughtlessness on his part.

Massillon (O.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1020; total 10,736. Issued, home use 45,074. New registration 554; total cards in use 3782. Receipts \$4106.92; expenses \$3181.70.

Muncie, Ind. Workingmen's L. The library, which was established two years ago, was closed early in February on account of lack of funds and support by the laboring men. The books will be stored. Andrew Carnegie aided in establishing the library by donating \$500.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. A site for the new library building was accepted on Jan. 20 by the committee having the matter in charge. It was offered as a gift by J. Edgar McLenahan.

The former librarian of the Howard Library, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, and her assistant, Miss Kercheval, have been re-elected in charge of the newly organized library. The Howard Library regulations have been adopted, with slight modifications.

The report of the Howard Library for the year 1901 was submitted to the directors at their January meeting, prior to the merging with the new Carnegie Library. During the year — on April 22 — the membership fee previously charged was abolished, and the library was made free to the public. "Up to that date the library had 571 cardholders at \$2 per year, having been running on a pay basis for one year and seven months. Since its organization up to two years and some months ago the library was a reference library purely. One year ago it was free as reference, but was on a paid basis of circulation. Eight months ago it was made entirely free, and now loans from 300 to 500 books per day, besides having a free reference room."

Miss Johnson gives the following statistics: Added 1694; total 10,688. Issued, home use, about 50,000 (fict., 69 per cent.); reading room attendance 46,800. Registration 3414. There were 1036 v. issued from the children's department in one month.

New Jersey State L. (Rpt. — year ending Oct. 31, 1901.) Added 3528; total 58,370. The more important accessions are noted and the need of more room is presented. The installation of a two-story steel stack in the law library is strongly urged.

Mr. Buchanan reports at length upon the system of travelling libraries, operated from the state library, and established by act of April 20, 1898. There are now 62 libraries, of which 41 are in use. The results of the work are not very encouraging. "Since the system was put in operation, in November, 1899, the libraries have been in use in 61 different towns, of which 20 have discontinued them for various reasons — lack of interest, failure to get a suitable person to act as librarian and because of the establishing of local public libraries. There will probably be a further falling off in the demand with the expiration of the second year, in a few weeks. The new applications filed during the year just passed were 20 — the exact number that gave up the use of the libraries. The future increase, if any, is likely to be small." This is despite the fact that several hundred circulars were sent out calling attention to the libraries and giving directions for securing them. Tabulated record is given of the circulation of the libraries, the towns to which sent, circulation, number of readers, etc. Regarding their use Mr. Buchanan's conclusions are:

"The travelling libraries cannot become as popular in New Jersey as they are in some of the larger states, where the towns and villages are scattered, communication with cities difficult, and where agents employed by the states give their entire time to the work of placing libraries in the neighborhoods where the need of books is felt. In New Jersey there are but few localities so far distant from large cities as to make daily communication impossible, and books and newspapers are readily obtained. Besides, there is a liberal provision for school libraries, and these have, in several cases, resulted in travelling libraries being withdrawn."

New York City. Cathedral F. C. L. The library will remove about the middle of February to new quarters at 536 Amsterdam ave., corner of 86th st., where the free access system will be placed in operation.

New York P. L. The bill increasing the number of library trustees from 21 to 25, and adding the mayor, controller, and president of the board of alderman, was passed by the legislature in January and later approved by Mayor Low.

New York City. Webster F. C. L. (Rpt., 1901; in 10th rpt. of East Side House Settlement.) Added 1447; total 12,352. Issued, home use "over 125,600 v.," an increase over the previous year of about 34,000. Total registration 16,676. The report brings out interestingly the work done for school teachers and children. Of the former 365 use the library in various ways. The loan exhibitions of Russian curios and articles relating to the American Indians, previously noted in these pages, are described. An adaptation of the Providence Public Library plan for a standard collection has been made, the books therein included as "books of power" being "especially covered with a bright red book-cloth, and the masterpieces of literature are now being covered in green."

"Special shelves have been brought into prominence, and thereon have been placed books which relate to the history and literature of architecture, sculpture and painting and the fine arts in general, with suitable biographies, and books of appreciation. In the reference room the mantelpiece has been devoted to music; score, history, biography and criticism, with a few novels that seem to belong with books on musical subjects. Medallions, pictures and small plaster busts of musicians will, in the near future, add interest to the collection. Besides a little showcase of bird nests and eggs, a shelf is reserved for many lovely bird books. A collection of beautiful tropical butterflies calls attention to the books on butterflies, bees and other insects, and since the Indian exhibit a corner has been devoted to things and books which cannot help but lead the mind to the day of adventure and romance.

"In a section of the city where nearly everyone is a wage-earner, the library of that section should be in a position to supply books which instruct those wage-earners in better methods. This library always supplies technical books upon demand, but it has not gone out to the public and announced the fact. It is as yet too weak to make any such attempt. Books of practical help to steam fitters, plumbers, and the various building trades, engineers, machinists, etc., would be much used, were they in the library, but they are not. The active, ambitious, intelligent boys and girls who attend night schools should be told and kept informed of the value of a library, and its ability to help them advance in life. The evening lectures of the board of education in this neighborhood should be supplemented by annotated lists of books on the subject of the lecture. Great good might be accomplished, but with all knowledge, and the best will in the world, without books, the library is helpless. The library is less able than ever to meet the demands made upon it. With a circulation of over 125,000 upon a strength of 12,000 volumes, it will readily be seen that the wear and tear must be very great."

Arrangements have been made by which books asked for and not in the library will be supplied, when possible, from the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library or from the Aguilar Library.

New York City, Y. M. C. A. L. Advance abstract from the librarian's report gives the following facts: Added 3440; total 57,620. Issued, for ref. use 134,137; no. readers 122,109. Volumes cataloged 8834.

"In the year's work of recataloging was included the Shakespeare collection of 264 volumes, which was given a special classification.

"Notable among the additions was the Robert R. McBurney collection of Christian hymns and hymnology, and from the same source an extensive collection of books on angling and outdoor sports, 82 volumes of which were various editions of Walton's "Complete angler." These were so classified as to make them stand in one series in chronological order by date of publication."

New York State L., Albany. (83d rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1900.) The reports of the New York State Library are always extremely full and varied in interest, and this one is no exception to the rule, although, as usual, it appears more than 15 months after the close of the year covered. The accessions for 1900 amounted to 32,563, of which 12,929 were bought. Total 437,733, of which 57,754 are in travelling libraries in the Home Education department, and 134,876 are duplicates. There are 8657 serials received by gift or subscription. Details of the year's accessions, the special collections, duplicates, etc., are presented in tabulated form.

The estimated reference use of the library for 1900 was 136,386, a decrease of 64,627 over

the preceding year—"due to the enforced closing of the library for four hours daily most of the busy season." There were 2661 evening readers, who used 6966 v. "There has always been a limited demand for admission to the library on Sundays, but we have never had an appropriation available. For some time four men on the staff have volunteered without compensation to divide the hours of Sunday among them so that the other men of the staff might have access regularly. This fact has not been published, but not a few people learning of it have by special permission been accommodated, a regular member of the staff being always present in the room. As the building is locked, it has not been practicable to admit ladies. The experience the world over has been so favorable to Sunday opening that there is little opposition and a growing feeling that the state library should be available for a part at least of every Sunday."

Reference is made to the bill for a new library building, introduced Feb. 1, 1900, and referred to the committee on ways and means. Unless plans for this building are promptly carried through much-needed space must be secured by hiring outside quarters for the entire travelling library collection, now numbering over 60,000 v. with half as many pictures. "The space thus gained would be filled within three years." The work of the various divisions is reviewed and summarized, and the appendixes include full statistics of administration, accessions, gifts, and selected special bulletins.

Newburgh (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901; in Board of Education rpt., 1901, p. 47-49.) Added 1135; total 26,387, distributed in the main library and six schools. Issued, home use 92,377. New registration 807.

Reference is made to the death of the former librarian, Charles Estabrook, and the memorial minutes adopted by the board of education are given. The circulation showed an increase of 7479 over the preceding year. The reference department contains 1454 general works and 2755 v. of government publications.

Ohio State L. The 56th report of the library was submitted to the governor on Nov. 15 last. The additions for the year were 6849; total 75,699. From the travelling library department 762 libraries, aggregating 20,698 v., were sent to different parts of the state. Mr. Galbreath says:

"All shelf space is now occupied, and unless additional room is promptly provided future additions to the library must be stored where they cannot be made accessible for use. Unless something is done by the coming legislature to afford at least the relief contemplated by the act of the last, the library will soon be forced to suspend the work of some of its important departments."

Orange (N. J.) F. L. The annual meeting of the library board was held on Jan. 8, when the report of the librarian, Miss Elizabeth Howland Wesson, was presented. The formal opening of the new Stickler memorial building, on June 21, was noted, and the re-opening of the library three days later, since when there has been a steady growth in its activity, and the demands upon the staff are greatly increased. Accessions for the year amounted to 3355, giving a total of over 16,000. There were issued for home use 43,133, of which 32.37 per cent. were issued to children (fict. 74 per cent.). Receipts \$5964.56; expenses \$5088.60.

The year was notable not only for the removal to the beautiful and adequate building, but for many important gifts. These included the sum of \$1000 from Henry Graves for the purchase of new books; 1135 volumes from the library of Daniel Addison Heald, including several valuable pictures, among them a Rembrandt etching and a Dürer woodcut; and a complete set of the "Rebellion records." In addition, the New England Society of Orange passed a resolution that all unbound pamphlets and periodicals and pamphlets belonging to the society, of a date previous to 1900, should be given to the Orange Free Library.

"A very important part of the library is now the Medical Alcove, where not only the books from Dr. Stickler's medical library, but those from the library of Dr. William Piereson are shelved."

A branch in Orange Valley was established in January, 1901, with the aid of the Orange Valley Social Settlement, in whose rooms it is located.

Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum L. (66th rpt. —year ending Sept. 1, 1901.) Added 1373; total 63,354. Issued, home use 44,634 (fict. 28,024). Membership not stated. Receipts \$7757.25; expenses \$7586.75.

There was a decrease of 6198 or about 12 per cent. from the circulation of the previous year, of which "more than two-thirds, or 68 per cent. was in the department of English prose fiction." Limited funds for fiction purchases and increased use of the public libraries are regarded as factors in this decrease. Despite this, the general outlook seems to be encouraging. A larger number of membership shares were sold than for many years, and in its management and the value of its collection the library is of increasing usefulness. The question of attempting to "popularize" it is brought up, and submitted to the shareholders for consideration. It is pointed out that the development of public libraries should not diminish the value of proprietary libraries, but rather elevate their standards—but that the question remains, whether an effort shall be made to meet popular demands for new fiction, multiplied copies of advertised books, etc., and thus avoid the possible loss of subscribers, or whether a more conservative

course shall be followed, and the library if less popular, be made of still more value to the studious reader.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The Providence *Visitor*, a weekly Roman Catholic journal, publishes in its issue for Jan. 23, a list of the books by Catholic authors added during the past year to the Providence Public Library, prepared by the library authorities. The list includes 65 entries, and is classed to cover "Works issued by the authority of the church," "Historical accounts," "Biographical accounts," "Statements of doctrine, usages, etc.," "Publications on miscellaneous subjects," "Periodicals." The list is carefully printed, and there are some annotations. The *Visitor* prints an interesting editorial on the list, "which," it says, "we owe to the industrious courtesy of Mr. Foster, the librarian." "Now and then," it is added, "a broadly-read and tolerant official succeeds in satisfying the larger Catholic demands without trenching unfairly upon the unmapped domains of the intelligent Protestant body. Mr. Foster, we think, has done that; and those who give themselves the pains to examine his list will be grateful to him for the fine sense of discrimination he has displayed in compiling it."

The matter of furnishing Catholic books from public libraries is touched upon as follows: "One sometimes hears vague and ill-natured criticism of public institutions up and down New England from members of the Catholic body, who are too often misled by their own traditions to read a studied discourtesy into acts that may be prompted only by the misunderstandings of half-knowledge. Intolerance is on the wane everywhere in our great urban centers. No doubt one may detect lingering evidences of it now and then; but we have never heard it gravely alleged as an abiding grievance against the public library."

Richmond, Va. Carnegie L. The members of the library board have been chosen as follows: from board of aldermen, Robert Whittett, jr., J. B. Wood; from common council, James Caskie, S. F. Bloomberg, D. F. McCarthy; citizens elected by council, W. C. Armitage, Robert Whittett, jr., Dr. Geo. A. Taber; *ex-officio*, Superintendent of schools Fox.

Rochester (N. H.) P. L. Added 554; total 8299. Issued 31,036. Total cardholders 3522. Visitors to reading room 4567.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. At the board meeting held on Jan. 18 the librarian submitted a summary of the year's statistics, which showed that for books, periodicals and binding during the year over \$20,000 had been spent, and 21,225 volumes had been added. The gifts for the year numbered 2571 volumes and 5990 pamphlets.

Statistics relating to the reference work were encouraging, showing an increase in use

of 31,264 volumes over the year previous. The total issue of books in all departments for the year was 990,197, a gain over the year 1900 of more than 70,000 volumes.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. (11th rpt., 1901.) Added 4724; total 41,336. Issued, home use 125,518 (fict. 64.98 %; juv. 11.24 %); lib. use 3201. New registration 4122; cards in use 8363. Receipts \$14,007.90; expenses \$13,176.44. These figures do not include various special funds and accounts, as the Mining Section fund, petit cash, etc.

A room for young people was opened in May, equipped with a collection of about 1600 v., to which 800 were added during the year. A combined reference and reading room was opened on the second floor, in what had formerly been the lecture room, and the new facilities thus given have proved entirely popular and satisfactory.

Seaboard Air Line Travelling libs. Mrs. E. B. Heard announces the proposed addition to the travelling libraries of the Seaboard Air Line of a "William McKinley Memorial Series" of travelling libraries. These will be 12 in number, each containing 50 books, and will be sent to the rural schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It is hoped that the books will be given by persons interested in the movement. They are to deal mainly with American history, including however biography, travel and description, fiction, etc. These libraries will be offered as prize libraries to the 100 schools which shall make the most improvement in the surroundings of their school houses, the painting of their building, ornamenting the grounds, planting trees, shrubbery, etc.

Shelbyville (Ind.) P. L. The city council on Jan. 13 appropriated \$4000 for the purchase of a site for the proposed Carnegie Library. The city's present tax for library maintenance purposes is \$2000. As Mr. Carnegie asks only \$1500 annually for this purpose, no additional levy will be needed.

Sioux City (Ia.) P. L. The librarian's report for 1901, presented Jan. 2, gives the following facts: Added 1260. Issued 56,612 (fict. and juv. 84.6 per cent.). New registration 1069. Receipts \$4360.74; expenses \$3561.40.

Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901; in Report of secretary, p. 126-128.) Added 28,134, of which 21,368 are parts of volumes, 4063 pamphlets, and 772 charts. "In ever-increasing volume the operations of the library, like those of the International Exchanges, look to the strengthening of the Library of Congress. All books, pamphlets, charts, and completed volumes of periodicals are accessioned and recorded on cards as a permanent record file, which both serves as a ledger account with learned societies and es-

tablishments and as a catalog of the Smithsonian deposit. The greater part of these publications are then sent to the Library of Congress.

"The additions to the libraries of the secretary, the office, and the Astrophysical Observatory number 374 volumes, pamphlets, and charts, and 2058 parts of volumes, making a total of 2432, and a grand total of 30,566. On the card catalog of serial publications about 30,000 entries were made, of which 300 required new title cards."

The circulating library for employees now contains about 1280 v., and reached during the year a circulation of 2515 v. among 105 borrowers.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. The house-to-house delivery of books desired by readers, in operation for some time past, is noted in the library *Bulletin* for January, as follows:

"It is the purpose of the library to deliver its books directly to the doors of every family in Somerville which is desirous of such service. This work is done by a corps of boys selected by the librarian for the purpose. To recompense the boys for this work, a fee of two cents is charged for each book delivered. This fee goes entirely to the boys and not to the library. This service has already proved a great accommodation to many people, some of whom have hitherto been precluded from the use of the library on account of the difficulty of reaching it. Mothers of small children, elderly people, and men whose business keeps them away from the city during the day find this service an especial boon."

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 5227; total 52,472. Issued 173,468, an increase of seven per cent. over last year, of which 38,536 are juvenile. Mr. Mundy touches upon the cost of circulation, and reports that "the entire management of this library, beyond the cost of books, serials and binding," cost in 1900 8.4 cents.

The plans for the Carnegie library building are described, and the report contains as frontispiece an elevation of the façade, and a plan of the second floor, which is interesting in its combination of open and closed stacks, and other features.

Troy (O.) F. P. School L. (5th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 202; total 3445. Issued, home use 16,630.

All borrowers' cards were cancelled Jan. 1, 1901, and during the year 914 new cards were issued. "The circulation would have been double what it was if we had the number of books called for."

Tyler (Tex.) P. L. A Saturday afternoon reading hour for children is conducted at the library by Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter, president of the board. It is attended by 25 or more children, and has proved most suc-

cessful. Each child contributes, if convenient, five cents a week, the money being used for children's books, which are bought as promptly as possible, and plated "From little library helpers."

Mrs. Potter writes: "We are very poor and grow slowly. We have 1200 books; issue one free ticket to every responsible white family; have a reading table; are open all day; have a trained librarian. Began in April, 1899; have had free tickets only since Dec. 1, 1901."

University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 10,064, of which 8488 were received in the general library; total 123,362 in general lib., 18,827 in law lib., 10,899 in the medical lib., 1014 in the dental lib., and 1422 in the lib. of Homeopathic Medical College. The beginning of a collection of Spanish books was made, \$550 being devoted to this purpose. The more important gifts are noted.

At the general library the recorded circulation of books is given as 144,602 v., 8591 having been drawn for home use by professors; "unrecorded use constituted more than one-half the actual use of the library."

The reclassification of the library is reported as nearly completed. It is hoped soon to arrange and classify the map collection and set apart a map room for its use.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Exercises at the dedication of its new building, Oct. 12, 1900; together with a description of the building, accounts of the several libraries contained therein, and a brief history of the society; edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Memorial volume. Madison, 1901. 12+139 p. 1. Q.

A handsome and fitting "memorial volume" devoted to the beautiful library building of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. The addresses at the dedication include Charles Francis Adams' fine address on "The sifted grain and the grain sifters," and "Greetings from sister libraries," by Dr. J. K. Hosmer. The building is described by Mr. Thwaites, who also outlines the history and work of the society. The institutions affiliated with it—the library of the University of Wisconsin and the library of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters—are described by Walter M. Smith, librarian of the former, and W. H. Hobbs. There is also a "symposium" setting forth "What distinguished librarians think of the building." The volume is well printed on highly calendered paper and fully illustrated with plans, views and portraits.

Yazoo City (Miss.) L. Assoc. The B. S. Ricks memorial building was formally transferred on Jan. 1 to the local library association. The building, which cost \$25,000, is the gift of Mrs. F. J. Ricks, as a memorial to

her husband. It is of gray pressed brick and white terra cotta, with a frontage of 84 ft. and a depth of 70 ft. The entrance, through a semicircular, columned portico, leads into a vestibule, 10 x 15, beyond which is a lobby, 15 x 28, opening into the stack room. The stack room is semicircular, 31 x 64, with single bookcases and eight two-story stacks. The librarian's desk is circular, and so placed that all visitors must enter and pass out beside it. On either side of lobby and stack room are general reading rooms; there are also smoking and chess rooms. The Yazoo Library Association is more than 50 years old. It has had a checkered career, during and after the war becoming almost extinct. It now has a membership of over 200, and is sustained by monthly dues of 25 cents, and \$1 per year for book privileges. It contains about 3000 volumes.

FOREIGN.

Cardiff (Wales) F. Ls. (39th rpt.) Additions not given; total 95,725, exclusive of 9363 v. in the school collection. Total issue 457,448 (ref. dept. 89,595; central lending lib. 172,825; school libs. 153,528).

"The most noteworthy feature revealed by the statistics is that the opening of the branch libraries does not decrease the work of the central library, both the lending and reference departments showing substantial increases for the year. The same applies to the school libraries. Notwithstanding the very large circulation through the schools the use of the juvenile sections at the central and branch libraries continues to increase."

The Welsh department has been enriched by the gift of the Scott collection of 1235 printed and 51 ms. volumes, comprising over 2000 items. This collection is the subject of a separate report by the librarian, noting the items of special rarity and interest.

Much work has been done in connection with the local schools. A select library has been placed in each school (39 being now established) which is controlled by the teacher, under supervision of the librarian; school visits are made to the reference library, when the librarian gives short explanatory lectures upon books and their uses; and teachers are authorized to issue library membership cards to their pupils, without the regular formalities. These cards must be renewed in regular form at the end of one year, "and it is found that as these tickets run out they are practically in every case renewed."

Branch libraries are now established in five out of the six districts of the town.

French libraries' lending departments. The Minister of Public Instruction has issued an announcement of the establishment of special long-term lending departments for the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, and the libraries of the universities of Bézangon, Dijon, Lille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, and Tou-

louse. These departments are to contain several copies of each of the publications issued under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, which are to be freely lent to persons desiring their use for research purposes, for a longer time than ordinary loans permit. The library officials may determine the period of loan, which is not to exceed five years in duration. Such loans may be made on condition that the borrower shall be pecuniarily responsible for injury to or loss of books, the amount of damage to be fixed by the library authorities; that cost of wrapping and transportation be defrayed by the borrower; that a special receipt be given by borrowers on which the conditions are set forth; and that special records, catalogs, and lists of borrowers be kept for this special department. A list of the works included in this department is given, which includes documents and material relating to the history of France—memoirs, journals, collections of charts, correspondence, etc.

Lindsay (Ontario, Can.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added by purchase 208 v., at a cost of \$226.99. Total 3619. Issued 19,299 (fict. 11,992). New membership 238; total membership 1227. Receipts and expenses \$1199.75 ("salaries \$313.83.")

The circulation of juvenile books was 3665 for the 339 v. in that department. "The highest ratios of circulation were in the girls' section, 13.9 issues for each volume; and in the little ones' section, 12.3 issues to a volume." The meetings of the Ontario Library Association at Toronto in April, 1901, and of the American Library Association at Waukesha in July, 1901, are noted.

McGill University L., Montreal. "The university library" is described by C. H. Gould, the librarian, in the first number of *The McGill University Magazine*, for December, 1901. The total contents of the library are noted as nearly 87,000 v., the accessions being at the rate of 5000 a year. "Within four years there have arisen, as a result of most generous gifts, excellent working collections on architecture, on chemistry, on mining and metallurgy; there have been received the valuable Ribbeck library of classics and classical philology, the geological and palæontological library of Sir William Dawson, and a choice collection of Canadian autographs and manuscripts, and of works on music."

The system of travelling libraries established a little over a year ago is described. "Within the past 12 months boxes of books have been sent to hamlets in the far west, by the sea in Nova Scotia, to lumber camps in Algoma, to divisional and sectional railway points remote from any center and to many towns and villages nearer home. The first library was despatched on the 28th of January, 1901, and was, so far as can be ascertained, the first travelling library in

Canada, with the exception of those which the government of British Columbia had in operation at the time." The books are lent to country schools, public libraries, reading or literary clubs, and communities possessing no public library; they may be kept three months on payment of a fee of \$3, covering expressage, and the time is extended on request. The libraries are of three classes, consisting 1, of general works, including fiction and a few books for young people; 2, of books intended entirely for children and young people; and 3, of books on special subjects. Each library contains from 25 to 30 volumes.

Gifts and Bequests.

Ashtabula (O.) P. L. By the will of the late Maria Conklin, of Ashtabula, the entire estate of the testator is bequeathed to "erect and construct in whole or in part a suitable building for the Free Public Library to be known as the "Conklin Library Building." The value of the estate is not given.

Belleville, Ontario, Can. Mr. Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has offered to give a public library building to the city of Belleville.

Boston P. L. It was announced on Jan. 18 that the library would receive the sum of \$100,000 from the estate of the late Robert C. Billings, who died three years ago. The money is to be used for the purchase of books.

Columbia University L. Through the generosity of W. C. Schermerhorn, the library has acquired the valuable collection of "Clinton papers," recently bought by Mr. Schermerhorn from Dodd, Mead & Co. The collection includes the complete correspondence of De Witt Clinton, embracing 1100 letters addressed to Governor Clinton, comprising in all nearly 6000 pages. Among the writers are Presidents Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Jefferson and Van Buren; Aaron Burr, Philip Freneau, Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Henry Clay, Chancellor Kent, Gen. Horatio Gates, Gen. William Dearborn, Mary Clinton, James Clinton, Robert Fulton, John Jacob Astor and the Marquis de Lafayette.

The second part of the collection is made up of Gov. Clinton's letter-books, taking the greater part of six volumes—more than 3000 pages.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The library has received from Mr. Gilbert Parker a fine set of Canadian historical portraits, valued at \$5000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Bedford, Ind. Jan. 12. \$15,000. A site was secured on Jan. 29.

Canastota, N. Y. Jan. 10. \$10,000.

Columbus, Ind. Jan. 3. \$15,000. A site was secured on Jan. 29.

Librarians.

Columbus, O. Jan. 1. \$150,000. Annual maintenance fund of not less than \$20,000 required. Accepted.

Dubuque, Ia. Jan. 2. \$10,000 additional, making a total of \$60,000.

Eldora, Ia. Jan. 2. \$10,000. Accepted.

El Paso, Tex. Jan. 15. \$35,000.

Fremont, Neb. Jan. 4. \$15,000.

Gloversville, N. Y. Jan. 21. \$50,000. This is a repetition and increase of a previous offer of \$25,000.

Greencastle, Ind. Jan. 22. \$10,000.

Guelph, Ontario, Can. Jan. \$20,000.

Huntington, W. Va. Jan. 6. \$25,000.

Johnstown, N. Y. Jan. 16. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$25,000.

Kenton, O. Jan. 24. \$17,500.

The town is required to grant a yearly maintenance fund of not less than \$1750, provide a site, and secure \$10,000 endowment. The endowment fund of \$10,000 has already been offered as a gift by Lewis Merriman of Kenton, and \$5000 more has been added to the amount by an anonymous giver. The city council voted on Jan. 27 to grant the appropriation required, and a committee has been appointed to raise a subscription fund for the purchase of a site.

Kingston, N. Y. Jan. 7. \$20,000.

Lansing, Mich. Jan. 11. \$35,000.

Laurel, Md. Jan. 2. \$10,000.

Lexington, Ky. Jan. 20. \$50,000.

Lindsay, Ontario, Can. Jan. \$10,000.

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 17. \$250,000.

This is a repetition of the offer made two years ago, but never accepted, owing to local differences between the city council and the Polytechnic Library directors.

Melrose, Mass. Jan. 6. \$25,000.

Newnan, Ga. Jan. 1. \$10,000. Accepted Jan. 21.

Newport (O.) P. L. Jan. 10. \$6500 additional.

Newton, Ia. Jan. 28. \$10,000.

Ottawa, Kan. Jan. 28. \$15,000.

The matter will probably be voted upon at the spring election.

St. Catharine's, Ontario, Can. Jan. 2. \$20,000.

Saratoga, N. Y. Jan. 7. \$20,000.

Sarnia, Ontario, Can. Jan. 20. \$15,000.

Tampa, Fla. Jan. 16. \$25,000.

Temple, Tex. Jan. 27. \$10,000.

Tipton, Ia. Jan. 9. \$10,000.

Washington, O. Jan. 15. \$12,000. Accepted.

Waterloo, Ia. Jan. 28. \$40,000.

Xenia, O. Jan. 27. \$20,000.

The city already appropriates about \$2000 yearly for library maintenance.

BAKER, Miss Gertrude, librarian of the Mt. Vernon (O.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of East Liverpool, O. She is succeeded by Miss Harriet Goss, who has been connected with the Mt. Vernon Library for two years past. Both Miss Goss and Miss Baker have been associated with the editorial work on the *Cumulative Index to Periodicals*, published in Cleveland, and they were the compilers and editors of the "Index to *St. Nicholas*" published last year.

BAKER, William G., formerly of Columbia University Library, died on Jan. 30, in New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Baker was born in Nantucket in 1824, and about 10 years later moved with his family to New Bedford. He was prepared for Harvard College, but never entered. In 1844 he went abroad for a year, and then entered the firm of Little & Brown. In a few years he severed his connection with this firm and became part owner and associate editor of the New Bedford *Mercury*. In 1876 he came to New York, and for a time was one of the night editors of the New York *Herald*. He then entered Columbia College as librarian for the school of mines, and later was appointed one of the reference librarians for the general library. After being connected with Columbia for 20 years he retired two years ago on account of ill health. Mr. Baker was a linguist of considerable ability, a musician, and a writer of both prose and verse. He was always very quiet and reticent, and at the same time most kind and courteous in his manner.

CHILD, Miss Grace A., who has for four years and a half had charge of reference and school work in the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the new Harcourt Wood Memorial Library in Derby, Ct., the gift of Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood in memory of their son. Miss Child, after two years in Smith College, took the library course in Pratt Institute, and is a graduate of the class of 1897. The library will probably be opened within six months.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M., completed his 25th year as librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library on Jan. 16. In celebration of the event Mr. Crunden was given a dinner at the St. Louis Club, by present and former members of the library board, and on Jan. 17 received an anniversary clock from the members of the library staff.

DEAN, John Ward, for 27 years librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Library and an authority in the field of American history, died on Jan. 22 at Medford, Mass. Mr. Dean was born March 13, 1815, at Wiscasset, Me. He was for many years connected with, and filled several offices in, the New England Historic Genealogical So-

ciety, to whose *Register* he made many valuable contributions and of which he was for many years the editor. He was the author of "A brief memoir of the Rev. Giles Firmin, one of the ejected ministers of 1662"; "Story of the embarkation of Cromwell and his friends for New England"; "A Memoir of the Rev. N. Ward"; "Memoir of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth," and other historical and biographical monographs. He also edited the first and a portion of the second volume of the first series, and one number of the fourth volume of the second series of the *Historical Magazine*.

EATON, Miss Harriet L., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, formerly in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed instructor in the spring course to be given to librarians by the Indiana State Library Commission in May.

FORSYTH, Walter G., has resigned his position as librarian of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., to accept a position in the Boston Public Library.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, was on June 12 re-elected state librarian of Kentucky, for the two-year term beginning June, 1902. Miss Hardin has served two terms in this office.

HATHAWAY, Miss Bertha F., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been engaged to reorganize the library of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Athenæum.

HOPKINS, Miss Julia A., New York State Library School, 1895-96, assistant cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been made librarian of the Wylie avenue branch of this library, this position having been left vacant by the resignation of Miss Ellen S. Wilson. Miss May L. Prentiss (New York State Library School, 1899-1900), for some time assistant cataloger at the Bryn Mawr College Library, will take Miss Hopkins' place as assistant cataloger at the Carnegie Library.

ISOM, Miss Mary F., Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Portland, Ore., recently made free. Miss Harriet Gooch, class of '98, has been made head cataloger.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, of Columbia University Library, has received official notification that a "diploma of honorable mention" has been awarded to him for his exhibit of the "Catalogue of the Astor Library" at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

NOYES, Miss Ethel Regina, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the West Side Branch of the University Settlement Library in New York City.

OWEN, Miss Esther B., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1899, has been engaged as reference assistant in the Hartford Public Library, succeeding Miss Grace Child.

RICE, Prescott C., for 29 years librarian of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, died of pneumonia at his home in Fitchburg on Jan. 26. Mr. Rice was born in Natick, Mass., April 18, 1846, and had been in charge of the library from its beginning with 100 volumes in a room of the city hall. He had been a member of the American Library Association since 1887.

ROCKWELL, Miss Adaline Benson, New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed assistant librarian at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

RUSSELL, Miss Florence, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1896, has resigned from the reference department of the Pratt Institute Library, to take charge of the reference department of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library.

WRIGHT, Charles E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1897, has resigned his position as librarian of the Andrew Carnegie Library of Carnegie, Pa., to become assistant librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

WHEELER, Miss Florence E., of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. List of one hundred entertaining biographies. Pittsburgh, 1902. 20 p. O.

An excellent annotated list.

CATALOGING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. The subject of cataloging public documents was well presented by Miss Alice C. Fichtenkam, of the Office of Documents, in the *Index and Review* for last September and October. Miss Fichtenkam treated separately the cataloging of government publications in general, and the making of the "Document catalogue" issued under direction of the Superintendent of Documents. Her clear and practical statement of methods and difficulties are of general interest to catalogers.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains good short reference lists on "Development of song from ballad to opera" and "Development of the sonata from suite to symphony."

THE LAURENTIAN LIBRARY, of Florence, announces the reproduction in facsimile, under its direction, of the famous Pisan-Florentine codex of the Pandects of Justinian. The work is in charge of a commission appointed by the ministry of Public Instruction, and it is estimated that the reproduction of the whole manuscript, which consists of 1844 pages, or with the preface of about 2000 pages, will be furnished within the next three

years, a sheet of 200 plates being published quarterly. A specimen of the reproduction was issued at the time of the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margharita and presented to them and to the Emperor of Germany. A facsimile of the illumination of the binding presented at the royal anniversary will accompany the last sheet of the present reproduction. The phototype reproductions are executed by the firm of Danesi, of Rome, and the historical and palæographical notes will be prepared by the commission in charge. The edition consists of 100 numbered copies, of which 70 are offered for sale. The subscription price is 800 lire (£32, \$160), payable in 10 instalments (of £3.20, \$16) on publication of each sheet. The price will be raised after publication.

THE NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains reference list no. 59 on "The cotton industry, textiles and textile industries."

THE NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a check list of the general serial municipal documents of Brooklyn contained in the library, and "A calendar of the Barbour papers, 1811-1841," including letters from Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, and John Quincy Adams. There are also printed, from the Duyckinck collection, several letters from Edgar Allan Poe, written in 1845-49.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY *Co-operative Bulletin* for January contains the first instalment of an excellent full reading list on "Richard Wagner and his operas," covering 8 p.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January, in addition to lists of "best books of 1901" in several classes of literature, contains reading lists on "Russia and England in Central Asia" and "Boots, shoes and leather."

THE SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January prints a first instalment (Abbott-Holland) of its revised list of fiction for adults. This is based upon the selected list published in 1899, and includes a selection from the fiction accessions of the past three years, as well as "a few of the older books, which public demand, or further consideration by the compilers, has made it seem advisable to admit." Mr. Dana says: "This list is probably the shortest list of fiction for adults presented to the public by any library in the country of the size of this one. We venture to think that if omissions and inclusions be both taken into account it is the best."

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York State L. Bulletin 68, November, 1901. Bibliography 32: Biography for young people, submitted for graduation by Bertha Evelyn Hyatt, B.A., B.L.S., N. Y.

State Library School, class of 1899. Albany, 1901. p. 38-92. O. 15 c.

This will be useful in the selection of books for school collections or children's rooms. Books indicated are intended chiefly for children under 16 years old.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY (Md.) F. L., of Hagerstown, issues the second, January, number of its *Bulletin* as a "Teachers' number," devoted to a graded reading list on Nature study, and to short lists of books on Kindergarten, Pedagogy, School ventilation, hygiene, and psychology.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Free travelling library, series G: Contains a group of books relating to the American Revolution. 16 p. O.

An excellent annotated list, well adapted for use in study club courses or in school work.

Bibliography.

CITY FINANCES. Clow, Frederick R. A comparative study of the administration of city finances in the United States, with special reference to the budget. (*In* Publications of American Economic Association, November, 1901.)

Contains an 8-page list of sources.

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM. Beers, Henry A. A history of English romanticism in the nineteenth century. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1901. 9+424 p. 12°.

Contains a bibliography of seven pages.

PROFESSOR WILLARD FISKE issues, from Florence, a small pamphlet devoted to "The Reverend Lewis Rou, pastor of the French Protestant Church, New York City, and the missing manuscript of his tract relating to chess (1734)." This manuscript is referred to in Colden's "Letters on Smith's History of New York," printed in the New York Historical Society collections for 1868, and it was described by Mr. Fiske in "The book of the first American Chess Congress" (New York, 1859, p. 340-345). This description is here reprinted. It was for a short time in Mr. Fiske's possession, in 1858-59, but later all trace of it disappeared. Mr. Fiske says: "For literary-historical purposes it is earnestly desired to ascertain the present whereabouts of Mr. Rou's essay. Any information in regard to it will be gratefully received by the writer of the sketch, if addressed to the librarian of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y."

HUNTER, William. Fox, R. Hingston. William Hunter, anatomist, physician, obstetrician (1718-1783), with notices of his

friends. London, H. K. Lewis, 1901. 8+75 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography of four pages.

LIVINGSTON, Luther S., *comp.* American book-prices current: a record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1900, to Sept. 1, 1901, with the prices realized. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1901. 22+626 p. 8°.

The sales of 10,042 lots are recorded in this volume, a gain of more than 4000 over those listed in the initial volume in 1895.

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, Felix. Stratton, Stephen S. Mendelssohn. London, J. M. Dent & Co., 1901. 15+307 p. 12°. (The master musicians.)

There are several appendixes which give classified and annotated bibliographies—more than 50 pages.

MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS. University of the State of New York. New York State L., Bulletin 67, October, 1901. Bibliography 31: Monopolies and trusts in America, 1895-99; submitted for graduation by Fanny Borden, B.A., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, class of 1901. Albany, 1901. 34 p. O. 10 c.

POPPEBERG, Felix. Buchschmuck. (*In Westermanns illustrierte deutsche Monatshefte.* January, 1902. 91:479-504.) il.

Discusses both interior and exterior book decorations—illustrations and bindings.

RHODE ISLAND. Mowry, Arthur May. The Dorr war; or, the constitutional struggle in Rhode Island; with an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart. Providence, R. I., Preston & Rounds Co., 1901. 16+420 p. 4°.

Contains a 6-page bibliography.

SAMOA AND GUAM. Library of Congress, *Division of Bibliography*. A list of books (with references to periodicals) on Samoa and Guam; *comp.* under direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 54 p. l. O.

SOCIAL ASSIMILATION. Simons, Sarah E. Social assimilation. Pt. 2. (*In American Journal of Sociology*, January, 1902. 7:539-556.)

This article concludes with a 6-page bibliography.

STUDENT LIFE. Sheldon, Henry D. Student life and customs. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1901. 22+366 p. 12°. (International education series.)

The selected critical, annotated and classified bibliography (pages 307-351) on the student life of colleges and universities, mediæval and modern, is a most valuable feature of Dr. Sheldon's book. Three hundred and eighteen titles are included. Although the heading reads "Bibliography on student societies," it is in reality a bibliography of student life, as "college athletics" and similar headings show. The only criticism to be made is that the "small" colleges, outside of New England, are practically ignored.

INDEXES.

The *Journal of Biblical Literature*, vol. 20, part 2, 1901, contains a compact and careful "General index" to the first 20 volumes of that publication. There are two alphabets, authors and subjects, followed by an "index of biblical passages" and an "index of Hebrew words." The index is clearly printed, in a neat two-column page, references giving volume number in Roman and inclusive paging in Arabic numerals. It was prepared by Rev. Owen H. Gates, and is also issued in separate form. As the *Journal* publishes only original matter the subject index gives a good notion of what American biblical scholars have been writing about during the last two decades. The *Journal* is issued at the subscription price of \$3 per year, but sets of back volumes (except 1889, not published) may be obtained by libraries at \$1 per volume on application to the Congregational Library of Boston. It is indexed in Poole, beginning with Poole's vol. 3.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Bridgman, Lewis Jesse, is the author of "Gulliver's bird book. . ."

White, Catharine A., is the author of "A brief history of the church. . ."

—*Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.*

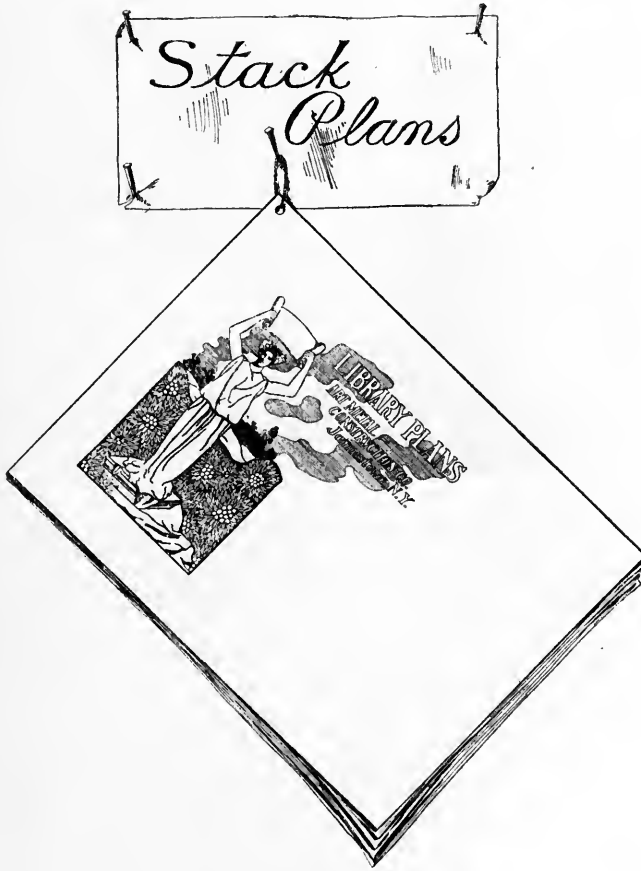
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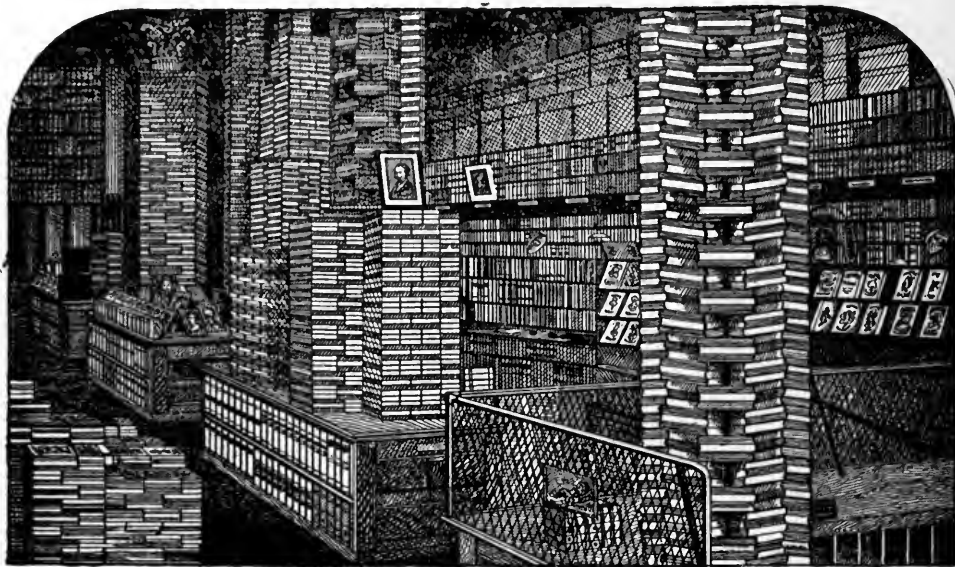
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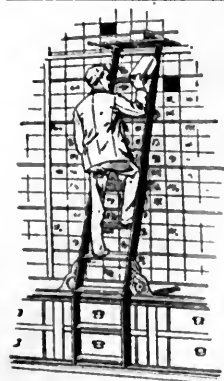
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(Jan.-Apr., '48); v. 14 (May-Aug., '48); v. 15
(Sept.-Dec., '48), bound or unbound, or any por-
tion of same.

Badeau, Adam, *Military History of U. S. Grant*, v.
2, 3, any binding.

Bonney, Ed., *The Banditti of the Prairies*.

Free Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.

Photographic Times, July, 1898.

City Government, Aug., 1897.

Harper's Bazar, July 17, 1886; Jan. 15, '87.

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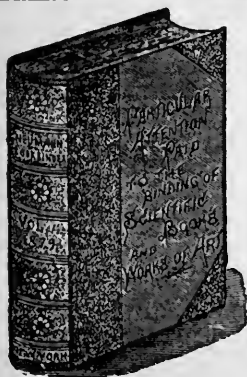
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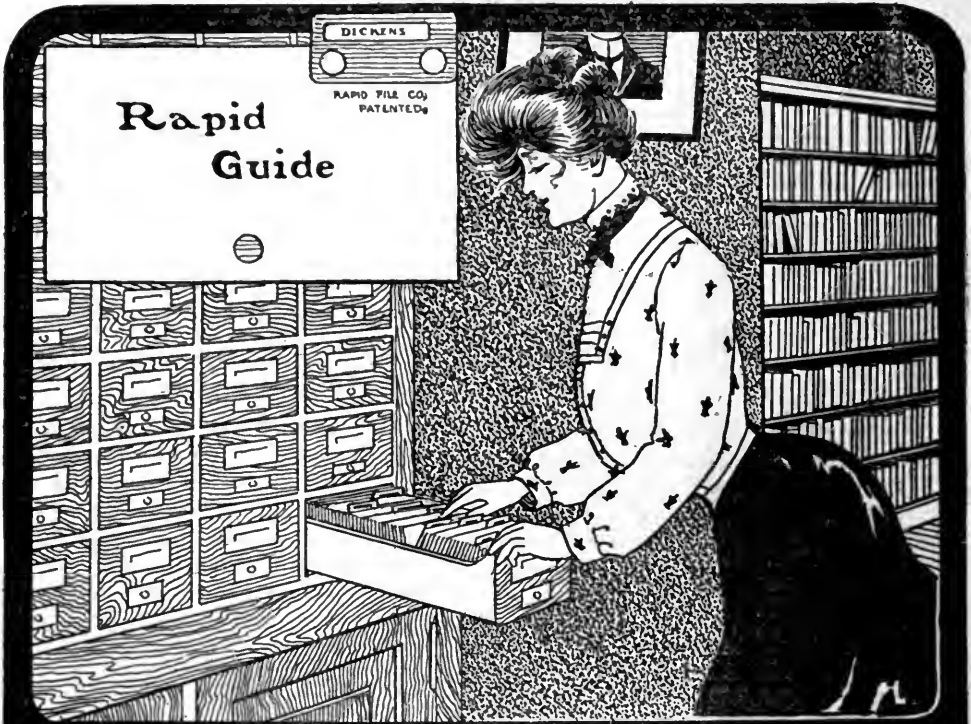
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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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MARCH, 1902.

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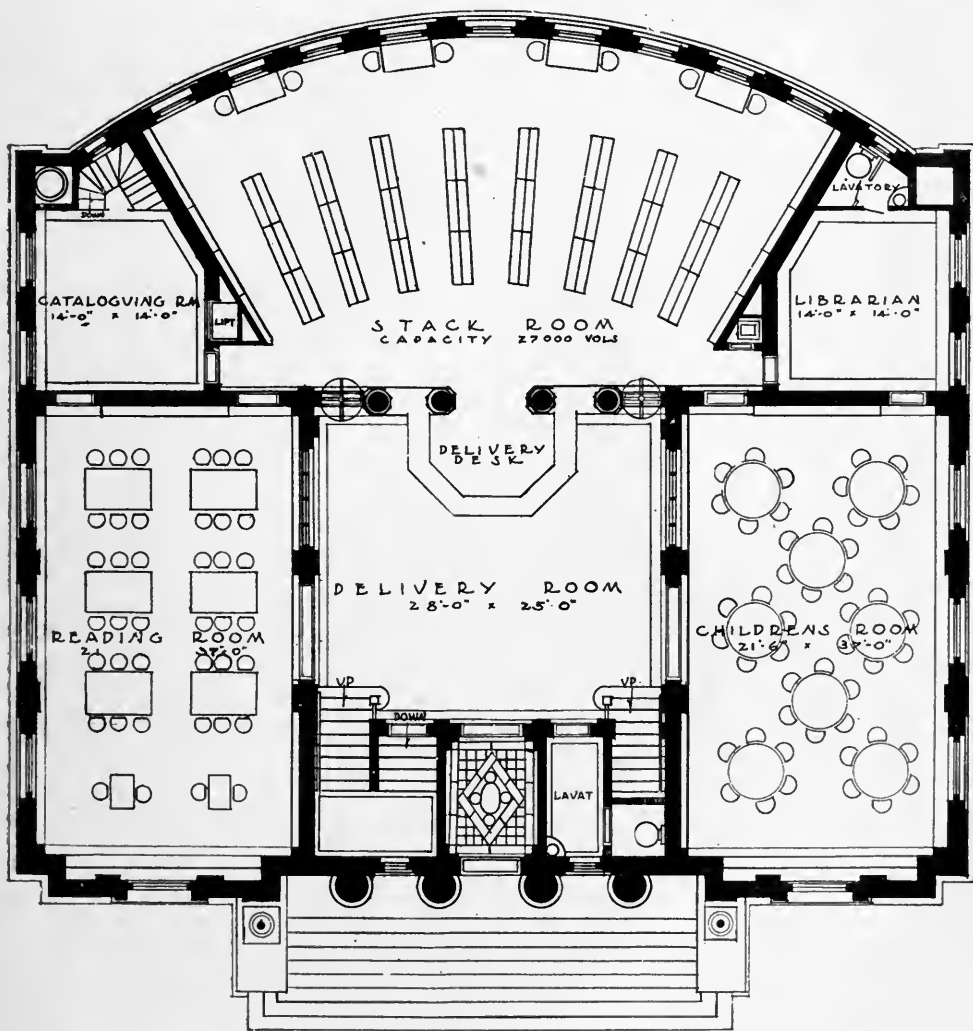
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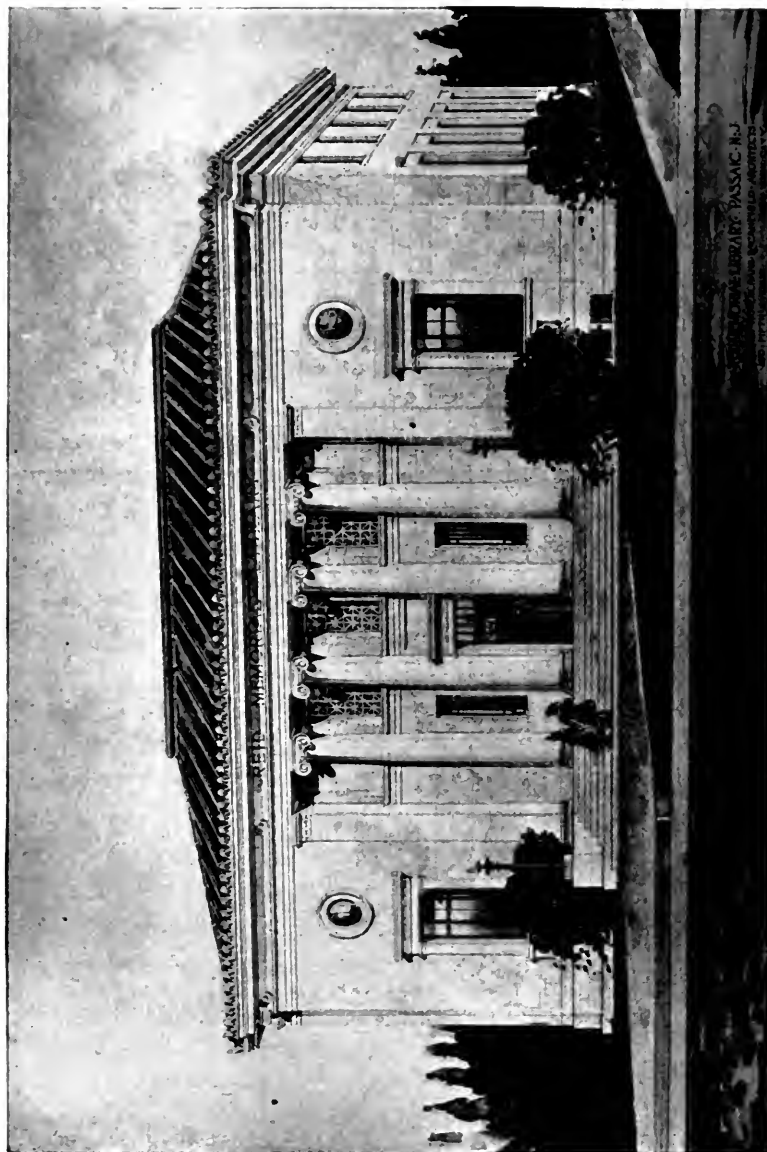
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 3

THERE is cause for general satisfaction in the manner in which the estimates of the Librarian of Congress for the next fiscal year have been accepted in the consideration by Congress of the general appropriations bill, now pending. The increase of force requested amounts to twenty-four in the Catalogue Division and nine in the Copyright Office, while various salary readjustments are desired. Among these, the provision of a salary of \$3000 for the head of the Division of Manuscripts has been granted, thus making possible the development of this division—certainly one of the most important adjuncts of a national library—by permitting the appointment of a head of that department, a post that has been left vacant until the salary granted should be sufficient to secure the right man for the place. The provision for opening the library on Sundays is practically assured, in accord with the principle that has opened art galleries and museums on the day when they may be enjoyed by many who at other times are debarred from their privileges. The propriety and value of Sunday opening of libraries is still a matter of question, but in a city like Washington which is at all times a goal for sightseers and tourists, and where there are hundreds of persons connected with the various government departments and bureaus who pursue special studies outside of office hours, it must undoubtedly be a gratification and a service to thousands. The appropriation for the purchase of books, set at \$60,000 in the House bill, has been amended in the Senate to the sum of \$100,000, as asked in the estimates—an increase that, if granted, will do much to round out the collection and strengthen its weak places.

UNDOUBTEDLY the appreciative treatment accorded to the Library of Congress estimates is largely due to the admirable presentation of conditions and possibilities made in the recent report of the Librarian of Congress. This report takes rank among the most notable library publications of the year, furnishing, as it does, not only a review of the library's past and an outline of its possibilities for

the future, but a comprehensive presentation of its present equipment and activities. Nor is it of value only in its relation to a single collection, for it represents fairly the ideals of modern American librarianship, and its outline of methods will be of practical service in a wide field. In the preparation and issue of this handsome volume Mr. Putnam has performed a public service of great utility.

JUST at present the fiction question, after some years of tranquillity, is again a subject of agitation and discussion. It is curious to note that in the very first number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and at the organization meeting of the American Library Association, in 1876, this subject was a paramount one, and the arguments that a quarter of a century seems not to have withered were there marshalled in opposing ranks. Yet the matter then was in some respects a less complex one than it is at present. The historical novel had not slain its tens of thousands and the "boom" had not become a central motor of the literary machine. To-day it is a hard problem that confronts the librarian—how to discriminate, how to select from the flood of novels new and old, good, bad and indifferent, that pour forth each year in increasing volume. Mr. Putnam's radical suggestion that no work of fiction be purchased by libraries until a year after its publication is widely regarded as possibly the most practical solution of the difficulty. The arguments in its favor are logical and cogent, and it would be most interesting to observe its practical operation and results. Mr. Carnegie has recently given his approval to the suggestion, and has even recommended that the period of exclusion be extended to three years—but this opens more ground for objection. The book of the moment whose merit lies in posters and press notices is unlikely to outlast the demand of a twelvemonth; but a three-year ban levied upon Kipling, Barrie, Lucas Malet, and the goodly company of sincere and worthy novelists seems unnecessary and inadvisable.

At the recent library meeting held at Atlantic City it was apparent that the question of the moment in the library world is the net price system, as maintained by the American Publishers' Association. The report of Mr. Bowerman, printed elsewhere, shows that the new rate of discounts has meant an average increase in the cost of "net" books to libraries considerably in excess of the advance that had been expected and that librarians were prepared to accept. Numerous instances are given by Mr. Bowerman as evidence of this; although it should be said that in some of the instances cited other causes than the net system may have influenced the cost of the book. This is certainly the case in regard to Fiske's "Life everlasting," where the increase in price, as compared with its previous volumes, was owing to circumstances quite outside of the new plan. Nevertheless the fact remains that the net prices bid fair to press more heavily upon libraries than was at first apparent. Mr. Bowerman has noted various ways in which current purchases may be shifted into other than regular channels; but these are at best but makeshifts, and there is evident a consensus of opinion that—if only as on the ground of their large and regular purchases—libraries are entitled to better terms have so far resulted from the present system.

Communications.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS: AN OLD STORY AND A PLEA.

It is very evident to every one who has had occasion to use the documents issued by the government that a vast amount of valuable material, possessed by almost every library of any size in the country is in effect worthless by reason of the fact that it cannot be located.

The various departmental reports can be found with comparatively little labor, but there are hosts of special reports and other documents, to find which often requires a long and tedious search.

If we know the year or the session in which the required document was issued the task is not such a difficult one, but very frequently we do not have this information, and are obliged to stumble about until, often more by good luck than good management, we find it. Too many times we are obliged to confess ourselves beaten and retire from the field.

If we do not know what document we are seeking, the case is even worse. What is there to direct the student of shipping subsidies to the report of the Commissioner of

Navigation for 1899? How is the ordinary user of the library to know that we have that splendid monograph on the Capitol by Glenn Brown? Where is the librarian that can locate the various documents printed in reference to the pension question, Alaska or good roads?

What we need is an index. A few libraries have undertaken to catalog the collection, but with most of us it is one of those things for which we hope to have the money some day.

There are two ways of solving the problem. The A. L. A. might undertake the work along the lines adopted by the "International catalogue of scientific literature." It would be very difficult to get a sufficient number of subscriptions at a figure large enough to finance the project, but this is a possibility. Or, the work might be done at the expense of the government under the direction of the Library of Congress. This would be much the better way. I doubt if the government could do anything that would be of more material assistance to the libraries of the country than this. It has recognized its duty in this sort of work by giving us a checklist and an index to the documents of each session in recent years, and, through the Library of Congress, by the distribution of printed catalog cards. Is it not a good time to bring this old question to the fore again and to agitate in its favor?

It will be a work of large proportion, involving a great amount of labor and expense. This fact must be recognized at the outset. It must be done by expert indexers under the guidance of men who are specialists in every field represented in the index. Mr. Thwaites has set the pace in his index to the "Jesuit relations," and future indexes must not fall below it. The index must give us a direct reference to every document published by the government in the Congressional set, and tell us enough about its contents so that we will have some idea before looking up the reference whether it is a three-line note or a three hundred page report.

The coming session of the A. L. A. will be an excellent place to discuss this question and to make some plan for future action.

J. T. GEROULD.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, }
Columbia, Mo.

A LIBRARY MISSIONARY.

WOULD not a library missionary be a valuable assistant—that is, some one well acquainted in a certain district who would interest non-readers by leaving books at their houses on the sitting-room tables, to be at hand at all times? I think that the library must go more and more to the reader, and the library as a business proposition is behind the times in not giving free delivery and collection of books. These measures would greatly extend circulation.

H. M. STANLEY.

LAKE FOREST, ILL.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF FICTION.

BY JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THERE is no subject before the library world to-day of greater importance than the problem of fiction. As has been said, fiction is the great fact of the time. Hitherto we have for the most part dealt with it negatively; have endeavored to limit, reduce, check its circulation; but we may as well face this fact and see what can be done with it. People will read fiction; they will read a great deal of fiction, and it is altogether desirable and necessary that they should. Certainly *we* do. I venture to say that fiction forms 75 per cent. of the reading, or at least 75 per cent. of the number of books read by the majority of librarians and library assistants, and why should we expect anything else of the public?

It makes comparatively little difference whether a given library circulates 75 per cent. or 70 per cent. of fiction, but it does make a very great deal of difference what percentage of that percentage is strong, wholesome, imaginative, true fiction, the product of the great minds and great hearts of the writers of power, what percentage is of fiction dealing with the problems and interests of the life of the day, what percentage is of morbid, introspective, decadent fiction, and what part is of the weak, sentimental, vapid or commonplace sort; and it is of the highest importance in estimating the work done by a library during a period of years to know how these percentages have relatively increased or decreased, as the result of the library's effort to better the taste of the community. Statistics of this kind would come much nearer being an index to the work of the library than any mere statement of the reduction of the percentage of fiction circulated. But how are we to determine these facts? As long as Mary J. Holmes, E. P. Roe, *et al.*, are grouped with Thackeray and George Eliot as *fiction*, as though that were all there is to it, we shall not and cannot know. And, moreover, so long as our fiction finding-lists are simply indiscriminating alphabetical lists of authors and titles, in which Mary J. and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Marion Harland and Henry Harland stand side by side, presented with sweet impartiality, how can we expect

the quality of the reading done to improve very greatly?

It is the experience at the information desk in the Pratt Institute Library, as it is doubtless in every open shelf library, that many people come to the library wanting to read the best, but confessing ignorance as to what it is, and it is information of this sort, this kind of discrimination, that the reader has a right to expect from the library. It is a curious thing, a result doubtless of the effort to reduce the circulation of fiction, that the libraries have been so ready to furnish this sort of information for every other class of literature. There are few libraries so poor that they have not some lists of books and articles—their own or taken from the bulletins of other libraries—on every subject except fiction. Something has been done, of course. There are Mr. Griswold's lists of descriptive novels, Mr. Dana's list of a hundred novels, Mr. Thomson's ideas, which are beginning to be talked about, and the recent symposium in the *Saturday Times*, that showed that much thought was being directed toward the subject; but very little has been actually accomplished so far as I know.

A word just here as to what we have done ourselves may be pardoned. About five years ago a class was started in the Pratt Institute Library School, in an experimental, tentative way, which we called the Fiction Seminar. The plan was to study, not the standard authors, with which the students were presumably familiar, but the more recent minor authors of promise and interest, of whose works we had found the average student very ignorant. I had come to realize by my own experience at the loan desk during the first few years of my work in the library the opportunities for helpful suggestion the desk assistant has, even in a closed shelf library, and the necessity of a knowledge on her part of the character and value of the largest possible number of the writers of fiction, and the course was an outcome of this realization. The plan also included a study of what we may term "border-land" fiction and of the writers of continental Europe. The aim of

the study is to find out the essential characteristics of the author; the kind of work, whether novels of incident, manners, etc.; influence of his work, wholesome, elevating, morbid or depressing; other writers he is nearest akin to; the kind of people to whom he would appeal, etc. With the borderland fiction, special study is made of the qualities that attract readers, the use that could be made of these books, and the writers next higher in rank whose works might be substituted, and through whom the reader could be led to better things. To stimulate thought in this direction we gave the class as a problem this year the construction of a ladder leading up from one of these "borderland" novelists whom they had studied to some author in standard fiction. The results are suggestive and interesting, of course not to be followed in any given case, but helpful.

One or two examples may not be without interest:

- Rhoda Broughton: "Joan," "Nancy."
 Jessie Fothergill: "Kith and kin," "Lasses of Leverhouse," "First violin."
 Mrs. Walford: "Mr. Smith," "Mischievous of Monica."
 Walter Besant: "Chaplain of the Fleet," "Armored of Lyonesse."
 Thomas Hardy: "The woodlanders," "Far from the madding crowd."
 R. D. Blackmore: "Cripps the carrier," "Kit and Kitty."
 Charlotte Brontë: "Jane Eyre," "Shirley."
 George Eliot: "Middlemarch," "Mill on the Floss."
 Mary J. Holmes.
 Rosa N. Carey.
 Amanda Douglas.
 Edna Lyall: "In the golden days."
 Amelia Barr: "Bow of orange ribbon."
 Charlotte M. Yonge.
 George McDonald: "St. George and St. Michael."
 Walter Scott.
 Amanda Douglas.
 Clara L. Burnham.
 Amelia Barr.
 Anthony Hope.
 Marion Crawford.
 Gilbert Parker.
 Bulwer Lytton.
 Walter Scott.
 Marie Corelli — *psychical novel*: "Romance of two worlds."
 "Zanoni."
 "Man with the broken ear."
 "Mr. Isaacs."
 "Amos Judd."
 "Brushwood boy."
 "Peter Ibbetson."

- Marie Corelli — *psychological novel*: "Sorrows of Satan."
 "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
 "Right of way."
 "Tale of two cities."
 "Romola."
 "Scarlet letter."
 "Tess of the Durbervilles."
 "Les misérables."

The students have been brought by the effort to a realization of the limitations of their own reading from the professional point of view, and to an appreciation of the need for some assistance to aid them in grouping and connecting authors of fiction. Any one who has done circulating work, especially in a closed shelf library, knows that dreadfully blank feeling experienced when called on suddenly by a borrower for a nice book "like that" (one just returned). "That" may be — we will say — "Ardathe." Here is an opportunity; can she think of something "like that," only better? It may be that "Phra the Phœnician" will occur to her, or "Mr. Isaacs," but if no such happy thought comes, where shall she turn for help? The catalog is of no assistance, the alphabetically arranged rows of books on the shelves stare at her without response; with a dozen other people waiting there is no time for prolonged search, and, baffled, she hands out "The sorrows of Satan," feeling regretfully that one chance has been missed.

It seems desirable, therefore, to have some kind of arrangement or classification of fiction, first, for the sake of the reader who wants the best but knows not what it is, or who wants a story about some subject in which he is interested, or who would want it if he knew such an one was to be found; secondly, for the assistant, whose own reading is not adequate to all the demands made upon it; and lastly, in order that library statistics should be approximately a true measure and indication of the quality as well as the quantity of the work done.

The next question is, What kind of an arrangement? There are several possible bases for a classification of fiction.

1st. By *type* or kind. There are novels of manners and social life, novels of incident, novels of character study and development, fanciful and fantastic tales, humorous stories, simple love stories.

2d. By *subject*. Historical novels (these may be novels of incident, as "The three

guardsmen," or of manners, like "Henry Esmond," or novels of character development, like "Romola"), sociological, scientific, religious, musical, novels, and so on *ad infinitum*.

3d. By *literary quality* or the grade of the author, a rank determined in part by his personal force and in part by his literary style. Dynamic force and literary quality are very different things, of course, and yet as manifested in literature they are so combined that it would be hardly possible to separate them as bases of arrangement.

4th. By *ethical influence*. This I mention merely as a possibility. It would be too difficult to determine to be practicable for use, but it would probably be found to be a factor in determining the rank of an author.

Now, which of these is the more important and which would be the more available in actual use? This must, I think, be considered in relation to the next question, which is of equal importance, How are we to apply practically this idea of fiction classification? On the shelves, in the catalogs, or by means of lists and bulletins?

Taking up for a moment the arrangement on the shelves: shall we arrange our fiction by kind, grouping the novels of incident, manners, character development? That is probably the line of cleavage along which our individual preferences divide. Some of us dislike novels of incident, others especially enjoy novels of character development, but too often the same book is enjoyed by different people for different reasons, and there would be great difference of opinion as to what type of novel any given story might be. This basis is therefore not to be seriously considered, I think. It is perfectly possible to work out a scheme for classifying novels by subject; the Decimal or the Expansive classification could be used with very little difficulty, as there are novels that would go into all of the main classes and many of the subdivisions. The difficulty in such a scheme is that it would separate the novels by the same author, and a very large number of people read novels because of their fondness for a given author rather than because of the subject dealt with.

It would be very possible to grade fiction into three or four classes by the rank of the author, an aristocracy, an upper middle class,

a lower middle class, and a lowest class. These could be marked 1, 2, 3, 4, with a Cutter number for the author. One great objection to this plan is that there are very many authors whose work belongs in more than one class—Charles Reade, for example. "The cloister and the hearth" would belong in 1, "Foul play" and "White lies" in 2, "A terrible temptation" in 3 or 4. Bulwer's work belongs in at least three classes. Many authors have one or two best novels very much above the rest, and this difference could not be emphasized by such an arrangement. For this reason I am strongly attracted by an idea worked out by Mr. E. W. Gaillard, of the Webster Free Library, for designating the rank of books by covers of different colors. By this plan the works of an author could be kept together, the authors arranged in alphabetical order, and yet the grade of the individual book shown unmistakably. Stars or other labels of different colors could be used by libraries that object to the use of covers, and the same designation on the book-card would enable the statistics to be kept by class.

But when it comes to the catalog, the thing is much more simple. Working on a suggestion received some time ago from Miss Hitchler, then of the New York Free Circulating Library, I have for several years advised our classes to make subject headings for fiction in their dictionary catalogs, and have given them practice in so doing. They have done this not only for historical fiction but for novels dealing with social, religious, and other questions, and I hope have carried on the practice in their own library work. Much can be done in this way to encourage the purposeful reading of fiction. The manner of treatment of the subject, whether it be a novel of incident and complicated plot, a novel of manners and social life, or a novel of character study, could be indicated by a note on the card, and such facts as that of the narration being in the first person and the use of dialect, should also be noted.

But the best field for this kind of work is the fiction finding-list. Instead of the simple alphabet of authors and titles, of which most of our finding-lists consist, we could have a classified list, with author and title and subject indexes, the great books in each class

indicated by an asterisk or other sign, or a dictionary list with subject headings and references, or graded lists with subject arrangement and indexes. The possibilities here are boundless. Of course the serious impediment in the way is the absence of any aids to the making of such lists. Few of us know our fiction sufficiently to care to expose our

knowledge to the rude gaze of the world. What is needed before any such plan becomes practical is a subject index to fiction, which to be successful must be the result of co-operative action. Some library association, or group of associations, could render no more important service to the cause of improved reading than by taking up this work.*

IS INDIVIDUAL READING INCREASING OR DECREASING ?

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of Circulation Department, New York Public Library.*

MR. TEGGART'S remarks on the "science of library statistics" in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL are certainly just. It must be remembered, however, that every science is the result of growth. Every one who contributes his mite to the subject is making possible its ultimate reduction to a system. Probably the one thing that would hasten this end most would be the adoption of a uniform scheme of taking and recording statistics under the superintendence of the A. L. A., and their annual comparison and discussion by a competent committee.

I desire to call attention to one statement of Mr. Teggart's that is open to misconstruction. He notes that notwithstanding the reduction in the fiction percentage of circulation during the last ten years the total increase of circulation has been so much greater that "it is abundantly apparent that under the stimulus provided by the library its patrons are reading much more fiction than before."

That this is literally true of the total number of readers appears to be probable. But it seems to carry the inference that the amount of fiction read by each user of the library is larger. This of course depends on the meaning of the increase of circulation. Is it due to larger reading on the part of each individual user, or to an increase in the number of users? If the former, each person is of course reading more fiction, although its proportion to his total reading has decreased. If the latter, the actual amount of fiction read in each case has decreased as well as the percentage, the total amount of individual reading remaining the same.

Unfortunately the number of active read-

ers can not be easily ascertained. What is an "active reader"? Are we to draw the line at persons who have used the library within the last week, or the last month, or the last year? The trouble is that we have to do here with a continuous variable. At any one time the status of a library's readers may be represented by a curve in which the distance of each point from the vertical axis denotes the time elapsed since the last book taken, and the distance from the horizontal axis, the number of users who have allowed such time to elapse. A comparison of such curves for different periods of time would show whether the status of the users had varied, and how.

An indirect way of getting at the number of active users and comparing them from time to time is to count the book-cards in the circulation tray at stated intervals. This gives the number of outstanding books and in case each user is permitted to draw only one book at a time, it also gives accurately the number of persons using books at the time. With the two-book system the number of books outstanding can not be greater than twice the users nor less than their actual number, but may have any value between these two. As a matter of fact, however, when the number of users is large the proportion of those who have out two books probably does not vary much from time to time, so that the number of outstanding books may be taken as roughly proportioned to the number of users even where the two-book system is in use.

* The New York Library Club has, since this article was written, appointed a committee to consider steps to be taken toward the preparation of a subject index to prose fiction.

In most of the present branches of the New York Public Library the number of outstanding books has been counted and reported on the first day of each month since the year 1896. The following table shows the average for each library year:

	Nov., 1896, to Oct., 1897.	Nov., 1897, to Oct., 1898.	Nov., 1898, to Oct., 1899.	Nov., 1899, to Oct., 1900.	Nov., 1900, to Oct., 1901.
Bond.....	2225	2499	3616	3192	3222
Ottendorfer.....	2921	2789	4022	4371	4568
Bruce.....	3437	3572	4002	4371	4568
Jackson Sq.....	1444	2014	1683	2918	3023
Harlem.....	2354	2517	2751	3001	3108
Muhlenberg.....	1504	2184	2349	2525	2453
Bloomingdale.....	1726	2131	3307	3556	3491
Riverside.....	1385	1409	1479	1276	1276
Yorkville.....	1532	2379	2857	3029	3352
34th St.....	594	1085	1074	1289	1289
Chatham.....	2137	2137	2605	2738	2738
General average....	2142	2206	2527	2775	2812

* Number of books out Nov. 30, 1897.

† Number of books out Oct. 31, 1899.

As will be seen, the general average has not varied much. Its increase, however (about one-third), is roughly the same as that of the circulation during the same period, indicating that the increase of circulation has been due to increase in the number of readers and not to increased individual reading.

For more accurate comparison of the outstanding books with the number of books on the shelves and also with total circulation, the following tables have been prepared:

The percentage of a library's books that are out at one time is seen to vary more with locality than with time. From one-tenth to one-third are outstanding. The larger percentages are usually where the stock of books is small. The percentage of circulation out at one time, which is more pertinent to the present investigation, is fairly steady, with a tendency to increase. As the actual circulation was on the increase, this means that the average number of outstanding books, and hence the number of readers, was increasing still faster. In other words individual reading had decreased during these years instead of increasing and *a fortiori* the decrease in the actual amount of fiction read by each person was even greater than that indicated by the decreased percentage.

So far as these limited data indicate anything, they therefore indicate that the large recent increases in library circulation are due to the larger number of readers; that people now read less, instead of more, than they read four or five years ago; and that they read less fiction, both actually and in proportion to the total amount read.

These conclusions are unexpected and the matter should be investigated further. I make them public because probably few libraries keep record of the number of outstanding books, and fewer still have done so for as long a period as five years. This element of statistics is certainly important and should not be neglected.

	Percentage of books out at one time.					Percentage of circulation out at one time.				
	Nov., 1896, to Oct., 1897.	Nov., 1897, to Oct., 1898.	Nov., 1898, to Oct., 1899.	Nov., 1899, to Oct., 1900.	Nov., 1900, to Oct., 1901.	Nov., 1896, to Oct., 1897.	Nov., 1897, to Oct., 1898.	Nov., 1898, to Oct., 1899.	Nov., 1899, to Oct., 1900.	Nov., 1900, to Oct., 1901.
Bond.....	.10	.11	.16	.16	.15	.017	.018	.021	.022	.023
Ottendorfer.....	.11	.09	.13	.14	.14	.017	.016	.019	.021	.022
Bruce.....	.16	.16	.16	.17	.09	.019	.023	.019	.021	.016
Jackson Sq.....	.10	.13	.10	.17	.17	.013	.018	.012	.023	.021
Harlem.....	.26	.26	.25	.25	.24	.019	.021	.022	.022	.022
Muhlenberg.....	.21	.26	.27	.26	.24	.018	.02	.019	.021	.021
Bloomingdale.....	.27	.25	.31	.30	.27	.016	.015	.017	.019	.02
Riverside.....	..	.24	.21	.21	.16	...	.015	.015	.02	.023
* Yorkville.....	.35	.30	.27	.26	.26	.032	.015	.014	.019	.019
† 34th St.....	..	.06	.21	.23	.20	...	.022	.014	.019	.02
‡ Chatham.....	..	..	.33	.26	.25	...	.046	.015	.015	.017

* Opened June, 1897.

† Opened June, 1898.

‡ Opened July, 1890.

SHOULD THE LIBRARIAN BE A BIBLIOPHILE?*

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Librarian Polytechnic Institute, Academic Department, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

To state this question is almost the same thing as to answer it. A librarian who is not a lover of books is indeed a sorry specimen of his kind. But of late years the term bibliophile has gathered to itself certain associations which have somewhat obscured its real meaning; in the popular mind it is now generally applied only to those persons whose love for books has taken the form of mania for works of a certain rarity or of a limited and strictly fictitious value. If the words collector and bibliophile are to be considered as interchangeable; if the bibliophile is to be thought of only as the man in whose eyes an uncut first edition in the original blue paper wrappers is worth ten times as much as the same book when it has delighted the eye of its owner and imparted its contents to his mind; if he alone is a bibliophile who is a bibliomaniac, then by all means librarians, as all other people of wholesome and well-balanced character should strive to guard themselves from bibliomania as from an insidious and dangerous disease.

But if by a bibliophile we mean one who truly loves books, in whose eyes a badly made book, a badly bound book, and a badly illustrated book are alike an abomination, one who loves a book not only for its form, but for its content, one who knows the history and technique of the art of printing, one whose books are his friends and companions, his inspiration and his solace, then by all means should the librarian be a bibliophile. And if we may read into the term, as without unduly stretching it I think we may, an idea of a man who values books because they contain the goodly heritage of past ages, because from them and from them alone we learn how to interpret that daily experience which our contact with human nature brings to each one of us, then indeed to become a bibliophile is not only an attainment to be desired, but a goal to be striven for.

My answer to this question might perhaps

stop here. There are, however, certain considerations which induce me to continue the discussion further. I think few will deny that on the part of a great many of our American librarians there is a lack of equipment for work on the historical and artistic side of their calling. There may be good reasons for this state of things, but still I think, disregarding the reasons, that it is clear to anyone whose observation has been at all extended that here we have paid but little attention to what I am disposed to call the higher and finer duties of our profession. There are too few of us who feel competent to attack problems involving a minute knowledge not alone of the history of book-making, but even of such allied subjects as the political and economic history of Europe in the Renaissance period. There are not many among our number who could lend intelligent aid to a historian seeking information on the Spanish colonies in the West Indies from what few original sources our libraries might have. How many of us feel ourselves reasonably well fitted to draw up a scheme for the careful preservation and at the same time the ready consultation of manuscripts deposited with us? If a bundle of letters of General Washington, or some manuscript diaries of President Madison, or the account books of General Scott, or a set of letters describing life in Alaska in 1899 were brought to us, how many of us would feel competent to prepare them for publication and to arrange for their proper preservation? Supposing a collection of rare and beautiful Italian books of the fifteenth century should be given to the library, is there someone at hand able to collate them, to catalog them, to say nothing of publishing a description of them which would be a lamp to the feet of scholars the world over? Have we many librarians equipped to distinguish between a true and a counterfeit Aldine, to describe the earmarks of "contemporary binding," or to tell with reasonable accuracy the date of a Greek or Latin manuscript at a glance?

* Read at a meeting of the Long Island Library Club, Feb. 21, 1902.

Nay, more than these things, which may seem to some matters of rather remote possibility, have all our librarians the ability to tell good from poor paper, to distinguish between different grades of morocco and other leathers? Can we all tell how a book should be sewed and berate the binder when he fails, with the perversity of his kind, to follow directions? Do we know the difference between good printing and bad? Can we appreciate that proper registration, clear and beautiful type, and serviceable bindings are more truly artistic than the combination of heavy and ugly type poorly set, muddy ink, and imitation chamois skin binding which now beguiles the innocent purchaser of supposedly "artistic" books—sent him "on approval," without request? And lastly are there many of us who know intimately the history of the finer and more expensive sorts of book-making, who love the books into whose making has gone the devoted skill of artist and printer and binder?

That we have in the ranks of the librarian's calling not a few persons competent to do many of these things, and some able to do all of them—and vastly more—is undoubtedly true. But I fear that we can hardly go on to say that the majority of those engaged in library work have any such qualifications. We are all aware that the great development in library work in America has been along two lines, first, the betterment and growth of the free public circulating library, and second, an increase in the material ease of handling books and making them quickly accessible to the reader. The number and size of our free libraries, the enormous quantity of books circulated from them, the magnificent and well-planned buildings recently erected, the mechanical devices for protection against fire and for compact housing of books, the card catalog system, our convenient, if not altogether logical, systems of classification, together with a host of accessory institutions for the promotion of reading and the circulation of books; these form at once the chief pride of our American librarians and their chief contribution to the science of librarianship. We have passed through a period of training in the last quarter century. Our energies have been given to the material side of our work, and we have no cause to be ashamed of our results. But we may well

pause for an instant to inquire seriously whether we have done all that we might have done, and whether new conditions are not facing us at the present moment.

Those of us who are at all familiar with some of the great libraries of Europe are perfectly well aware that they as a rule are conducted on an altogether different basis from most of our own. We are not a little disposed to ridicule the library in which the card catalog is unknown, or one in which a student must occasionally wait 48 hours after leaving a request for books before obtaining them. But true librarianship does not consist in standard sizes or pneumatic tubes. I shall never forget the remark of a German librarian to whom I once showed a very remarkable collection of some hundreds of pamphlets on the early history of Methodism. As I was lamenting that they had never been properly cataloged nor properly displayed, he said: "*Die Hauptsache ist die Bücher zu besitzen,*" *the main thing is to own the books.* That remark gave the clue to the difference between his standards and ours. We have not been wrong in thinking that our collections must be made available by every device in our power; but we have not always had strong collections. When we contrast our best libraries with those of Europe, we are painfully aware of the fact that the European institutions have been in the field for some hundreds of years longer than we have, and they "own the books." As a consequence, training for librarianship with them involves a study of palæography, for they have manuscript treasures; it involves a knowledge of the history of printing, for their collections exemplify that history; it involves learning and scholarship, for their libraries are the resort of scholars and of the leading men in all professions.

Now I think that we may safely say that with us the period of emphasis on the expansion of the circulating library only has come to an end. We shall not circulate fewer books, but more; we shall not have fewer branches and delivery stations, but more; we shall not cease from our missionary activities, on the contrary, we shall doubtless increase them in ways undreamed of at present. But the very state where the belief in the civilizing mission of the book is strongest, the state whose Free Library Commission sends out re-

ports of the work of its travelling libraries which can hardly be read without emotion, this state has just erected for its State Historical Society a magnificent building to shelter a collection of manuscripts and books which illuminate the early history of the entire northwest. In our own city, soon to be provided as a result of Mr. Carnegie's generosity with unexcelled facilities for the circulation of books through free libraries, there are growing great collections of incunabula, of Americana, of works on architecture, not to mention a host of others. We need only to glance at a few of the great libraries of the country from Boston to Washington and from New York to Chicago to see that the day of specialization, of more rounded collections, and of great reference libraries has truly dawned. We have reached a point where libraries are receiving endowments, and where a distinct purpose exists on the part of trustees to further research.

It may not be known to all of us to how remarkable an extent American collectors of wealth have been purchasing manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books in Europe in the past two decades. In the natural course of things the greater part of these collections will in time find their way from private hands to the shelves of libraries. Witness the collections of Mr. Ayer and Mr. Brown in the field of Americana, as recent examples, to say nothing of a score of others. Within easy reach of a student in New York City it is now possible to find no small amount of first hand material for the study of both Greek and Latin palæography, while a great amount of material of this sort may be expected in the future. Papyri are already finding their way to America in large quantities, owing to American assistance in financing the recent explorations in Egypt.

If it is once granted that we have arrived at this new stage in library progress, I think it will scarcely be disputed that the bibliographic, the scholarly, the historical side of their work must in the future engage the careful attention of a far greater number of librarians than it has, with us, in the past. In libraries created for special purposes, or containing large collections on special topics, works illustrating the history of those subjects must be gathered in large quantities. These cannot properly be handled in any other spirit

than that of the true bibliophile. While for bibliographic purposes the matters which lend an adventitious value to a book are scarcely worth noting, it yet remains true that one gifted with the knowledge and trained in the arts of the bibliophile will alone succeed in cataloging and classifying books whose value lies in their rarity, in the peculiar circumstances of their manufacture, or in the form in which they are preserved. There are therefore likely to be greater inducements for librarians to qualify themselves properly to handle rare books, manuscripts, and illustrative material in the future than there have been in the past.

It would indeed be a sad day which should find our library world divided into two camps. If those who serve a limited public and those who serve the greater masses should fail to recognize their mutual obligations and their mutual dependence, much would disappear which now goes to make pleasant and profitable the work of the profession. To recognize distinctly and to appreciate fully the missionary effort of the public library are required equally of all of us. May we not find in the spirit of the bibliophile one of the bonds which shall hold firmly together the members of our calling now rapidly differentiating to such a degree that we are obliged to flock by ourselves in a yearly increasing number of sections? May we not properly and confidently ask of our brethren of the public library, of the branch library, and of the delivery station, that they shall love the beautiful in books, that they shall care for the fine samples of early printing, and that they shall strive to educate their immediate constituents to some appreciation of these things? And may we not bid the cataloger or classifier deep in the problems of transliteration from the Slavic or the proper subordination of a special class under the general heading turn for a while from his labor and consider the beauty of the fine old Baskerville he has just put down? May we not confidently urge that the historical side of bibliography and the deliberate formation of collections which shall show the history of at least one subject be encouraged in every library of any size?

There are some very practical applications to be made of these theoretical views. The busy desk attendant or children's librarian may think that these remarks are not meant

for her. I think otherwise. It is in just these cases that they do apply. I do not mean that a long line of waiting applicants should be delayed while the desk attendant delivers a lecture on the superiority of morocco over sheep in bindings, or that bibliographic treasures should be turned over to children. But the "trivial round and common task" when steadfastly pursued are likely to result in both exhaustion and stagnation. A fine enthusiasm for old books, for fine books, for beautiful books, will be one stimulus which can generally be indulged in with ease and with safety. Moreover, I firmly believe that only those who have tried it know what an interest a bibliographic exhibit may arouse among the frequenters even of a small branch library. Such exhibitions are not impossible, yet they require some little knowledge on the part of the attendants who explain them, even when labelled in the most effective fashion.

Librarians who have charge of small collections and whose funds are limited have especial need of the training and the enthusiasm of the bibliophile. They are far too prone to believe that they can indulge in nothing so expensive as fine editions and good bindings. To any one who knows the possibilities of the auction and second-hand market of this city such beliefs are groundless. A succession of reasonably low bids placed with reliable auctioneers will produce results which will astonish those who have bought only of agents. Moreover no one knows how much good a few well bound books of fine quality will do. Few people will abuse a fine book, while almost anyone is careless with a paper-covered and poorly printed one. A librarian of a small library who will investigate second-hand stores and will persistently study auction catalogs can soon acquire book treasures.

In addition we may, it seems to me, make much more of such fine specimens of the printer's art or other treasures as we possess in all our libraries. I am a firm believer in the value of such things when exhibited with suitable explanatory labels. I well remember the effect on my own imagination of a few huddled and carelessly labelled old books and manuscripts placed in a show case in a wretched light in the public library I frequented as a boy. Had they been shown in an

attractive manner and with full, clear, and elementary notes, I have no doubt that they would have had a vastly greater influence. It is hardly possible to lay too much stress on effective explanation in such matters. I wish, without attempting invidious comparisons, to praise highly the work done in this line by the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for its scientific exhibits, and also that done last winter at the exhibit on the history of the book at Pratt Institute Free Library. If our heads of libraries will endeavor to show what they have of beautiful, rare, and costly volumes and bindings, and will at the same time encourage on the part of their assistants a devotion to the beautiful in books, we shall all of us have taken a long step forward in the direction of a larger and truer librarianship.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF GIFTS.*

OF the classes of gifts offered to libraries there are, first, new books and periodicals which may come from authors, publishers, or societies interested in a propaganda of some sort, or from benevolent individuals. Such books are desirable just in proportion to their usefulness. A book of privately printed poems by somebody's aunt who lives elsewhere may simply serve to gratify the lady by enrolling her among the poets in the library catalog; but that same volume, if written by a resident of the town in which the library is placed, has a unique value there for just that reason, whatever its literary merits.

The "crank" authors, as John Fiske pointed out, always seem to have plenty of money for printing and postage, and every library receives some of this class of new books. While Mr. Fiske was assistant librarian at Harvard he saw the need of a new term of classification for such literature, so that books on perpetual motion need not be placed under Physics, nor essays on circle-squaring under Mathematics. He called it at first *Insane Literature*, but when living authors not residing in asylums were likely to visit the Harvard library and be displeased by the imputation, it was thought best to change the designation to *Eccentric Literature*, which gave less offence and even implied a pleasing quality of originality to some minds. The distinction between crude reasoning from lack of complete knowledge of a subject and

* Part of a paper read at meeting of Connecticut Library Association, New Haven, Feb. 26, 1902.

the vagaries of an unbalanced mind were duly observed.

"Eccentric literature," says Mr. Fiske, "is usually marked by a shrill note of anger, as it is often written in a dudgeon." He remarks: "When you take up a pamphlet by 'Vindex' and read the title, 'A box on both ears to the powers that ought not to be at Washington,' you may be prepared for incoherency." He mentions also an edition of Plutarch's essay on Superstition, which seemed an ordinary Greek book until Mr. Fiske's eye fell on the last sentence of the editor's preface: "I terminate this my preface by consigning all Greek scholars to the special care of Beelzebub." "Oho!" said Mr. Fiske, "there's a cloven foot here; perhaps if we explore further we may get a whiff of brimstone," and it was so.

At the present time a certain western writer of this class is sending at intervals to many libraries pamphlets called "The universal law of forms and signs of character," a title rather attractive to minds of symbolistic leanings; but it is impossible to get a single coherent thought from the mass of language, and there is a curious punning use of words which betrays a mental twist, such as knoll-edge—knowledge, fall-see—false, miasma—my-asthma, etc., and when the author remarks that caged animals do not comprehend the *irony* of their situation.

Of the same class is "Oahspe, a new Bible in the words of Jehovih and his angel ambassadors. A sacred history of the higher and lower heavens on earth for the past 24,000 years. Also a brief history of the preceding 55,000 years—a synopsis of the cosmogony of the universe; the labor and glory of gods and goddesses in the Ethereal heavens," etc. On this Bible a community was founded by "Faithists" in New Mexico, called Shalam, where orphaned and outcast children were to be reared in its precepts and taught, "at a suitable age," spirit communion. The book is illustrated with weird pictures, from originals painted by spirits, and strange diagrams.

Manufacturers often send out very desirable little monographs on the history of their special lines, the subjects ranging from vanilla to reaping machines. An author of a biography of some ancestor of his own, which might never have been written without the stimulus of a genealogical interest, may present a copy of it to a number of libraries as a pious act. All kinds of pamphlets and periodicals from people of all kinds of hobbies come to libraries in shoals, and are often valuable to have in the right classification. Then there are the political and religious organizations, which gladly send their organs to the library if they may be placed in the reading room. It is a nice question to decide the expediency of accepting these gifts on account of the apparent partiality in representation. Another party or sect may question why you

have, say, the *Protectionist* or the *Christian Science Journal* and not their organs; but they ought to be pacified when they learn that they, too, might display their papers as a gift, provided they were not anarchists or off-color occultists. Some papers masquerade as gifts for a while only to send in a bill later, which the library does not necessarily pay.

The next class of library gifts is that of second-hand books. Various indeed are the old books that come in; from the generous gifts of really desirable and valuable books from private collections to the offering of those who say, in effect, "You take it, I don't want it." An old clergyman goes to Montana to live with his daughter, and, perforce, leaves his books behind him. He would like to benefit the public library, so he bestows upon it a trunkful of volumes which cost him dear during fifty years' ministry—the forgotten receptacles of the religious thought of those bygone years. Mrs. Thrifty clears her attic and discovers a store of old periodicals. "Not perfect sets, you know, but most of the numbers of *Harper's*, *The Century*, and *The Outlook* for several years. Will the library send for them?" One lady offered several volumes of *Littell's Living Age* to a certain library, and the janitor was told to call for them. He thought of taking a wheelbarrow along, but decided he would make two journeys if necessary instead, and carry the books in his arms. He presently appeared with seven slim *numbers* of the periodical, and that was all there were of them! A greasy little Italian bootblack brings in a copy of the "Young acrobat" as an offering on the altar of the library, in gratitude for happy hours with his borrowed books. An illustrated subscription book in folio numbers is sent in with a message that the donor "began taking this book a few years ago," but dropped it before the work was complete, and he knows you will be glad to have it as "far as the numbers go" for your library. Sometimes the organizers of a new library seek to interest the people of a small town in the project by soliciting gifts of books, and the harvest they reap surprises them. Truly everybody must love books, when you see how hard it is for them to give away one which anybody would care to read. Ancient school-books, sermons, and moral tales, odd volumes of bound periodicals, out-of-date science in Home Libraries and religious books in great variety of mediocrity emerge from dark closets to fill the committee's open arms. One library reaped as many as twelve copies of "Bringing in the sheaves," reminiscences of an evangelist, some years ago when collecting books from interested citizens with which to found a library. The wonder was, at first, how so many copies had been purchased, when it was discovered that an aged, but popular clergyman, had been the agent for the book, and it is evident that his own harvest was rich. And do not too lightly dismiss the unde-

sirable, believing that the donors will never know you did not find their gifts "available." In such an hour as ye think not a feminine visitor will appear and ask for "Sturm's reflections." She has never asked for anything before and you desire to please, so your wits are stimulated, and you recollect dimly that the title has been seen on an ancient book in the storeroom. While you seek it you wonder if "Sturm's reflections" had some value you know not of, and come back triumphantly to place it in the seeker's hands. "Oh! no. I didn't want to *take it*, thanks. I only wanted to see if it was here. My father gave it to the library some years ago!" Then you congratulate yourself on having an automatic memory for book titles which has saved the feelings of a rich spinster, who might, some day, remember the library in her will.

The third class of gifts likely to be offered to public libraries may be called that of works of art, curios and museum specimens. And this is the most delicate class of all to receive, for its donors always expect to see their gifts displayed in an honorable place. Sir Walter Scott was once afflicted with a gift of eight large, badly painted landscapes "in great gilt frames" by a "most amiable and accomplished old lady," greatly to his discomfort, for he could not refuse them. The library is more fortunate than Sir Walter under such trying circumstances in having "committees of directors" to whom they may be referred, and by whom the quality of mercy may be strained. A certain Massachusetts library had an inartistic painting of a homestead left it by bequest, in which the cocks and hens in the door-yard were the same size as the cow. The family of the donor was wealthy. This might be only a test of the library's gratitude before making a more substantial gift, so the committee dallied with temptation before it was finally refused a place in the art gallery. The "self-taught" amateur, who always takes his work very seriously and believes himself a genius whom the world of art jealously refuses recognition, is ever ready to present his masterpieces to a library. Our own little library was offered a six by four foot pastel of the "Blue grotto of Capri" by a day laborer of artistic ambition, and, though we could not accept it, his feelings were saved by hanging it for a short time in a back room, to which it imparted an air of gloom. Then there are owls. Some years ago it was the fashion to have a stuffed owl in one's house. Everybody had an owl just as, quite recently, everybody has had an Indian's head somewhere in their rooms. In time the owl's day went by; yet the birds were just as good as ever. What could be done with the owls? Then it occurred to some people that it would be appropriate for "Minerva's bird" to go home to roost in a library. Therefore you will find stuffed owls in many a public library, gazing wisely down from its high places.

Welcome every contribution to local history in your library, whether books, documents or pictures, say the library wise men. That is very sound doctrine, but what shall we do when 25 mayors' photographs, framed separately in deep black walnut frames, arrive, whose sombre monotony would blight any wall?

Some libraries have natural history collections which attract incongruous gifts, and one librarian complains of receiving dead birds which were "too far gone" for the taxidermist's art.

A sword once carried in the Civil War found its way to an obscure corner of a public library, where it was hung on the wall, though there was no collection of relics or curios there; and the gift was considered irrelevant until, one day, a use for it was suggested by an old man. He had asked to leave a package at the library until he called again later in the day, and it was placed just below the sword on the wall. When he called for his property the old man proved too garrulous and presently showed himself to be a decided crank, so the attendant was eager to have him take his bundle and go. He offered a grimy paw in farewell, which was declined as she civilly but coolly bade him good day. The man turned to get his package and his eye fell on the sword above it. Returning to the desk he leaned forward and asked in low but thrilling tones, "Do you keep that sword to cut off the heads of people who wish to shake hands with you?" Without a smile, the librarian replied, "Well, it might be used for that!" You see a little humor is sometimes necessary in order to recognize the full possibilities of library gifts.

Contributions of fresh botanical specimens, carefully labelled, are welcome gifts all summer in public libraries, and the revelation to some people of the fact that we have native "orchids" (a name to conjure with) has led to the study of the "nature books" on the shelves, opening a new path of enjoyment.

In disposing of the books which seem to be of no utility in the library there are a number of expedients. 1st. By giving them to other libraries to which they are suited, or effecting an exchange. 2d. By sending those of much value to auction rooms to be sold. 3d. By sale to second-hand dealers. Superfluous documents may be returned to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, who will provide mail sacks and franking checks on request.

After these channels of relief are exhausted there may still be some books and periodicals not worth selling but useful in the country school where no literature is ever seen excepting text-books and dictionaries.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission undertakes to distribute all kinds of literature sent to it among the isolated lumber communities in that state in connection with its travelling libraries. It is pathetically related by one of the members of the commis-

sion that one school was discovered which cherished the World's Fair number of the *Youth's Companion* for two years, during which time it had been lent to more than a score of families, and also that a cabin was found in which a well-printed picture of a coffin was tacked on the wall as the only picture the people had. Many things which are valueless in a library might be a delight to these people. We also have our Philippine schools and soldiers to remember with magazines, elementary text-books and dictionaries, which are asked for by teachers and army officers in their letters to the states.

Of course the library is often really enriched by the spoils of the hunter among discarded accumulations, and last and not least as a librarian's reward is the latent humor to be derived from scanning a lot of old books sent in, perhaps, from an attic where they have reposed for fifty years. Treasures sometimes come in such assortments, though more often they are dreary masses of worthless books. Usually some waifs of local interest appear, if it is only a volume of religious controversy some time published in the town. The amusement comes from such books as that by the Rev. John Angell James, called "The Widow directed to her God," whose preface introduces the author as one eminently fitted to comfort the bereaved since his first wife, "a lady of most estimable character, was early taken from him, and his present wife, a person of great amiability, is rapidly, though sweetly, passing to the skies." Then there is the "Peterson familiar science" in the form of a catechism, in which it is taught that the safest thing a person can do to avoid injury from lightning is this: "He should draw his bedstead into the middle of his room, commit himself to the care of God, and go to bed remembering that our Lord has said, 'The very hairs of your head are all numbered.'" If out of doors, it teaches that it is better to be wet than dry in a thunder storm. Why? "Because *wet clothes* form a *better conductor* than the *fluids in our body*, and therefore lightning would pass down our wet clothes *without touching our body at all*." The italics furnish the instructive emphasis. This Peterson text-book went through many editions, and is still used for instruction in a Bermuda convent.

The librarian is sometimes personally favored with gifts, much as a country minister is treated by his parishioners with preserves, fresh vegetables, fruits and flowers. Altogether the gifts which come in recognition of the courtesy and helpfulness experienced by the giver from the library attendants bring the pleasantest encouragement, to follow St. Paul's injunction to be "willing to communicate, ready to distribute," which might appropriately be chosen for the librarian's motto.

ANGELINE SCOTT,
Librarian South Norwalk (Ct.) Public Library.

THE PURCHASE OF CURRENT FICTION FOR LIBRARIES OF LIMITED MEANS.*

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER once remarked regarding our New England weather that there had been more said and less done about it than about any other subject within his knowledge. If he could have narrowed his observation at the time to the restricted sphere of those concerned in the management and administration of public libraries, I believe he would have made an exception of the still-vexed question of fiction and its limitations.

But since the *New York Times Saturday Review*, by subtracting 61.8 from 75.5 finds that Mr. Dana has reduced the circulation of fiction in the Springfield City Library to the extent of 24 per cent. in a year showing an increased total of circulation, we must conclude that something has at last been done about it, with very gratifying results.

In the face of this situation, it may be said that never have we seen a larger crop of novels than during the past autumn and winter. As Thomas Carlyle found it seventy years ago, so in still greater measure do we find it—"still does the Press toil; innumerable Paper-makers, Compositors, Printers' Devils, Bookbinders, and Hawkers grown hoarse with loud proclaiming, rest not from their labors; and still, in torrents, rushes on the great array of Publications, unpausing, to their final home; and still Oblivion, like the Grave, cries, Give! Give!"

It is quite probable that Thomas Carlyle, if he were with us to-day in his customary atrabilious mood, would have us place in our public libraries only the few books, which Oblivion has not swallowed, thereby, no doubt, accomplishing the result of "the greatest good to the smallest number" and leaving an unselect and indiscriminate many to the tender mercies of the newspapers and the penny-dreadfuls. Something like this the Librarian of Congress proposes when he prescribes as an antidote for the use of fiction the exclusion of novels less than a year old.

The purchase of current fiction by libraries of limited means must, of course, depend on the importance which is placed on the issue of any fiction at all. The same condition would govern the purchase of fiction by a library of unlimited means. The beneficial and restraining influence of poverty, however, gives to the library of limited means the doubtful advantage of being forced to buy the best, which advantage sifts itself down to a convenient and equivocal excuse for refusing frequent urgent demands to buy the poorest.

In order to discuss this question intelligently, or even to discuss it at all, we must

* Paper read at meeting of Connecticut Library Association, New Haven, Feb. 26, 1902.

necessarily determine what restrictions shall be placed on the purchase of fiction by public libraries of both limited and unlimited means. Should the attitude of such libraries towards the circulation of fiction be antagonistic or friendly? Shall we pride ourselves on the issue of Mr. Dooley's dialect slang or even Mr. Bangs' more prolific humor, because they bear the magic number 817 which places them outside the pale of fiction and on the same level in the grand total with John Fiske's historical and philosophical works? Shall we at the same time refuse to deliver to the public Mr. Churchill's "Crisis," or Miss Johnston's "Audrey," or even Mr. Hornung's "At large," for the simple reason that they are not a year old, and Mr. Putnam says we must? I, for one, certainly hope not.

The average circulation of fiction in a free public library represents numerically three-fourths of the issue of books of all kinds. This means, roughly speaking, that the taste and choice of three-fourths of those who use the library is thus indicated. Speaking only of free public libraries of a general character, it must be asserted that, whether they are dependent on public funds for support or not, they are avowedly the servants of the public, and must recognize the taste and choice of those whom they attempt to serve. Even in this view of the case, however, we cannot say that we have reduced our problem to mathematical demonstration by asserting that three-fourths of our purchases in number of volumes should be fiction. I know of one library at least, of limited means, which keeps its circulation of fiction at 75 per cent. whose current purchases of fiction are less than one-third of its total purchases of all kinds in number of volumes.

Assuming then, that this proportion in volumes, and probably much less in money value, gives a fair estimate of what should be done in deference to the demand of the public, we have gone as far towards the solution of our problem as mathematics will take us. And that is not very far, after all: it is yet but a mere question of quantity, without regard to quality; and quality is, after all, the main consideration. How are we to reach that censorship which shall determine just what novels are suitable for circulation by our libraries? By what process shall we apply that recently adopted library term "evaluation" to our fiction, and when applied, how shall we act upon it? There is much to be said on this subject—too much for my present limits; and when all is said, we shall, I believe, have left us the problem of evaluating evaluation. There are the reviews, for example; some of them fairly reliable; yet one review of this class will sometimes praise a novel which another will condemn. Then there is the volunteer reading committee, composed of persons who know what suits their own tastes and views of literary merit far better than they know what is best adapted to the needs of a general public library. Then there

is the librarian, who, especially in libraries of limited resources, cannot devote the time to reading every novel under consideration for purchase, and who, in my opinion, never ought to undertake such a task.

The busy librarian needs such helps and guides in the purchase of fiction as have only been provided in a very limited scope by the Leypoldt and Iles' "List of books for girls and women." Selected lists even without annotation or criticism are better than nothing; but the clear-cut, brief and frank criticism in the list I have referred to seems to me a better guide for the librarian than any other I know of.

Much may be learned, too, from quiet, unobtrusive observation at the delivery desk of the library. Those in charge of this department should be able, by simple observation, and by such information as borrowers may volunteer regarding novels, to learn much that may be of value in their selection for the library. The tastes and the value of the critical judgment of a large proportion of the novel-readers of the library, may be learned by the simple observation of an intelligent deliverer of books. In many cases, it will be found that the mere fact that a certain person asks for a certain book is a good and sufficient reason for buying it, if possible.

No library of limited means can expect to provide a sufficiently large number of copies of a deservedly popular novel to supply the constant demand for it. The aim in such purchases should be to buy as many copies as can be actually worn out during the "run" of the book. This can only be done, of course, by watching the demand, determining the merit, and adding new copies gradually. And in replacing worn out copies of older fiction something can usually be saved by determining whether it is wise to replace them at all. I believe that it will often be found wiser to devote the money to new books, for I venture to make the assertion that American fiction especially is improving, on the whole, both in its literary and artistic features, though we often hear a wail over the absence of the "good old days"—a wail which each successive generation exercises the exclusive right of raising.

Fiction has been with us since the beginning of the world and will doubtless remain to the end. The child asks for it as soon as he can speak and reason, and the old man loves it in the parables of the New Testament and as many books and parts of books of the Old Testament as the higher criticism may select, and through the wonderful dramas of Shakespeare down to the novel pure and simple. As librarians, then, we fail if we regard the issue of fiction as an evil which we are forced to tolerate and reduce to a minimum, when we should regard it as a perfectly legitimate function of our libraries which it is our duty to study and provide for in its due proportion.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL,
Librarian Otis Library, Norwich, Ct.

THE NEW NET PRICE SYSTEM AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.*

At the outset the fact must be insisted upon that there is no antagonism between publishers and booksellers on the one hand and librarians on the other. There was a time, in the early days of the library movement, when booksellers and perhaps publishers looked askance at public libraries, considering that for every book sold to a public library five might have been sold to private purchasers were there no public libraries. Leaving out of the account the large number of school duplicates bought by libraries and reference books which private persons would never purchase, publishers and booksellers will now generally concede, I think, that the circulation of books by public libraries still further increases their trade by implanting in the minds of readers a desire to possess their own private collections of books. Everywhere that the public library goes it induces a love for books, but no public library takes the place of private libraries. Almost any local bookseller will agree that the public library in his town has greatly stimulated the purchase of books by private individuals.

Again, the interests of publishers, booksellers and librarians are one, in that all three wish to perpetuate the existence of the local bookstore. The American Publishers' Association has announced that the purpose of the adoption of the new net price system is the saving of the local bookstore from annihilation by the department store. The book department of the department store in many cases sold its wares at less than cost in order that it might attract trade to other departments. This proved demoralizing to the trade and ruinous in its consequences to the local bookseller, who had to eke out his existence by selling not simply stationery and newspapers, but sometimes also tobacco, cigars and candy. Book departments of the department stores in most cases carry only the frothy books of the hour, whereas local dealers can, if well supported, carry a well-rounded stock. With the transference of the principal business from local dealers who offer worthy books to the great bazaars, where books that ought never to be bought by any one are sold by the cord, the standard of purchases has been lowered and public taste correspondingly demoralized. Through the adoption of the net price system, by which publishers are forbidden to furnish books to dealers who sell at less than net price (with 10 per cent. discount to libraries), the local bookseller has an equal chance with the department store, and can thus regain the trade which had been diverted from his establishment to the department store. I have always believed that if bookstores of high grade, such, for example, as the Old Corner Bookstore in Bos-

ton, could be planted throughout the country in every town of any considerable size, they would do an educational work for their communities only less important than that done by the public libraries. In my own work I therefore follow the principle that wherever it is possible to secure service approximately as prompt, intelligent and cheap from the local bookstore as from the metropolitan jobber the former should have the library trade.

As stated, the American Publishers' Association announced that almost their sole reason for adopting the net price system was the protection of the local bookseller, and that they did not expect to make a general increase in the prices of books. The publication in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL and in the February *Public Libraries* of the letter of Mr. Gifford, of the Cambridge Public Library, to the American Publishers' Association, enumerating a large number of series on which there have been substantial advances in price, has made it unnecessary for me to collect that matter independently or to treat this part of the subject at any great length. It is sufficient to refer to his table, which shows that seven of the most prominent publishers have made an average increase in the net cost of their publications of 24 per cent. This advance is calculated on series in which comparison can be made, and the assumption is that it is general throughout their lists. Analyzing this list we find that the per cent. of increased cost to libraries runs from 12 per cent. advance in the case of one item to a 36 per cent. advance in the case of three items. When it was first brought to the attention of publishers that there had been an advance in the cost to libraries, the publishers took refuge in the excuse that there had been an increased cost in paper stock, in labor and in advertising. It seems unlikely, however, that they will maintain that there has been an average advance of 24 per cent. in the cost of production. From the point of view of the librarian, this increased cost in the price of books appears to have been in large part an advance made for the benefit of the publisher himself, rather than for the much-beloved local bookseller. This is a serious matter to libraries. It simply means that with present appropriations libraries must buy 25 per cent. fewer books than in the past. City councils are ordinarily much more likely to reduce appropriations than they are to increase them. Every live library is constantly trying to get more and more readers. In turn the demands of those readers are such that a larger and larger number of books must be bought each year to satisfy them. But this action of the publishers at once reduces by 25 per cent. our ability to supply the demand, provided it is no larger than that of last year, to say nothing of meeting progressively increased demands.

If the local library associations throughout the country and the A. L. A. at its coming

* Paper read at Bi-State Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1902.

meeting unite in protesting against this unwarranted advance in prices, the effect of which is to cripple library efficiency, it is possible that the publishers will give us relief. If not, provision must be made to meet the condition as well as possible. In this connection attention should be called to Mr. Dewey's letter in *The Publishers' Weekly* of Jan. 18, in which he makes suggestions for a line of action, although I do not sympathize with Mr. Dewey in his oft-repeated proposals to eliminate local booksellers by selling books through libraries.

To paraphrase his language, Mr. Dewey says in this letter: Without any disposition to boycott any particular publisher, it is inevitable that librarians will choose most liberally, other things being equal, from the lists of publishers who have not made inordinate advances in their prices on the pretext of helping the local booksellers. Mr. Dewey's other suggestions of buying second-hand books, completing sets and making larger importations are all timely, and in fact represent exactly what I have personally been doing since the adoption of the new rule. In my own library, after buying requested books and current books, the lack of which would obviously lay the library open to the criticism of not being up to date, I have devoted a large part of our book fund to buying books from second-hand, remainder and auction catalogs, to replacements and especially to importations.

Judging from my own observations, librarians do not make sufficient use of catalogs of remainders. Every year it is possible from remainder catalogs, chiefly English, to buy at one-third to one-half price books published the year before, and then considered too expensive. There are large numbers of books which it is not at all necessary to have as soon as published, but which even though bought a year or so after publication are of the utmost value to libraries. These can be bought in practically new condition from remainder catalogs. The same is true in the case of purchases made through such auction houses as Bangs of New York and Libbie of Boston. Partly because English books are almost always better printed on better paper (if not in all cases quite so well bound) it is a wise policy for libraries to make large importations rather than to confine their purchases to books of domestic manufacture. New fiction of course costs more when imported than if bought at home; but in the case of a large number of other books, provided one can wait six weeks or two months, it is possible to get an edition equally good and frequently better, put down in New York at a lower price than the American edition can be bought. On this point I wish to give a few instances. One book not on Mr. Gifford's list is John Fiske's "Life everlasting," published uniform with the "Destiny of man" and "The idea of God," by Houghton, Mifflin

& Co. The latter books were listed at \$1 and cost libraries 67c. each. The former, though having fewer pages than either of the others, was published at \$1 net and thus cost libraries 90c. The same book is on the London Macmillan's list at 3s. 6d., and would, therefore, cost delivered in New York 74c. Other instances are the volumes in "Our European neighbor series," published by Putnam at \$1.20 net, and thus costing libraries \$1.08; but these books are on the list of George Newnes at 3s. 6d., and thus cost the library 74c., a saving of 34c. on each volume. Dodd, Mead & Co. have just made a "special library offer" of a set of Helmholtz's "History of the world," in 8 volumes, at \$4.80 per volume. But Heinemann's price is 15 shillings net, or \$3.75 per volume. This trifle of \$8.40 difference on the set is quite worth saving. Brandes' "Main currents of 19th century literature," to be in six volumes, is listed by Macmillan at \$2.25 net per volume, and so will cost the library \$12.18. Again it is Heinemann whose price is 6 shillings, or a total of \$9 for the set. Two of the series on Mr. Gifford's list are the "Heroes of the nations" and the "Stories of the nations" (both Putnam). Each volume in each series costs us if bought at home \$1.22; but the former may be had from Putnam's London house at 5 shillings, and the latter of Unwin at the same price—a saving of 17c., or 14 per cent. in each case. A series needed by all public libraries is the "Library of useful stories." This was published by Appleton at 40c. per volume and cost libraries 27c. Their price is now 35c. net and the cost to libraries is 32c. But volumes may be had from Newnes at 1 shilling each, or 21c.—a saving of 34 per cent. The volumes of the "World's epoch makers" on Scribner's list at \$1.25 when ordered from a domestic dealer cost 84c.; but if imported from T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, who list them at 3 shillings, cost but 63c.—a saving of 25 per cent. Harper's publications of 1902 include Hensman's "Cecil Rhodes" at \$5 net, costing the library \$4.50. If obtained from Blackwood by importation the price of 12s. 6d. net brings the cost down to \$3.13—a reduction of 30 per cent. The new edition of "Chambers' cyclopaedia of English literature" is listed by Lipincott at \$15 net, and so will cost libraries \$13.50. If imported the total will be 31s. 6d. net, or \$7.88—a saving of 42 per cent. Though it is not always safe to order the English in preference to the American edition with the expectation of saving money, since some of the latter are published at a lower price, yet examples like those just mentioned could be multiplied and it is true that large sums may be saved to a library by importation. This might still be true even should the Publishers' Association readjust its prices or its discounts to libraries. At the same time the discrepancy is now so great as, under the present circumstances, to make

it decidedly worth while to read the English publishers' journals and catalogs with great care.

But, the American publisher and bookseller objects, you waste more in time spent in figuring out your saving on English publications than you save in money. It may be answered that where the library appropriation for books is small the librarian frequently has more time to devote to such matters than he has money to spend for books. In the case of a large library, where the book appropriation is extensive, I believe that the saving, even though slight in some cases, would when spread over the large number of accessions be sufficient to make it worth while for the library to employ as the chief of its order department one who is thoroughly alive to the advantages of saving in this way.

Our own local bookseller has viewed with alarm the decrease in his orders through their transference to second-hand dealers, and especially to importing houses. He tells me that the publishers are planning to stop all this by withdrawing from libraries the privilege of free importation. Of course we know that in these days the lobby is very powerful, yet the public library has so come to be regarded as a part of the educational system of every community that it is unlikely that any association of publishers could carry through Congress a measure to put such "a tax on knowledge." Even if they could receive congressional favor, it is in the highest degree probable that a president who in his first message showed so great appreciation of public libraries would veto such a measure.

It almost goes without saying that if equitable conditions could be arranged libraries would prefer to buy American editions. This new system has little effect upon fiction, but then I am one of those who are hoping that Emerson's rule as restated by Mr. Putnam will soon be the order of the day, and that the question of buying new fiction will shortly be eliminated. Mr. Putnam's plan provides that new fiction purchases being discontinued, the library shall undertake to supply the most important class books immediately on publication. To do that would necessitate the buying of American editions at once without waiting for remainder or auction catalogs, and without having recourse to importations. This condition of affairs is greatly to be desired, and it is hoped that the American Publishers' Association will recognize that the libraries are customers of sufficient importance to take steps to hold their trade.

To sum up, let us ask why librarians apply to publishers for a more equitable adjustment of prices, or if not that, then for larger discounts. Is it because libraries are philanthropic institutions, and for that reason deserve special consideration? By no means. Our reasons are based solely on business

principles. In the first place, libraries taken collectively and in many cases individually are large purchasers, the business is steady and sure and all accounts are good; secondly, public libraries foster larger and larger private purchases, and thus make business for publishers and booksellers; thirdly, the reduction of their ability to buy enough to supply needs cripples their usefulness, discredits them locally and thus sooner or later will surely decrease the volume of their purchases; fourthly, it will compel them to reduce the purchases of current net books to a minimum, and devote available funds to purchases from second-hand, remainder and auction catalogs, and especially to importations. It may be assumed that publishers want the library trade. It seems to me that by the continuance of this system they are pursuing the best possible course to defeat that end. This is distinctly not an appeal. It is simply a plain statement of conditions, their effects on libraries and the means proposed for relief, provided the publishers persist in their present course. We await their action with interest.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE second annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held at Toronto on Easter Monday and Tuesday, March 31 and April 1. Sessions will be held in Castle Memorial Hall of McMaster University. The morning of March 31 will be devoted to business, reports of committees, and three papers—"The value of a public library to a community," by J. Davis Barnett, of Stratford; "Some difficulties I have met in library work," by Miss Scott, of Owen Sound; "Public documents of Canada and Ontario," by W. George Eakins. In the evening the president's address will be delivered, followed by an address on "Library buildings," probably by W. R. Eastman, of New York. Tuesday morning a visit will be made to the Legislative Library and the libraries of Toronto and Victoria Universities, followed by a session at which papers will be read by Miss Carnochan, of Niagara, on "Vicissitudes of a library during fifty years," and Miss Rowe, of Brockville, on "Some useful methods in a small library." For the closing, afternoon session, the program is as follows: "The training of librarians in this province," by E. A. Hardy, Lindsay; "Canadian literature—fiction, periodicals," by L. J. Burpee, Ottawa; "How to secure the passing of a free public library by-law."

The officers of the association are: President, James Bain, Jr., Public Library, Toronto; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay; treasurer, A. B. Macallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto.

THE REID MEMORIAL LIBRARY, PASSAIC, N. J.

THE Reid Memorial Library, now in process of erection in Passaic, N. J., is the gift of Mr. Peter Reid, of that city, in memory of his wife, Jane Watson Reid.

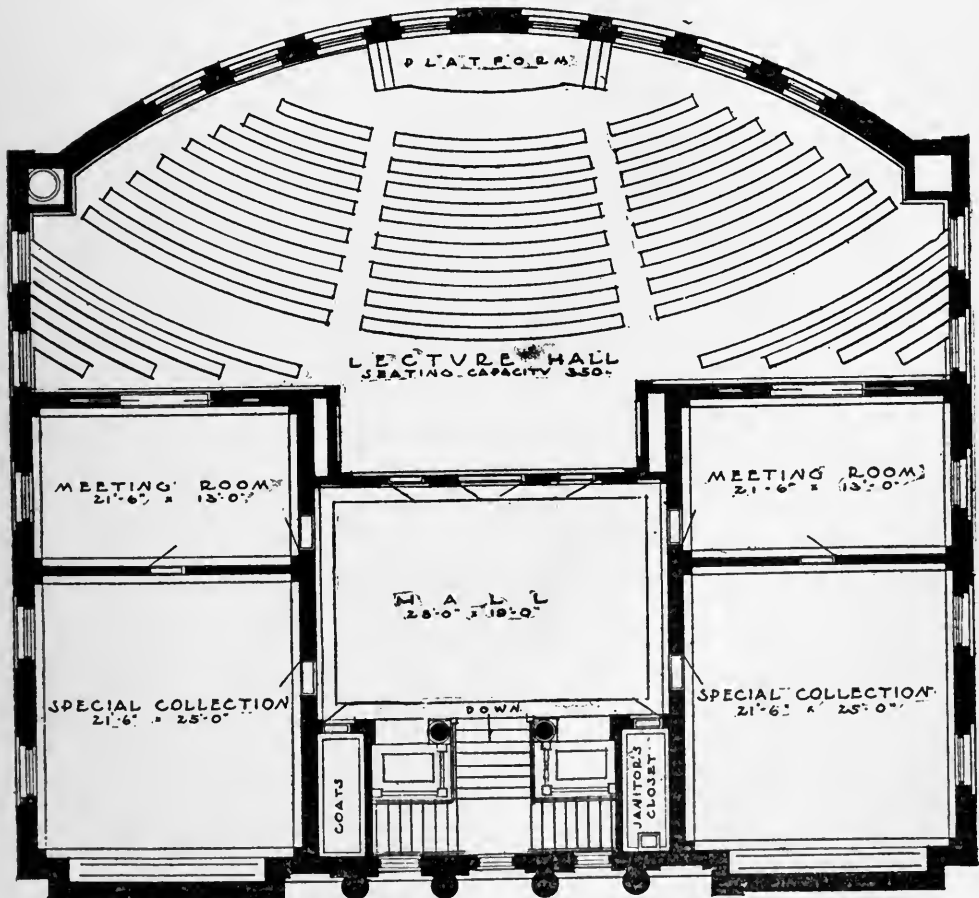
It is located in the heart of the manufacturing district known as Dundee, the field of many of Mrs. Reid's good works.

The style of architecture adopted is the Ionic Greek, simple and dignified, which cannot fail in its refining and uplifting influence upon the crowded and squalid life in that part of the city. Bedford limestone, with a granite base, are the materials used in the exterior. The main feature of the façade is the engaged colonnade, flanked on each side by a wing containing a reading room, over the windows of which are medallions with symbolical carvings of stone. On the main floor are: the delivery room, 24 x 26 ft., which is lighted by a skylight; a children's room and a main reading room, each 22 x 37 ft. in size.

Around the walls of the reading rooms are built bookcases of quartercut oak four feet high.

The stack room is in the rear of the delivery room and directly opposite the entrance. This room will be furnished with metal stacks having space for 27,000 volumes, and with tables and chairs for the convenience of persons using the reference department. The cataloging room and the librarian's office are also on this floor, which has been laid out with the especial object of promoting economy of administration. The rooms are connecting, and the partitions between the delivery room and the reading rooms are of glass, in order to facilitate supervision by the attendant.

On the second floor is the lecture hall, designed to accommodate 350 persons. There are also on this floor rooms which may be utilized as special collection rooms, meeting rooms, etc. The exterior and first floor plan are shown elsewhere, and the second floor plan is here presented:



SECOND FLOOR PLAN, REID MEMORIAL LIBRARY, PASSAIC, N. J.

In the basement are located the heating and ventilating apparatus, coal room, repairing room, receiving room; an apartment consisting of living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen and pantries for the use of the caretaker; and a newspaper and men's club room, where smoking will be permitted. The building is strictly fireproof, and nothing but the best materials and equipment will enter into its construction, the desire being that the Reid Memorial shall represent the best type of a modern medium-sized library.

Dundee, where there is everything for such a library to do, is a little world by itself. The Botany Mill, alone, one of many, has 3600 employes. And with these great ugly structures have come the Slav, the Hungarian, the Pole, the Italian, and the Jew, bringing with them their native institutions. They have their own doctors, their priests, pastors and rabbis, their banks, their churches and fraternal organizations. In the congested, ill-smelling tenements where they live their children are born and here is their children's playground. But while the foreign-born parents cling to their native customs and traditions the children will have none of it. They want to be Americans.

There has been a branch of the main library in Dundee since 1895, when a reading room was opened in a store as an experiment. Its success was assured from the first, and the demands upon the library's slender resources grew at an alarming rate.

With the \$2000 donated by Mr. Reid books were purchased and a children's room opened, where ever since there has been a daily attendance of from 100 to 200 children. It is not an unusual thing for the visitor to find every chair and every inch of available floor space occupied, and as the two simple requirements—cleanliness and order—are rigidly enforced, there has been a marked change for the better in the appearance of the children as well as in the streets and the neighboring back yards. It is told that "Jesse James," the leader of a "gang" of street Arabs, who is still serving out his sentence of two years' banishment from the library, says "there is nothin' doin', fer the fellers is all inside readin' fairy tales." In place of this once popular organization whose motto was, "If youse is tough enough youse kin belong," has grown the "American Boys' Club," with an insatiable demand for hero tales which the library endeavors in vain to supply.

It is to this spirit of Americanism that the new library will minister. As the branch library in its inadequate way has fostered it, so the new Reid Memorial, with its adequate equipment, will perform the same service with a much greater measure of power, and will, it is hoped, have no small part in converting Dundee into a section of the city, where sturdy patriotism, moral uprightness, and good citizenship shall prevail.

THE PATERSON (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Public Library of Paterson, New Jersey, housed in the recently enlarged and improved Danforth library building, was totally destroyed on Feb. 8 by a fierce fire that raged in the heart of the city and reduced to ashes property estimated at ten millions of dollars. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed, the only books saved being those that were at the time in the hands of borrowers. Almost immediately after the catastrophe the library trustees received a letter from Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, of Paterson, the giver of the Danforth library building, offering to give the sum of \$100,000 for a new building, which should serve, as the former had done, as a memorial to her father, Charles Danforth. Mrs. Ryle's offer was presented at the meeting of the library trustees on Feb. 18, and was accepted with expressions of sincere gratitude. The trustees will receive about \$77,700 as insurance on the old building and its contents, and this, in addition to Mrs. Ryle's generous gift, will make possible the erection of a modern and adequate building, far better adapted to its purpose than the former structure, which had been originally a residence. The new building will be erected upon a site at Broadway and Auburn street.

It will be a difficult and tedious work to build up a collection equalling that destroyed. Some of the volumes can never be replaced—notably the bound files of early New Jersey newspapers. The library contained in all about 40,000 books, on which an insurance of \$35,000 was carried; of course a considerable proportion were in circulation, and these will make the nucleus of the new collection. It is hoped to shortly secure temporary quarters, which will be used for reading room and circulating department until the completion of the new building. The trustees hope to have a library of 10,000 volumes in working order within three months.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE trustees of the Boston Athenæum have issued in pamphlet form announcement and specifications regarding the new library building, which it is proposed to erect on Newbury and Arlington streets, Boston. Plans will be secured through a mixed competition, in which ten architects have been invited and have agreed to participate, others being also at liberty to enter. The plans submitted will be judged by a jury consisting of the building committee, the professional adviser (Edgar V. Seeler, of Philadelphia), and the president of the Athenæum, and selection will be made by majority vote. Plans must be sent in on or before April 30, 1902.

The site chosen is a corner plot, 112 x 120

in dimensions, overlooking the public garden. The building is to be of fireproof construction, and is to cost \$320,000, exclusive of lighting, heating, stack, equipment, etc. A schedule of rooms desired is given, which includes stack room for 300,000 v., requiring 37,500 linear feet of shelving, seven shelves to each story; periodical and newspaper reading room; delivery room, with seating space for 20 persons and space for 2200 linear feet of shelving, alcove or gallery; general reading room, with 3500 linear feet of shelving, to open from stack; reference room; cataloging room, opening into reference room; conversation room; trustees' room; librarian's room; map and atlas room; special study and reading rooms; document room; art room; exhibition room; and rooms for storage, duplicates, bound newspapers, staff, and administrative purposes.

CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN LIBRARIES.

THE bill providing for the merging of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Library with the Brooklyn Public Library, introduced into the New York State legislature by Assemblyman John Hill Morgan on Feb. 6, has met with opposition from a minority of the directors of the Public Library and others, and has not yet been passed. It is modelled upon the merging and organizing act upon which the New York Public Library was created, providing for an independent library corporation with a board of 25 directors, of whom 11 shall be appointed by the mayor from the board of directors of the Public Library, and 11 from the trustees of the Brooklyn Library, the other three being *ex-officio*, the mayor, controller, and president of the borough of Brooklyn. All vacancies are to be filled by the board, this provision, creating a self-perpetuating body, being the one to which most objection has been made. The bill was drawn in consultation with members of the Public Library and Brooklyn Library boards, and was approved by the city controller and other officials. It passed the lower house of the Assembly on Feb. 19 by a vote of 79 to 40, and then became a center of discussion and controversy. The opposition was largely on the part of a small minority of the directors of the Public Library, and was based mainly upon the necessary reduction in the number of directors provided from that library, and upon the self-perpetuating feature. At a meeting of the Public Library board on Feb. 18 resolutions denouncing the bill were introduced by A. H. Eastmond, but were voted down by a vote of 14 to 5. A later meeting to consider the matter was held on March 1, when the report of the law committee was presented, approving of the bill on the whole, and recommending several minor amendments. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic

Club held the preceding evening resolutions were passed disapproving of the bill as "against public policy, detrimental to the best interests of the community, contrary to the provision of existing laws, and the traditions and usages of Brooklyn," and it was decided to send a delegation to Albany to represent these sentiments.

A Senate hearing on the measure was given at Albany on March 11. On behalf of the Brooklyn Public Library there appeared, in support of the bill, Frank P. Hill, the librarian, and Henry Sanger Snow. The opposition delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic Club was led by Herman A. Metz. A communication was submitted to the chairman of the Senate committee, signed by the officers, the chairman of all standing committees, and 16 members of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Public Library, urging favorable consideration of the bill as amended. It expresses strongly the opinion that "the enactment of this legislation will serve to a high degree the public library interests of the people of Brooklyn, making available, as it will, for free public library service, the large and exceedingly valuable collection of books now owned by the Brooklyn Library, together with its entire real and personal estate, which will also be devoted to free public service. The aggregate value of the property which the corporation proposed to be created under this bill will receive upon this enactment amounts to not less than \$750,000. This gift which the Brooklyn Library proposes to make to the new corporation is hardly second in its value to the munificent gift of Andrew Carnegie for library service in Brooklyn, and we believe that no action could be taken which would more fully supplement and effectuate the purpose of Mr. Carnegie's gift to create here a great free public library system. We believe the bill as now amended provides every reasonable safeguard for the interests of the libraries and of the city in relation thereto and that public sentiment in Brooklyn favors the enactment of this legislation with practical unanimity."

During the consideration of the bill a telegram was received by Chairman Stranahan, of the Senate committee from Andrew Carnegie, who said: "Permit me to say that all parties, without exception, favor the consolidation library bill for Brooklyn. It seems to all of us desirable, and I bespeak its passage." It is understood that the bill will be favorably reported, but its passage is uncertain. Amendments were incorporated giving the mayor power to appoint the directors at large, instead of confining himself to the membership of the two present library boards, but not affecting the self-perpetuating clause. The opposition demand that all vacancies when they occur shall be filled by the mayor. Among those who spoke against the bill was Coroner Flaherty, representing the Central Labor Union, and former Controller Bird S. Coler.

IN MEMORY OF EDWARD EDWARDS.

ON February 7 there was unveiled by Dr. Richard Garnett, at Niton, in the Isle of Wight, a monument raised by Thomas Greenwood, the Free Libraries historian, in commemoration of the life-work of Edward Edwards, the pioneer of the free libraries movement in England. Edward Edwards, who was born in 1812 and died in 1886, may be said to have been "discovered" at the British Museum Library. He was at all events a frequenter there, and ultimately, in 1839, an appointment was found for him there, as assistant in the department of printed books. He only held it for a short time, but it had the result of opening his eyes to the want that existed for libraries to which the public could have free and unrestricted access. He made it the work of his life to do something to remedy the existing deficiencies in that respect, and he was fortunate in securing the co-operation of William Ewart and Joseph Brotherton, who both had seats in the House of Commons. Mr. Ewart's efforts were successful in obtaining the appointment of the committee on public libraries, and he it was who drafted and introduced into Parliament the Free Public Libraries Act of 1850. It became law during the same session. Edwards was the moving spirit of the movement and of the committee, and his was the pioneer work of which the English public now reap the liberal harvest. The Manchester Free Library was the first institution of its kind which came into existence under the new act, and Edward Edwards was made its chief librarian. In this capacity he did useful service of more than local value for seven years, and he did good work in other ways besides, while his pen was seldom idle when there was anything to be advanced by its aid in the matter of free libraries.* He resigned his office in 1858, and for several years he was engaged in cataloging the library of Queen's College, Oxford.

It seems curious that while it was an Edward Edwards who did the pioneer work of the free libraries movement in England, it is a Passmore Edwards who, for many years past, has followed it up with a substantial support and an unobtrusive munificence, which have helped to make its work—at least, so far as Greater London is concerned—a reality and a pillar of educational strength to thousands upon thousands.

* Among his published works are "Free town libraries," "Memoirs of libraries, including a handbook of library economy," "Lives of the founders, augmentors and other benefactors of the British Museum, 1570-1870," "Comparative tables of schemes which have been proposed for the classification of human knowledge," "Synoptical tables of the records of the realm," and "Chapters of the biographical history of the French Academy," "Account of American libraries" for Trubner's "Biographical guide to American literature," 1858, and the article on "Newspapers" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING.*

DR. PARKER, who was a member of the committee of the Society of Arts that reported on leather for bookbinding in the *Journal of the Society*, July, 1901 (see L. J., September, 1901, p. 681-684), recently contributed to the *Journal of the Society* a paper detailing the various investigations which were carried on by sub-committees, and on which the main committee based its report. Dr. Parker says that "every statement and recommendation made in the report, the grounds for those statements, and the experimental and practical work on which they are based, were confirmed by each individual member of the sub-committee, so that these conclusions cannot, as has been stated by some critics, be considered as being simply the 'opinions or fads of professional men.'"

One of the facts that impressed the sub-committee very forcibly was the number of disguises under which ordinary sheepskin masqueraded. "We found books bound, nominally, in levant morocco, straight grain morocco, pigskin, calfskin, crocodile and alligator leathers, which leathers, on close microscopic examination, were found to be the ordinary common sheepskin, on which had been stamped, probably by electrolyte rollers, the special grains and markings of the skins they were got up to imitate. In many cases both the bookbinders and the librarians had bought these leathers under the impression that they were buying the genuine article, the buyers having probably been tempted by the low price which would naturally be charged in a case of this sort."

Dr. Parker recommends that librarians, when they really desire high class work, put in their specifications the following: "That the leather must be of pure sumach tannage; secondly, that no mineral acids must have been used in any process connected with the manufacture of the leather; and thirdly—also an important point—that the skins used must not have been pared down or split to paper thickness."

A paper on "The fastness to light of leathers dyed with coal tar colors" is contributed by Mr. Charles Lamb to the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* for Feb. 15, in which are described the results of experiments with reference to the fastness to light, made on 1500 small pieces of sumach tanned leather dyed with coal-tar dyestuffs, each piece with its own special dyestuff. The experiments were carried on in a glass house of the Royal Botanical Society of London, in Regent's Park. At the end of 13 months all the colors had gone, many of them in a much shorter time. In the same issue of the *Journal* there appears an interesting "Analysis of some new tanning materials," by F. Austyn Blockey.

* Parker, J. G. Leather for bookbinding. (*In Journal of Society of Arts*, Nov. 29, 1901, 50:25-35.)

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., MARCH 14-17.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 14-17, 1902. There was an attendance of about 100, including representatives from New York, Massachusetts, Washington, Delaware, Maryland, and other states. The A. L. A. Publishing Board's special committee on catalog rules held extended conferences, and there was an interesting informal meeting to consider the effect of the present system of net prices upon the purchase of books by libraries. The meeting was not so large as the one of last year, and numerous changes from the program, as printed, were made, owing to the absence of expected speakers; but it proved a thoroughly successful one. The Grand Atlantic Hotel had again been chosen as headquarters, and the sessions were held in its large assembly room.

The first session was held on the evening of Friday, March 15, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club. The president of the club, Dr. Morris Jastrow, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, presided, and in the absence of Mr. Luther Hewitt, Mr. G. F. Bowerman, of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, was chosen secretary. Mayor F. P. Stoy, of Atlantic City, made a brief address of welcome, in which he spoke of the local movement which had resulted in the establishment of a free public library, and F. P. Hill called attention to the fact that Mayor Stoy in appointing the library trustees had appointed the first woman ever named to serve on a library board in any New Jersey municipality.

The general subject of the evening was then announced as "Some aids in book selection," and was presented in four ten-minute papers on various phases of reviewing work. The first, by Miss Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, dealt with "General reviews"—the vast mass of current literary criticism. She said that the "review" of 50, or even 30 years ago, no longer existed, in this country at least, its place being taken by the "notice," ranging from three lines to three columns. Its general characteristics were noted as "superficial, trite, vaguely approving, a passive encouragement rather than a warning or appraisal," and three common types of notice were described—the "publishers' notice," based upon advertising material only; the "unfolding of the tale," in which the skeleton of the plot is remorselessly laid bare; and the interesting discursive little essay upon the subject treated in the book, which is readable but uncritical, and omits the information most necessary as an aid in book selection. The influence upon reviewing of the immense commercial machinery for the selling of books was touched upon; and the need of better equipment, more literary knowledge and sympathy, and better taste in reviewing work, was emphasized. Mr. T. L. Montgomery pre-

sented the advantages and disadvantages of "Reviews by specialists." He pointed out the standard value of reviews such as those appearing in the *Athenaeum*, the work usually not of specialists, but of cultivated men of catholic taste and literary skill. In contrast with their work that of specialists was often narrow, tinged by personal theories and prejudices, of which their readers were ignorant. "Reviewing from a bookseller's standpoint" was considered by C. P. Everett, of New York, who took the ground that book reviewing as a means of advertising was of very little help to publisher or bookseller. "Why? I believe it is because of the fact that the great reading public has become aware of the fact that the mass of the reviewing is being done by incompetent hack writers. This does not mean that book reviewing as a means of publicity is a failure, but that a favorable review does not help the sale of a book any more than an unfavorable one, provided the same amount of space is given." "Consulting experts" was the last paper of the series, by Miss Isabel Ely Lord, of Bryn Mawr, who gave a thoughtful analysis of the quality and value of the service that could be rendered to librarians in the selection of books by trained specialists.

Discussion followed, opened by Dr. Jastrow, who said, among other things: "The general reviews in the daily press are usually worth little. They are frequently written by specialists, but the copy is required in such haste that their value is seriously detracted from. The over-production of books, especially of series, is a great evil. Publishers feel that they must keep their name before the public, even at the expense of producing sadly inferior books. Much reviewing by specialists is very unjust, on account of personal jealousies and differences of theory. This is especially true in Germany, where most reviewing is by specialists." Melvil Dewey spoke in favor of the short review, or reader's note, advocated by George Iles. He said that of course all experts can make mistakes, but that their reviews are the best we have, and we should make most use of them. Other speakers were Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, who urged that more attractiveness and interest be imparted to book annotations, John Thomson, and G. F. Bowerman, who spoke of the value of unsigned reviews when the weight of the name and fame of the journal is behind the review, rather than the individual writer. Adjournment was taken shortly after 10 o'clock.

Saturday morning's session was held under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, and was called to order by the president, S. G. Ayres, at 10.30, a group photograph having previously been taken on the hotel steps. The president's address, read by Mr. Ayres, dealt with "The librarian," and was an exposition of ethical and practical qualities at once suggestive and directly helpful.

A discussion, "Co-operation among the

smaller libraries," was opened by J. C. Dana, who described the work done in western Massachusetts, where small towns have been reached by special meetings and library institutes have been held in scattered communities. Mr. Dana emphasized the idea that librarians should not have the false missionary spirit, the self-righteousness of the Pharisee, but the kindness of sincere fellow-feeling. Mr. Elmendorf spoke briefly of the library institutes that are to be held in New York state.

"Reading for the poor" was the next paper, by W. F. Persons, assistant editor of *Charities*. It was a presentation of the condition of life among the "submerged tenth" in the great cities, and a plea for books that should awaken in them ideals of life and character. It led to an animated discussion. Dr. Jastrow said he thought that personal contact rather than reading was needed, and that before the library had entered this field, work had been done by different organizations with more or less success. Mr. Dana gave his opinion that newspaper reading, even of the yellow journals, was better than no reading at all, to which Mr. Dewey replied that better did not mean good, and that because such reading was better than none we should not stop here. At the end of the discussion Mr. Faxon spoke briefly of the plans for the A. L. A. conference in June.

In the evening the final session was opened at 8.30, W. C. Lane, of Harvard University, presiding, and Mr. Carr, of Scranton, acting as secretary. The first speaker was Frank B. Heckman, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who gave a talk on "Some Germantown writers," of earlier years and the present day. W. W. Bishop, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper on the question, "Should the librarian be a bibliophile?" printed elsewhere (*see p. 126*), and G. F. Bowerman, of Wilmington, opened a discussion of great interest with his report upon "The new net price system and the public libraries," also printed elsewhere (*see p. 134*). The discussion that followed was participated in by C. P. Everett, H. L. Elmendorf, Melvil Dewey, W. W. Bishop, J. C. Dana, and others. The fact that the new system had raised the prices of net books much beyond the increase that librarians had been led to expect was brought out by several speakers, and a strong plea was made that libraries, by virtue of the volume and regularity of their trade, should be put upon the same plane as the dealer in the granting of discounts. A resolution was offered by Mr. Collins, of Princeton, expressing the opinion that libraries should receive the same discounts as retail dealers. This was amended, on suggestion from Mr. Dana, to request that dealers and publishers be permitted to give to libraries a discount up to 25 per cent. on net books. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

Sunday was generally given up to rest and enjoyment of the "board walk" along the ocean front. Several minor conferences were held, and in the afternoon there was an in-

formal meeting to continue the consideration of the net price system, that proved most animated and interesting. Mr. Dewey acted as chairman, and among those in attendance were W. C. Lane, W. T. Peoples, V. L. Collins, J. C. Dana, G. F. Bowerman, S. H. Ranck, H. J. Carr, W. W. Bishop, Dr. Jastrow, F. W. Faxon, S. G. Ayres, W. P. Cutter, G. W. Cole, and F. P. Hill. One of the projects discussed was the practicability of forming a co-operative buying union on the part of libraries, with a selling agent in New York, although it was felt by others that concessions in discounts that would permit the employment of local dealers would be preferable, especially for the smaller libraries. The meeting was not called to take any formal action, but for direct personal interchange of opinion and experience, which it was hoped might result in the presentation of definite recommendations.

Monday was the day set for the breaking up of the convention, and although a number of the delegates returned on Sunday evening, the majority remained until the next day.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th General meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

Library tract no. 4, devoted to "Library rooms and buildings," by Charles C. Soule, is the latest publication of the Publishing Board, and a most timely and welcome one. Mr. Soule has in this prepared a general practical outline of the first principles and essentials in buildings for small libraries. How to establish a library in a single room—the shelving, space and arrangements desirable—is first outlined, thence passing to the consideration of two or more rooms, adaptation of old buildings, and the planning and equipment of new buildings. The limitations of a tract have unfortunately prevented anything but the most summary treatment—unfortunately, because, in the present state of library affairs, nothing would be more thoroughly useful than a comprehensive and authoritative monograph on the desirable and undesirable in library architecture, with abundant illustrations and examples. It is, however, announced that the Publishing Board may, if the demand warrants, issue a supplement to this tract, reprinting various articles on library buildings and including a bibliography of the subject and representative plans. There can be little doubt of the need of such a supplement, and it is to be hoped that it may be promptly undertaken. The tract should be ordered of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston; price, 5c. per copy, \$2 per 100, in lots of 50.

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss F. B. Kane, organizer, Dover.

The handbook to be issued by the commission is now in course of publication. It will be sent free to any library in the state, accompanied—if to a free public library—by the gift of Miss M. W. Plummer's little book on library organization, "Hints to small libraries." Miss Kane, the library organizer, visits on request, without charge, communities desiring advice as to library development. The commission has received from Mr. G. F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library the gift of an excellently chosen travelling library of 53 volumes.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The commission issues its second report, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1901, to which is appended a recommended list of the "First one thousand books for a New Jersey library." There is also a careful statistical tabulation of the libraries of the state, giving data as to librarian, contents, foundation, etc. Numerous libraries of the smaller towns have been aided by advice from the commission, and in several cases trained librarians have been sent to assist those engaged in the preliminary work of establishing libraries. There are 102 libraries reported for the state, exclusive of academic and seminary libraries, and of the 1495 free school libraries recorded by the superintendent of public instruction. There are many subscription libraries, and whenever possible the commission has advised that these be turned over to city control, under the provisions of the state library law.

"Princeton University Library, established in 1746, is the oldest in the state, as it is also by far the largest. Burlington came 12 years later, in 1758, with a charter from King George II., and is the oldest public library. Then follow the Rutgers College Library, established in 1766, and the Library of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, in 1784. The total number of books and pamphlets in all of the public and semi-public libraries of the state will probably reach 1,200,000. 52 of the 102 libraries reporting are free, and 38 subscription; and of the 88 cities and towns in which libraries are located, 76 have libraries in the public schools also."

The list of 1000 books was prepared mainly under the direction of Dr. E. C. Richardson, and was intended for those interested in the organization of small libraries, and without experience in or facilities for selection of books. It includes practically all classes save philosophy and religion, the choice of books on these subjects being left to the local li-

brary authorities. It is a classed author list, giving date, place of publication, publishers and price. While a selected list of this sort can never give general satisfaction, the present one should serve its purpose satisfactorily enough, though one might deprecate the large representation given to semi-juvenile books. Thus, of the 39 titles in Individual biography, six are the familiar Abbott volumes. The list is also overbalanced, naturally perhaps, in favor of American subjects and authors.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, the members of the Connecticut Library Association assembled in the hall of the new library building of the New Britain Institute. After the call for order and the reading of the minutes, the reports of secretary and treasurer, Prof. David N. Camp, of the library committee, welcomed the association, and in a most interesting historical sketch outlined the growth and development of the New Britain Institute, referring incidentally to places in and near the city with which the names of Elihu Burritt, Prof. Andrews, James Gates Percival, Emma Willard and Almira Lincoln Phelps will be forever associated. At the close of his paper Prof. Camp noted certain details in the architectural plans of the new building, referring particularly to the arrangements made for the housing of patent reports, a complete set of which is owned by the institute, for "as the United States leads the world in the granting of patents for new inventions, so Connecticut leads the United States, and New Britain, Connecticut."

Miss Hewins, as representative of the A. L. A. for the state of Connecticut, made the preliminary announcements regarding the coming A. L. A. conference to be held at Magnolia during the second week in June. From her vivid description of the place itself, and the enthusiasm aroused thereby, the Connecticut delegation in attendance at the conference should be a large one. A letter from Mr. Faxon, secretary of the American Library Association, was read, in which he stated that Wednesday afternoon, June 18, the program (of the A. L. A. convention) is left free in order that various state associations may hold meetings. "Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts library clubs have already arranged to meet at Magnolia on Wednesday afternoon, June 18," closing with the hope that Connecticut will also have a meeting at that time and place. By vote

of the association the matter was referred to the officers, with power to act.

The subject "Purchase of current fiction by libraries of limited means" was presented by Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis Library, Norwich, with a paper calculated to open the matter for a spirited and general discussion. Those following Mr. Trumbull were: W. A. Borden, New Haven Institute; W. K. Stetson, New Haven Public Library; Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; Miss Ida Farrar, Springfield Public Library; Miss J. P. Peck, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury; F. B. Gray, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

After further inspection of the beautiful building so thoroughly adapted for the work carried on within its walls, the members of the association, at the cordial invitation of the library committee, gathered in the main corridor and proceeded to the Hotel Russell, where dinner was served.

The afternoon session was opened at 2.30. The chairman of the nominating committee, Prof. W. J. James, of the Wesleyan University Library, submitted the report of that committee, and by unanimous vote the same was accepted, which resulted in the re-election of the present board of officers.

Miss Angeline Scott, of Norwalk, followed with an entertaining paper on "Gifts: shall we accept? If not, how refuse?" which is given in part elsewhere. (See p. 129.)

Miss Farrar, of the Springfield City Library, announced a library institute to be held by the Western Massachusetts Library Club some time during May in a small town near the Connecticut border—probably Granville—in which the Connecticut Library Association is cordially invited to join.

Miss Mary E. Robbins, who at present is engaged in recataloging the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, read an entertaining paper, in which she recounted many personal experiences in organization and reorganization.

Miss Anna Culver, of Middletown, gave a 10-minute talk on the Congressional Library, noting particularly certain phases of architectural and mural decorations.

Net prices for books was the subject of a warm discussion, which resulted in comparison of former and present cost of books to libraries, with reference also to the action taken by the Massachusetts Library Club. At the close of the discussion it was voted that the matter of book-prices be left in the hands of the officers, with power to act.

In the question box were found two questions, one as to the disposal of worn-out books, the other as to circulation of bound magazines, both calling forth the various methods and rules followed in the many libraries represented.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the librarian, Miss Anna G. Rockwell, and to the library committee for their hospitality, the meeting adjourned. ANNA HADLEY,
Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, custodian of the Law Library, Library of Congress.

Secretary: R. K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

The February meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on the 12th inst., at 8 p.m., the president, Thomas H. Clark, in the chair, and 86 members attending.

The resignation of the secretary, Mr. Hugh Williams, who is obliged to be absent from Washington indefinitely, on account of severe illness, was submitted. Mr. R. K. Shaw, of the Catalog Division, Library of Congress, was chosen to succeed him for the remainder of the term.

Under the topic "Current events and notable books of the month" Mr. W. P. Cutter, chief of the Order Division, Library of Congress, mentioned, among other matters of interest, the disposal of the private libraries of McKee and Nordenskjöld; and Miss Josephine A. Clark, librarian of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, referred to a method of indexing new botanical species, published as a bulletin of the "Herbier Boissier," at Chambézy, near Geneva. Mr. Crandall, of the Office of Documents, spoke of the sumptuous *édition de luxe* of Dickens, notice of which appeared in a recent number of *The Publishers' Weekly*.

The paper of the evening was given by Mr. Juul Dieserud, of the Library of Congress, and his subject was "Henrik Ibsen and the modern drama." Mr. Dieserud represented Ibsen as an innovator of dramatic form, and explained his analytical method that made it possible for him to adhere almost strictly to the old law of unity of time, and also his attempt to revive, in altered form, the principle of destiny or fate, as exhibited in Greek tragedy.

Following the paper, which was enthusiastically received, Mr. Stefansson, of the Library of Congress, added a few remarks regarding the individualism of Ibsen, to which Mr. Dieserud made a brief reply. The association then adjourned at 9.20.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Secretary: H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss B. I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Pittsfield, Jan. 29, 1902. The meeting was called to order at 2.30 p.m. by the president, Miss Grace Blanchard. The minutes of the June

meeting were read and approved. Mr. F. S. Jenkins, of the local library, welcomed the association to Pittsfield, and the response was made by the state librarian, Mr. Arthur H. Chase. The nominating committee reported and recommended for officers of the association for the coming year as follows: for president, Miss Grace Blanchard; 1st vice-president, C. Edward Wright, of Whitefield; 2d vice-president, Miss Harriet Crombie, of Nashua; secretary, Mr. Herbert W. Denio; treasurer, Miss Bessie I. Parker. The report was accepted and the ticket was elected. The by-laws were amended so far as relates to the date of holding the annual meeting. In the future the annual meeting will be held on the last Thursday of January.

Appropriate resolutions were passed respecting the death of Miss Eldora Pickering, of Newington, a former member of the association. A resolution was passed providing for the holding of the June meeting at Magnolia, Mass., June 18, during the annual session of the A. L. A.

Interesting papers were read by the following persons: Miss Clara F. Brown, of Concord, on "Decorum in the library"; Miss Lydia S. Coleman, of Newington, on "What can be done at the loan desk to help readers in the selection of books"; Miss Edith O. Simmons, of Manchester, on "How to increase the usefulness of the reading room, its Sunday opening"; and Miss Bessie I. Parker, of Dover, on "Picture work in the library." These papers will appear in the *Bulletin* of the New Hampshire library commission. The report of the treasurer was given at the evening session, and then the topic of "What the library expects of the public" was discussed by Mr. Olin S. Davis, of Lakeport, and "What the public expects of the library," by Miss Cyrene Emery, of Concord. Several lists of desirable books for small libraries were presented by different members, after which the session adjourned.

H. W. DENIS, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown.

Secretary: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood Ave., Buffalo.

Treasurer: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

Arrangements are well advanced for the series of library institutes, to be held this spring under direction of the library association. A series of eight such institutes will be held during April. The first will be held in Cortland on April 15. Then will follow Binghamton on the 16th, Olean on the 18th, Rochester on the 22d, Ogdensburg on the 25th, Iliou on May 6, Albany on May 7, and Newburgh on May 9.

The subjects to be considered at the meeting are: "How to select books," "How to order books," "The business record of books bought," "How to arrange books on the shelves," "Catalogs good and bad," "Principles of a charging system," "Necessary records and reports," "Suggestions as to how to increase one's efficiency as a librarian." In addition to this program, which will be carried out by short talks from different trained librarians in each district, one public evening meeting will be held in each district, to which all interested will be invited, and where "The public's interest in the public library will be discussed by two or three good speakers. Dr. J. H. Canfield will talk at most of the eastern institutes and H. L. Elmendorf will speak at the western end of the state.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Public Library, Thursday evening, Feb. 13. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, Miss Mabel McIlvaine, who was in charge of the program for the evening, was elected as chairman. Mary E. Downey and Jennie M. Dignum were elected to membership.

For the committee on library work at the county jail Mr. Roden reported a recommendation that the club make an annual appropriation, to be expended under the direction of the committee, for the jail library. Mr. Roden paid a tribute to W. R. Moss, a public spirited Chicago attorney, who has voluntarily looked after this library for several years, giving many of his evenings to the work. At the request of the committee Mr. Moss was in attendance at the meeting, and upon invitation he addressed the club, presenting a vivid description of the work that he was doing at the jail. He thought that the club could be most helpful by securing donations of money for the purchase of selected lists of new books, by advising in the selection of those books, and by appointing some one who might always be appealed to for information on technical questions pertaining to library work. The matter was referred to the executive committee for consideration and report. Miss Ahern's report from the committee on library and school relations was made a special order for next meeting.

Professor James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, the speaker of the evening, then addressed the club on "France since the Dreyfus case." It was a most interesting and instructive address, giving a comprehensive and at the same time a very

clear insight into the troubles and perplexities of modern France. A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker. It has been suggested that it would be well for the club to arrange for frequent scholarly addresses in the various fields of knowledge, that our members may keep better posted as to what is going on in the world.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

A regular meeting of the society was held in the John Crerar Library, Thursday, March 6. The following amendment to the by-laws had been proposed by the secretary: "Section III. The affairs of the society shall be in the hands of a council, consisting of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three other members, *one of whom shall be a non-resident member*, to be elected at the annual meeting of the society." It was proposed that the words printed in italics be added. The amendment had been discussed by the council and referred to the committee on a national society. The committee had, however, not yet reported. After a short discussion, in which it was pointed out that there was nothing in the by-laws to prohibit non-resident members from becoming members of the council, the amendment was laid on the table, with the suggestion that the nomination committee be instructed to nominate a non-resident member in case the committee on national society reported favorably.

The secretary reported from the council: (1) that the council had decided to issue to subscribers a reprint of Augustus De Morgan's paper "On the difficulty of correct description of books," in an edition limited to 200 copies, 25 of which were to be reserved for the society; (2) that \$25 had been appropriated for the binding of books in the society's library, and that the books would be loaned to members, subject to rules to be framed; (3) that the indexing of bibliographical periodicals had been well started; (4) that the council recommended that a nomination committee be appointed.

A motion that the president appoint a nomination committee was carried.

Dr. C. R. Mann read a very interesting paper on "Histories and bibliographies of physics" which will be printed in the forthcoming Year-book of the society. Discussion followed.

The secretary reported that he had received information from the secretary of the American Library Association that the program committee of the Association wished this society to take charge of a part of the fourth general session at the annual meeting of the Association in Magnolia, June 19, "for

a report on and discussion of the question of a bibliographical institute"; also that arrangements were being made for a meeting of the society during the A. L. A. conference to discuss the formation of a national bibliographical society. Both of these matters were referred to the council with power to act.

The secretary read a letter which he had received from the Chief of the Department of Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, in regard to the proposed Commissioner of Bibliography, and asking for estimates. The letter was referred to the secretary for answer.

Mr. Elmer J. Robinson was elected a member of the society.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

NASHVILLE LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. H. Johnson, Carnegie Library.

Secretary: Miss J. E. Lauderdale, University of Nashville.

Treasurer: Miss Anne Warren, Vanderbilt University Law Library.

Upon a call issued by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., a meeting of the librarians of the city was held in the rooms of the Tennessee Historical Association Dec. 6, 1901, which resulted in the organization of the Nashville Library Club. 13 charter members were present, all active librarians of the city.

The following officers were elected: president, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Nashville Carnegie Library; vice-president, Edwin S. Wylie, Vanderbilt University Library; treasurer, Miss Annie Warren, Vanderbilt University Law Library; secretary, Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale, University of Nashville and Peabody Normal College Library. Executive committee: chairman, Miss Kercheval, Nashville Carnegie Library; Miss Mary Payne, University of Nashville and Peabody Normal College Library; Mrs. L. B. Epperson, Tennessee State Library; Miss Johnson *ex-officio* member.

The object of the club, as expressed in the constitution adopted, "is to promote the growth of, and interest in, libraries in Nashville and vicinity." With this club as a nucleus, and by means of similar clubs in the other cities of the state, a state organization is hoped for.

At present there are in Tennessee 77 libraries containing 392,221 volumes. Nashville contains 13 of these with about 133,707 volumes maintained at an average cost of \$1000 per library. The public interest in libraries, in their educational and moral value, is developing rapidly, and is keeping pace with the material development of the state, as is shown by the statistics of library growth in the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education for 1900—the south central states in which Tennessee lies making a gain of 39%.

JENNIE E. LAUDERDALE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th st.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

By invitation of the Grolier Club the New York Library Club held a special meeting at the rooms of the former on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 13, about 100 persons being present. An address of welcome was made by Mr. Howard Mansfield, president of the Grolier Club. He outlined the club's purpose as the glorification of the art of printing, by adorning books with the decorative dress with which, from time immemorial, it has been the instinct of man to clothe everything of value to him, from his own person to the temple in which he worships. The New York Library Club had been invited to this exhibit of the Grolier Club's idea of good book-making because the two clubs were one in spirit. Beneath the finest dress, the most artistic and costly decoration, would be found subject matter of value worthy of the adornment.

Dr. Leipziger responded briefly, expressing the highest appreciation and praise of the work of the Grolier Club and of this exhibition representing the progress of four centuries in the art of bookbinding, and pleasure that the club had been given this opportunity to see and enjoy it. He also conveyed the thanks of the club for the courtesy of the invitation.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, followed by reports of the treasurer, showing a balance of \$356.45, the executive committee, and committees on dinner arrangements and handbook. The last reported that the handbooks may be expected about March 1. Names reported by the executive committee were elected to membership.

Mr. Henry W. Kent, librarian of the Grolier Club, then gave a most interesting address on "Mosaic bookbindings" which he illustrated by crayon sketches. Mr. Kent was followed by Mr. George H. Baker with a paper on "The librarian's duty as a bookbuyer," giving many practical suggestions.

The resignation of the secretary having been announced, and Mr. S. H. Berry appointed to that office, the meeting was adjourned. The members tarried for some time to examine the beautiful exhibition of bindings and the library of the club, which was also thrown open for inspection.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

The March meeting of the club was held at the 23d street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., at three o'clock. Ten names were proposed, and the persons elected to membership in the club. Mr. A. E. Bostwick, reporting for the committee on library insti-

tutes, stated that an institute had been arranged to be held in White Plains in April.

The treasurer's report was presented, showing a balance of \$301.20 in the treasury.

The feature of the afternoon was an address by Melvil Dewey on "Library prospects and possibilities." He said that if any one 40 or 50 years ago had undertaken to prophesy concerning the development of the library movement in America, and had suggested anything approaching the real development, he would have been considered a dreamer. While the same progress has been made in all departments of activity and thought, here it has been beyond an enthusiast's expectation. He who looks into the future now must meet opposition, for some do not like to look ahead, prefer to look back, and are always troubled at anything that has a tendency to disturb the existing order, but we know that it is with the human mind, and human institutions, as it is with a tree—as soon as it stops growing it begins to decay.

One of the next movements for progress must be the supplying of books to the people who live in isolated places; to the country homes; 52 per cent. of our people live in the country, they, who have the leisure to read and digest good books, have least reading matter available, and receive less than one per cent. of the benefit to be derived from our large library funds, and modern libraries. We are now looking for some one who wants to spend about \$3000 to equip the first country circuit library—giving us a team and wagon accommodating about 1000 volumes, and about 1000 volumes more in the homes of the people on the circuit, the wagon making its trips at regular intervals and permitting the examination and exchange of books. Another move is being made in large libraries in securing specialists in reference work, making what we might call a Faculty Library. Among these are children's librarians, and librarians for the blind, and this development of specialized work is bound to be one of the important elements in the library work of the future. Mr. Dewey also touched on the disposal of duplicates and the possibility of libraries serving as centers for bookselling at wholesale cost to private buyers.

In the evening the annual dinner of the club was held at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth avenue. The guest of honor was Andrew Carnegie, and the evening was a most delightful one. A reception was held in the club parlors from 6.30 to 7.30, and the dinner which followed was served at long tables in two dining rooms. There was an attendance of nearly 300.

Dr. Leipziger presided as chairman, and opened the speechmaking with a few words of greeting to the members and the guest of honor. He said that Mr. Carnegie had turned iron into gold and then converted that metal into a great spiritual force, and added that he felt sure that if ever there was to be a

saint's day in the calendar of the American librarian it would be "St. Andrew's day." Melvil Dewey followed with a stirring plea for libraries that should benefit country hamlets and bring the benefits of books to country folk. He thought such libraries were more needed than \$100,000 structures in the cities. He said he was not so much afraid of fiction as some persons were, and believed that the boy who deserted profane company to read a yellow newspaper had made an advance, and that when he deserted the yellow journal to read a weak novel he had made another step forward. He closed with the wish that he had three hours to tell those present some of his ideas about libraries.

Mr. Carnegie was the next speaker, and he began with the assurance that it was never necessary for Mr. Dewey to speak for three hours—"he strikes the nail on the head in a few minutes. He would never find applied to him what Josh Billings said about ministers: 'If a preacher don't strike ile in twenty minutes he ought to stop—boring.'" He said, in part: "I have thought a great deal about delivering books in rural communities, and I was delighted to hear Mr. Dewey say that a practicable plan had been arrived at by which this large problem could be solved. We ought to have some plan by which books could reach every hamlet in the country.

"I have made to-day a sort of library day. The idea of coming here to be with librarians to-night seemed so delightful that I thought I would make a full day of it, so I have passed upon 40 applications for libraries. And I am happy to say that all of the applications considered to-day were approved. I assure you that it was a very great privilege to be able to give the money that was required. Many of these applications came from towns in the west—towns of from 2000 to 5000 inhabitants, and you would be surprised to see how many of these small places said they were able to raise the \$1500 or \$2000 a year necessary to maintain the library after it was built. There was also one application from your not highly developed city of Albany. I felt that I should be very lenient with a city where legislators and Senators met together, so I have agreed to their suggestion for an endowed library among the others approved to-day.

"It has occurred to me, however, that it might be a good plan if a man intended to leave his fortune for books and libraries to so arrange that in providing for works of fiction to be contained in the library, books less than three years old should not be included. Is anything that doesn't last three years a book? Of a book that does not last this long it may well be said:

If I was so soon to be done for,
I wonder what I was begun for.

"Is it really true that we are known by the company we keep? Then you librarians belong to the highest society that this world can produce. If you should happen to build

a house—just as a trial to your patience—you'll find that after it is completed a good deal of trouble will be encountered in furnishing it. I agree with Dean Swift that the finest furniture for a room is books. Why should you smile when I say a book is good to have even if it is never opened? You're in good company—very good company—if you only look at the backs of books. The lover of books—when he has trials, let him just walk around his library, and before he's got all the way he must feel better. It ought to do him as much good as any sermon that was ever preached. I believe so in libraries that I would say let everybody have them, no matter whether they ever saw the insides of the books or not, so long as they realized what those insides signified.

"You live among books. You haven't much time to read. But you must experience great delight to know that you are continually in the presence of the master spirits of the world which time has left to refine and bless us all. And it is strange how few books time leaves us! I once asked Lord Acton how many books it would be necessary to put into a library representing the world's best literature. Four thousand volumes was the number he named. That is not more than one volume a year for all the years we have known man to have ever written at all. That one book a year has told the truth in the simplest form. No long words were used. The sayings are pithy. Nevertheless, thousands of books are written which bless their own generation, and I would always say that an author who has helped his own generation has deserved the gratitude of mankind."

The other speakers were C. C. Burlingham, president of the board of education, who spoke of the school library system of the city, and the need for its reform and extension; John Kendrick Bangs, who made a delightful speech, full of happy allusions and amusing anecdotes; Dr. John S. Billings, as representative of the national library association; and Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, on behalf of the state association of libraries.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary: L. E. Hewitt, Law Association Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

The usual monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday, Feb. 10, in the lecture room of the Free Library of Philadelphia, when Dr. Jastrow, the president, presided. After the conclusion of the usual routine business, a paper was read by John Thomson on "The chronicles and memorials forming the Master of the Rolls series." Mr. Thomson noted many of the quaint and curious narratives hidden away in this most interesting series, and

pointed out the need of a careful index to its contents. His paper abounded in curious information and humor. At the conclusion of the address, a long discussion ensued and Dr. Jastrow suggested that inquiries should be made among the different libraries and associations interested in this matter, whether a sufficient fund could be raised to enable the catalogue *raisonnée* and indexes, spoken of by Mr. Thomson, to be printed. Mr. Thomson said that he had been at work on this matter for several years and the whole thing could be printed within a year if the necessary funds were forthcoming. Many interesting criticisms were offered and what would have been ordinarily a "dry topic" proved a matter of considerable general interest.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

NEW ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS.

The most important event of the month is the decision of the faculty to require a degree from a registered college for admission to the school. This action has been taken after long deliberation, and with the knowledge that it will shut out a few who have the natural qualifications for library work. They can, however, secure library training in other schools. Any young man or young woman with fitness for library work will do better service with than without a good college course. The previous requirements for admission to the school, though resulting in classes largely made up of college graduates, have certainly kept some from finishing a college course who might easily have done so.

The following requirements for special college courses are still in force:

1. 15 hours a week for a year in literature and history. Nine hours a week in literature and six hours a week in history are preferred, but this exact balance is not insisted on. Courses in political economy and political science are accepted as history.

2. 15 hours a week in foreign languages, of which five must be French and five German.

A statement from the registrar of the college that the work outlined above has been completed is accepted in lieu of entrance examinations. If a student should be deficient in any one requirement, he is obliged to pass an examination in that subject.

The limit of numbers makes it feasible to select from college graduates, offering these special courses, those who seem most likely to be of service in the library field.

Of those applying later than March 1, 1902, only those meeting the conditions stated above will be admitted.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION COURSE IN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission issues a special announcement of the special course in public documents to be given in connection with its summer school session of 1902. The course, which has already been noted in these columns, will be conducted by Miss A. R. Hasse, of the New York Public Library staff, and will cover three weeks, Aug. 6-27. "One day will be given up to colonial documents, three days to federal and state constitutions, statutes, municipal charters and ordinances, and treaties; four days to the publications of Congress, state legislatures and municipal councils; four days to the publications of federal, state, and municipal departments, and two days to the reports of federal, state, and city institutions. As each subject is considered, such bibliographies, catalogs and check-lists of it as there may be in existence will be reviewed. The collections of the state library and of the State Historical Society Library will be available for demonstration work. In addition to the work with United States federal documents, the course will include instruction in the building up of document collections, both city and state, by showing what to select and what to discard in order to make the collection either an intact expression of the administration of a given city or state, or an expression only of certain activities of its administration. The difficulties of long general series and their adaptation will be explained; the importance and care of pamphlets in city or state collections will be dwelt upon. Some time will be spent in the preparation of examples and illustrations of the distinctions between bibliographies, check-lists, indexes, calendars and catalogs." Applications for admission must be made before May 1.

Reviews.

JESUIT RELATIONS AND ALLIED DOCUMENTS:

travels and explorations of the Jesuit missionaries in New France, 1610-1791; ed. by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vols. 72 and 73: Final preface, additional errata, index. Cleveland, The Burrows Brothers Co., 1901 [1902.] 380, 398 p. O.

The elaborate two-volume index which concludes the great series of the "Jesuit relations" calls for special attention in any record of current bibliographical literature. Indexes, strictly speaking, are not bibliographical literature, but a good index, in its analytic work, consistency of treatment, and handling of related topics, demands bibliographical skill and thorough proficiency in subject cataloging. These demands are the more insistent in an index of the scope of the present work, which in extent and in precision of method is probably the most notable example of index-making

produced in this country. For it presents in compact and workmanlike form the facts, down to the most minute details, contained in the three score and ten volumes of the "Jesuit relations"—covering, at a rough estimate, some 27,000 pages, and dealing with various aspects of what is practically a single subject. It is this last fact, of course, that gives the index its special interest, for the work of the indexer increases in difficulty in proportion as his subject matter centers upon a single theme. To index a work dealing with a wide variety of unrelated subjects is simple enough, but in a field where every topic overlaps upon and is interwoven with others of the same nature, where inaccuracies and variations of a single term or statement abound, and where there is a constant repetition of persons, places and incidents, the index maker's task is not a happy one. In the present case Mr. Thwaites and his corps have been able to overcome the difficulties of their undertaking by a thorough and systematic scheme of work, and have carried through their index in a remarkably short time after the completion of the series of "Relations."

In the preliminary "suggestions for use" the general plan of the index is outlined. It is based entirely upon the English text, including all prefaces, translations, bibliographical data, notes, and supplementary matter. Distinctive classes of entries appear in class groupings or under form headings; thus, in the former division, all lakes appear only under "Lakes," rivers, capes, forts, etc., being treated in the same way, while in the latter Cartography and maps, Periodicals and newspapers, Chapels, Libraries, Museums, etc., are among the headings used. As references from individual entry to class entry are not given, there is large economy of space in this plan. Of course it may be said that a person looking for Fort Chartres under "Chartres" and not finding it may not think of turning to the list of "Forts" but the indexer is obliged to take for granted an ordinary modicum of intelligence on the part of the searcher. For the most important subjects—Canada, Indians, Iroquois, Jesuits, etc.—careful subject classifications have been prepared, massing the entries into distinctive groups. Thus for Indians, there are eight main classes: Anthropology and ethnology; Archæology; Philology; Mythology, folk-lore and religion; Social and economic life; Oratory, poetry and music; Inter-tribal relations; Relations with the whites. Each main class is divided and subdivided, as necessary, bringing all related items into orderly arrangement. Variants of all proper names are given in parentheses, with references from frequently used variants to standard form, the variants ranging from a single term, as "moose of France" for horse, to twenty different appellations for the Andaste Indians, fourteen for the Susquehannocks, thirteen for the Abenakis, and so on.

The mass of material co-ordinated and presented may be judged from a few examples. "Indians" covers nearly 50 pages; "Jesuits," 38; "Iroquois," 10; Quebec has nearly 10 pages, Montreal three, "Chapels," "Fur trade," "Beaver," "Hospital nuns," a page-and-a-half apiece; while the minuteness of the work may be judged from the fact that "Beads" yield 113 entries, "Calumet" over 50, "Tobacco" 123, and "Canoes" over 300. Entries are as compact as possible, volume numbers being in heavy face and paging in ordinary Arabic numerals. A somewhat careful examination of the index confirms its first impression of careful thoroughness. Some minor inconsistencies bear witness to the work of many hands—as the fact that books cited are given sometimes in italics and sometimes in quotation marks, and that there are variations of practice regarding references, while in one case at least different entries referring to the same person appear in two places ("Bastard," "Flemish bastard"), without any reference or other connection. But these are simply evidences of human fallibility. The fact remains that the present index is an example of the art of index-making at its best, and a worthy crown and finish to a work that must always be indispensable to the study of American history.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Classification: Class Z, bibliography and library science. Adopted 1898; as in force Jan. 1, 1902. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 68 p. O.

From the preface of this interesting scheme of classification we learn that the order of the main groups, the arrangement under Library science, and many other details, are taken in part from Cutter's 7th Expansive classification. Indeed, the Class letter, Z, suggests that at once.

As would be expected of a system devised to meet the needs of a great national library, the scheme is elaborate. Taking for a basis of judgment the five criteria of practical classification formulated by Dr. Richardson in his recent work on that subject, how does this system stand the test?

1. "It [the classification] should follow as nearly as possible the order of things." As we are considering but one section of a scheme, this rule has but a limited application.

First and naturally comes the History of books and bookmaking, followed by Writing, Autographs, Typewriters and typewriting, Shorthand and Paleography. The natural order would place paleography first after writing as a whole. Next comes Printing, its history and biography, followed duly by Early printing (Incunabula and block books), Practical printing, Binding, Bookselling, and Copyright.

After the book, the collecting and care of books. We are accustomed to think of li-

brary science as a recent development, especially belonging to the era of the public library movement. But as we learn that the Alexandrine library was classified into at least six main divisions, and that even the names of the four writers on cheesecakes were arranged in alphabetical order, with titles and full bibliographical details of their works, perhaps we are wrong in thinking the science such a new one, and the maker of this classification may be even theoretically right in putting Library science before Libraries of all countries and ages. As that topic naturally leads to Book-collecting, and Book-collecting to Bibliography, national, subject and personal, —a vast subject—the practical wisdom of putting Library science before Libraries is obvious.

National bibliography is divided by continents, and under those by states and countries, the arrangement being alphabetical in the main. This is followed by Subject bibliography, also arranged alphabetically, and that in turn and lastly by Personal bibliography. So on the whole the development of the classification seems natural and harmonious.

2. "It should be carried out in minute detail." The last division number assigned is 8973, and as many of these divisions may have topical subdivisions, the requirements of this rule are fully met.

3. "It should be provided with a notation which will allow for indefinite subdivision, using mixed symbols, but with a predominant decimal base." In this notation the class number Z is followed by a consecutive whole number. Thus no idea of subordination is conveyed as in a decimal notation, and indefinite expansion is precluded. In all sections spaces are left for future use, a very convenient way should the subjects chance to develop in just those places. Topical subdivisions under the number are made possible by the use of Cutter numbers, e.g., Z7845, Bibliography of sects and churches; Z7845.A5, Anglican; Z7845.B2, Baptist. "See also" references and comparisons with other numbers are frequent. This notation has the great advantage of being very brief, considering the minuteness of the subdivision, and the great disadvantages of not permitting indefinite expansion, or lending itself readily to the needs of smaller collections.

4. "It should be provided with a detailed and specific index." The index seems to have been developed by practical use rather than made theoretically to fit the classification. Thus under the entry Scotch-Irish the index gives 5314.S63, no such number appearing in the classification. We note also, by way of illustration, the omission of the printing of etchings and lithographs, although reference to presswork is made under engravings. As a whole, the index, which occupies 15 pages, is clear and detailed.

5. "The value of such a system is increased

in direct ratio to the generalness of its use." The conditions which this system has been devised to meet will preclude its general use.

As an illustration of close classification in a specialized library, it is interesting to compare a small portion of this very full classification with the corresponding part in the "Tentative scheme of classification for the library of the Grolier Club." In the Library of Congress system, Bookbinding has an allotment of six numbers, with a seventh for its history by countries, arranged alphabetically. In the Grolier Club scheme this same subject has 55 numbers, exclusive of 10 numbers for its history divided by countries.

Viewed as a whole, this classification of bibliography and library science is very convincing, made especially so by the choice of type, the indentation, and other typographical details. All interested in classification will await with interest the publication of succeeding classes.

M. L. DAVIS.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BISSELL, Fannie S. What the libraries are doing for the children. (*In Outlook*, Feb. 15, 1902, p. 420-424.)

An account of the children's rooms, library league, story-hour and like features of library work for children, as carried on in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Boston, New Haven, Eau Claire, Hartford, and elsewhere.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co., New York, announce that they have arranged to print every month the best eight illustrations from each of their magazines *The World's Work* and *Country Life in America*, for use on bulletin boards in public libraries. The *Country Life in America* pictures will follow the changes of the season, while the *World's Work* illustrations will deal with current events, portraits of distinguished men, etc.

A. CONAN DOYLE's new book, "The South African war: its cause and conduct," will, it is announced, be sent free to any public or institutional library, upon application to the publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

FOOTE, Elizabeth L. How the secretary and librarian may work together. (*In Sunday School Times*, Feb. 22, 1902, 44:103-104.)

This article in Miss Foote's series on the Sunday-school library discusses the registration of readers and catalogs and lists for the Sunday-school library.

"HINTS TO SMALL LIBRARIES," Miss M. W. Plummer's useful little handbook is now in press in a third edition and will be shortly issued. It will be published by Miss Plummer, from the Pratt Institute Free Library.

The *Library Record of Australasia* quar-

terly completes its first year's volume with the number for December, 1901, containing the table of contents for the year. It opens with a sketch of John Howard Clark, one of the founders of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia, and includes the usual notes, practical articles and record of publications.

PUTNAM, Herbert. A national library for the United States. (*In Bookman*, March, p. 52-57.)

An outline of the scope and functions of a great national library, presenting the various directions in which the Library of Congress may promote and serve the interests of libraries and students.

SHARP, Katharine L. Library schools on a graduate basis. (*In Publications of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae*, series 3, no. 5, Feb., 1902, pp. 24-33.)

A study of the requirements for successful library work and the training the students receive in the New York State Library School and the Illinois State Library School. Of these schools Miss Sharp says: "Each of these requires two years of college work for entrance and gives two years of technical instruction." She urges that library schools connected with universities require a degree for entrance and accept no equivalent.

SOULE, Charles C. Modern library buildings. (*In Architectural Review*, Jan., 1902, 9:1-6.)

il.
An historical account of the architectural development of the present-day library building. This number of the *Review* is a special "library number." Nearly 50 pages are given to plans of library buildings.

LOCAL.

Alabama State Dept. of Archives and Hist. Progress has been made toward the development of Department of Archives and History, created by act of Feb. 27 (1901). The objects of the department are "the care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the state, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the state's official records and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the state, the encouragement of historical work and research," etc. The director is Thomas M. Owen, whose plans of work include the preparation and publication of the report of the Alabama History Commission; the arrangement and indexing of the state archives; the collection of all printed and documentary material relating to Alabama; the development of a museum and an art gallery; and the compilation of the Alabama war records.

Altoona (Pa.) Mechanics' L. The library report, as presented in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 1732; total 32,750. Issued, home use 36,159. Total membership 999. Receipts \$4438.82; expenses \$4205.34.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. Owing to the failure of Miles & Bradt, contractors, to carry out specifications, the hard-wood floors in the two upper stories of the new library building have been rejected by the supervising architect. These floors will have to be removed and new floors laid before the building can be accepted. Nevertheless, the library was opened to the public on March 4, using the basement and the stack. The basement has a rear entrance, is well lighted, and contains two large work rooms 30 x 60 feet. One of these rooms is entirely finished and furnished and makes an ideal children's room. The other room will be used for a delivery room as it communicates directly with the stack. The trustees greatly regret the difficulties, but as they are amply protected in a money way, by the failure of the contractor to perform his obligation, they feel justified in taking this time to have the work done over. Miss Wallace says: "Our public opening will not take place until the building is finished, but in the meantime the public will be given a cordial welcome and our 'back yard' will soon be the most popular place in town." At the opening only informal exercises were held, but these were largely attended.

Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. Assoc. (53d rpt. — year ending April 1, 1901.) Added 626; total 9530. Issued, home use 6912, a gain of 1620 over the preceding year. The list of subscribers has increased, and a reduced fee has been granted to teachers. A special membership ticket at 50 c. is offered to children during certain months of the year — June to September or July to October — and 26 were issued last year. The library was closed for eight days in October, during which time the rooms were rearranged and decorated with most attractive results.

Boston Athenaeum. (Rpt. 1901.) Added 3471; total 202,166. Issued 57,276. Spent for books and binding \$9466.67. The number of shares in use is given as 802, the total number of non-proprietors using the building as 804.

During the year the special collection of the late Francis Hinde Groome, of Edinburgh, was purchased, the sum required being subscribed by four proprietors. The collection was received in October. It includes over 100 v., many rare, and all bearing upon the study of gypsies, while there are also over 30 v. of manuscript notes and correspondence with Bataillard, the eminent French student of gypsies.

"One of the most difficult of our problems in years past has been the disposition of pamphlets, which flow steadily in upon the

library without regard to season. Thousands of our pamphlets lie in what may be termed the attic, covered with the dust of at least a quarter of a century, thousands more are in boxes, cataloged by authors, and many more are fully cataloged, but unbound. When it became evident that the Athenæum Library would be moved it seemed best to face this problem at once. All of our biographical sketches have been arranged alphabetically and bound; new pamphlets are cataloged as fast as they are received, and are as soon as possible made into bound volumes for the shelves. All other pamphlets, if within our field and of any value, are considered as books, cataloged and put in stiff covers, that they may be placed with volumes on the subjects of which they treat. We hope to distribute throughout the library valuable material which has heretofore been lost to all except the most persistent searchers for information."

Naturally the most important event of the year, in its future results, was the decision to erect a new library building on Arlington and Newbury streets.

Boston Medical Library (26th rpt., 1901.)

The principal event of the past year has been the transfer of the library to the new library building on the Fenway, next to the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which the society has erected at the cost of over \$150,000. "The librarian and cataloger, realizing that the prestige of having the best adapted building in the country, would be marred were the classification and arrangement of books in the shelves not up to the best system endorsed by the leading librarians of the country, set to themselves the task of evolving from the various systems in vogue that which was best adapted to the practical requirements of the library. To accomplish this they have made a profound study of the details of the different schemes advocated by library experts, made several visits to New York, Philadelphia and Washington to consult with other librarians, and have finally settled upon a classification which embraces the best points of all the systems which they have considered."

The library has received from Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, an extraordinary collection of medical medals numbering 2139, which have been arranged around the walls of the reading room in swinging leaves, so that both sides of each medal can be examined. A card catalog of the entire collection has been made, giving complete descriptions, and some 250 engravings and photographs of medals not yet represented in the collection are added.

The librarian further says: "A new departure in library administration has been made by me with the assent of the executive committee. It has been the invariable custom in all libraries to keep and to place upon the shelves every edition of every book that chanced to come into their possession. This

rule is a proper one to follow with regard to the classics of medicine, to works embodying original research, and to special monographs, but when extended to handbooks compiled chiefly for the use of students, it cumbered our shelves with books embodying only the state of medicine at the time when they were written. After a few years they become antiquated, teach many doctrines long since repeated [rejected?], and, as a matter of fact, they are never consulted. I have consequently gone through the whole library and thrown out every edition of any general treatise and handbook between the first and the last that we have. By this process I have reduced the library by 1082 books, with a great gain in shelf room, and, as I believe, no loss of efficiency. That we might know where we could find, and, in case of need, borrow, any edition of any book thus excluded, we have given to the library of the Surgeon-General's office in Washington all such as they did not already possess. The number which they accepted amounted to 384 volumes."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The following tables have been prepared to show the 1901 monthly circulation of the library, arranged according to the size of the circulation, and the seasons of the year. It is pointed out that these figures are rather curious, in showing that the library has no light and no heavy season:

Circulation.

Nov.....	95,441	Jan.....	74,426
Oct.....	89,822	Sept.....	73,897
Dec.....	88,382	May.....	72,210
Aug.....	87,386	June.....	69,332
July.....	80,857	Apr.....	69,162
Mar.....	74,635	Feb.....	68,245
Dec.-Feb....	231,053	June-Aug....	237,575
Mar.-May....	216,007	Sept.-Nov....	259,260

On Feb. 12 the city sinking fund commission authorized the Public Library directors to lease one floor of the building known as Avon hall, on Bedford avenue, for a term of two years, at a rental of \$1800 per year. This step has long been desired by the library authorities, but there have been a succession of obstacles to carrying it out. It is proposed to transfer the Bedford branch of the library to these new quarters, leaving the present building, at 26 Breevoort place, which is not well adapted for public use, for the administrative work of the library.

A party of the directors, accompanied by Mr. Hill, the librarian, recently visited Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Buffalo, on a trip of library inspection, in the interest of the new Carnegie branches, now planned. Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit were also visited by some of the members.

Sites have been recommended for seven of the Brooklyn Carnegie branches. These are as follows: 1, block bounded by Marcy avenue, Rodney street and Division avenue, \$50,000; 2, Franklin avenue, opposite Hancock, between Fulton and Jefferson avenue, \$25,-

000; 3, northwest corner of Clinton and Union streets, \$26,000; 4, southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Pacific street, \$30,000; 5, south corner of Bushwick and DeKalb avenues, \$30,000; 6, corner of Norman avenue and Leonard street, \$36,000; 7, corner of Fourth avenue and 51st street, \$12,500.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (5th rpt., 1901.) Added 19,465; total 169,728; in addition there are 97 v. of directories, 1847 v. of permanent collection, and 4166 children's picture books, making a total of 175,838 bound volumes. Issued, home use 966,450 (fict., incl. juv. fict., .656 %); issued from stack for lib. use 39,488. New cards issued 20,660; total cards in force 58,239. Receipts \$88,575.88; expenses \$87,903.01.

The total circulation shows a decrease of 14,785, due probably to the distractions of the Pan-American exposition, and to the closing of the circulating department for three days on special occasions. "The Pan-American had, however, a greater effect on our circulation than the small falling off would indicate, for if we analyze the figures, they show that the circulation at the main library, which would be most affected by the exposition and its attractions, fell off 68,275, while the outside agencies, such as schools, branches and the like, made a net gain of 53,490. Mr. El-mendorf adds: "The percentage of fiction read is about as I would have it. The figures show a reduction from .671 to .656. This has been through no special effort to reduce the number of books of fiction read, as there has been no such effort. There has been an effort to improve the class of reading, and particularly to improve the grade of fiction read."

In the open shelf department from a stock of about 18,000 v. the home use circulation was 240,188, giving an average turnover of more than 13 per volume. "The books on the open shelves are all selected, recommended books, and it would seem to prove that all a good book needs in the way of recommendation is to put it where it can make its own attractions felt, that is where people can see it, handle and examine it for themselves."

There are now 33 schools, with 532 separate class room libraries, using in all 25,114 books. The home circulation for the year was 233,102. It is urged that the work be extended as fast as possible to all the schools of the city. 84 travelling libraries, of 2482 v., were sent out to fire houses, police stations, hospitals, clubs, societies, etc.

There are now eight delivery stations, one having been opened during the year. There are three branches, only one of which, the William Ives branch, really deserves that name, the others being too small to come properly within that designation.

The removal from the library building of several societies which have been quartered there since its erection, will soon give much-needed room for library purposes.

Burlington (Ia.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 2088; total 21,148. Issued, home use 49,461; school issue 4998; ref. use 5000. New cards issued 534. Expenses \$6149.41.

"The public has been admitted to the stack room since the first of July. The privilege has been greatly appreciated and no bad results have come to light.

"We accomplish what libraries do not often attempt with the same working force, namely, our work with the schools and our reference work for the women's clubs and others. But we are in one particular behind even the small libraries which are up with the times. I refer to our lack of a children's department."

President Crapo, of the board of trustees, refers to the meeting of the state library association held in Burlington last October, and urges an increase of the levy for library maintenance. He says: "We must not lose sight of the fact that our library has been growing rapidly in spite of the comparatively small revenues. Since we have occupied our new building the spheres of influence of the books, and the other educational opportunities afforded by our building, have been developing and increasing at a very rapid rate. We have no longer a small library, but a large one, for a city of this size."

Burlington, Vt., Fletcher F. L. (28th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 560; total 27,319. Issued, home use 43,802 (fict. and juv. 33,293.) New cards issued 484. "About half the books circulated from the library are taken out by teachers and scholars."

The event of the year was the gift of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a new library building; "no one but a librarian who has endured for years the inconveniences of the old building can understand the pleasure and gratitude with which we look forward to a properly constructed library building."

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. The observance of the annual "Library day" on Feb. 14 proved most successful. A special exhibit of art and illustrated books, photographs, etc., was displayed, and there was a large attendance of interested visitors. In the evening addresses were delivered in the library auditorium, among the speakers being J. J. McConnell, superintendent of schools, Miss Irene Warren, of the Iowa University school of education, and R. C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Carnegie L. A letter recently received by Mayor Chambliss from Andrew Carnegie suggests certain amendments in the language of the ordinance recently passed accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 for a library building and making an appropriation of \$5000 for the maintenance of the library. When these amendments have been made, and a site for the building se-

cured, arrangements will be made to make payments on the building as the work proceeds. The amendments called for by Mr. Carnegie are on one point only. The ordinance, as passed, fixes the appropriation at \$5000 for the first year and adds, "and said city will hereafter make suitable provision for proper support and maintenance thereof." The amendment called for by Mr. Carnegie is covered by the words, "at a cost of not less than \$5000 yearly," thus binding the city to expenditure in the future of not less than the sum named each year. It is thought that the change required in the ordinance will be promptly made.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Carnegie L. On Feb. 4 Ross C. Irvine was appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library. He also succeeds Mrs. E. Mason Smith as county librarian, as the county library will be consolidated with the Carnegie institution.

Cincinnati (O.) L. Soc. for the Blind. (Preliminary rpt., Jan., 1902.) As the work described in this little pamphlet is hardly more than a year old the report deals mainly with details of aims and organization. The purpose of the society is to reach with books and readings the 400 blind persons known to reside in Hamilton county. Many of these have been taught to read in the state institution and trained in some art or trade, but after leaving the institution they are shut off from books or from further help and instruction. Members of the society serve as volunteer readers and as guides to bring blind persons to and from the library, and a weekly course of instruction in reading and writing is also conducted. "For a year and longer there have been readings at the Public Library, to which the blind have come in encouraging numbers. The attendance has varied from three or four to 20 and more. An average attendance has been eight or 10." There are now five readings each week, in courses on English literature, from current magazines, French history, political science, and current novels. Special authors' readings have also been given. The collection of books for the blind in the Public Library now numbers several hundred volumes, and is maintained by the society. The president of the society is Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, the librarian of the Public Library.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. A successful public entertainment was given on Feb. 1 by the Library League of Cincinnati, in the city Auditorium. It consisted of recitations, music, and the two-act play "Little women." The league was established in April, 1901, by Miss Elizabeth Abbott, who is in charge of the children's work at the library, and is modelled upon the children's library leagues developed elsewhere. It has now a membership of 1600, secured without the aid of the schools. Such entertainments as that recently given are planned at intervals, to give a social interest to the league.

Columbia University L. New York City. Memorial resolutions upon the death of the late William Goddard Baker were recently drawn up by the library staff and transmitted to Mr. Baker's family. The resolutions were as follows:

"The members of the library staff of Columbia University have learned with deep sorrow of the death of William Goddard Baker, who was for many years connected with the library work of the University. Antedating us all in length of service, we cherish the memory of his kindly greeting, as one by one we came into relations with him and learned to know him. Quiet and unassuming in manner, most kind and gentle in disposition, ever ready to lend assistance or to give wise and helpful counsel, he went in and out among us a constant example of the courteous gentleman of the olden school. Such will ever be our pleasant remembrance of him and of his genial influence.

"We extend to his sorrowing relatives our sincere sympathy, with the hope that their sense of loss may be tempered by the consciousness that this is but the close of a long and useful earthly career.

"C. ALEX. NELSON,

Reference Librarian (for the staff.)"

Columbus (O.) P. School L. (25th rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 4371; total 47,928, of which 7094 belong to the ref. dept. and 24,670 to the circulating dept. Issued, home use 205,172, including 76,734 v. of supplementary reading; lib. use (including periodicals) 271,700. The percentage of adult fiction was 16.842%; of juvenile fiction 37.385%; "this is nearly three per cent. higher than last year." New cards issued 2377; total cards in use 21,630.

The report includes a brief historical sketch, and comparative statistics for the work of the last 10 years. The library now maintains special collections in 22 different schools, from which books are issued to pupils. Its policy is "to add to the number of these branches gradually until every elementary building desiring such a branch shall be supplied, and then increase the number of volumes in each branch. At present about 100 volumes are sent to these libraries, though in some cases, especially in the larger buildings, or where the capacity for operating them is better, 25 to 30 volumes more. Judging from the experience of the last two or three years, the plan of co-operation with the schools, as adopted by the library, has been so satisfactory that no change in the present method is contemplated."

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 1662; total 39,228. Issued 77,181, an increase of 5626 over the previous year. New cards issued 1294. Receipts \$883.80; expenses \$8812.02.

"Vacation cards," each permitting the withdrawal of six books for four weeks, were issued for the first time in June, and were used by 53 persons. Nearly 3000 books were sent to the public schools, a gain of over 600. Sunday attendance in the reading room reached a total of over 1200. The children's room now contains about 400 books; 5 v. were lost during the year. It was visited by nearly 13,000 children. In the art room exhibitions were held through the facilities of the Library Art Club.

Gloversville (N. Y.) P. L. The common council at a meeting on Feb. 17 voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building, on condition that the city appropriate \$5000 annually for maintenance.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. The library report for 1901, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Added 1784; total 30,529. Issued, home use 75,132 (fict. 59%). New registration 711; total registration 11,127.

The juvenile circulation for the year amounted to 40 per cent. of the total issue, of which fiction formed 52 per cent. "Two of the library assistants took the course in library science offered last summer at the Chautauqua assembly, thus increasing the efficiency of the staff."

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The legislative, judicial and executive appropriations bill, now pending in Congress, carries the usual provisions for the maintenance of the Library of Congress. These include the following increases in salary and additional service, according to the estimates prepared by the Librarian of Congress:

The salary of the assistant to the chief clerk is raised from \$900 to \$1000, and a messenger at \$840, instead of an assistant messenger at \$720, is provided for. The salary of the chief of the order and purchasing division is increased from \$2000 to \$2250.

Additional assistants in the Catalogue Division are provided for as follows: Two at \$1800 each, one at \$1500, five at \$1400 each, five at \$1200 each, three at \$1000 each, three at \$900 each, two at \$800 each, and three at \$720 each, making a total increase of 24 persons at \$27,560.

The salary of the chief of the Bibliography Division is increased from \$2000 to \$2500. The salary of the assistant in the reading room for the blind is increased from \$1000 to \$1200. An important increase, involving a new appointment, is that of the head of the Manuscripts Division, for which the salary is increased from \$1500 to \$3000, and two assistants at \$1200 and \$900, respectively, are given in lieu of two assistants at \$720 each. The salary of the chief of the Maps and Charts Division is increased from \$2000 to \$2500.

In the Copyright Office additional employees are given as follows: three clerks at \$1400 each; one clerk at \$1200; one clerk at \$1000; two clerks at \$900 each, and two clerks at \$720 each, making a net increase of nine persons at \$9640.

For opening the library on Sundays, from 2 o'clock until 10 p.m., \$10,000 is recommended under the librarian, and \$2500 under the superintendent of the building.

The bill as amended in the Senate increases the fund for the purchase of books from \$60,000, provided in the House bill, to \$100,000, as asked for in the estimates.

An amendment to the bill was submitted

on Feb. 17, by Mr. Lodge, providing an increase of the salary of the chief of the Division of Bibliography from \$2500 to \$3000.

Maryland, Library legislation for. A bill has been introduced into the legislature providing for county maintenance of public libraries. It authorizes the board of county commissioners to levy an annual tax not exceeding five cents on each \$100, to be known as a free library fund. The commissioners have the power to establish libraries and reading rooms where desired, and the governing boards of any municipality in which they are placed may levy an additional tax of seven per cent., which is to be paid over to a board of trustees, consisting of nine persons, to be known as library directors, who are to be named for the county at large by the commissioners. These directors are to serve six years, two being appointed biennially, and are to have complete control of the county libraries.

In addition there is to be appointed a free library commission of five members, to be named by the governor and to serve without pay. One thousand dollars is appropriated to pay incidentals, including pay for a secretary.

New Orleans, La. Howard L. The library prints from time to time in the local press short lists of books on special subjects, new accessions, etc., among the most recent being a careful and full list of the material contained in the library relating to Washington. This was classed under Washington as an author, Lives of Washington, Special periods of the life of Washington, Washington and others, Washington celebrations, Portraits, Washington papers, Mount Vernon, Mary Washington, Martha Washington.

New York P. L. Sites for six of the Carnegie branch libraries have been selected, as follows: 1, in East 79th street, between Second and Third avenues; 2, nos. 29, 31 and 33 East Broadway, \$102,000; 3, plot 45 feet frontage with 100 feet depth on the southerly side of 82d street, 100 feet east of West End avenue, \$47,000; 4, on the southerly side of 138th street, 175 feet east of Lincoln avenue, \$20,000; 5, Tremont, near the Harlem Railroad station and the borough building; 6, nos. 224, 226 and 228 East 125th street, to be acquired by condemnation proceedings at an estimated cost of \$17,000 or \$18,000.

The purchase of the first site has already been authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The annual meeting of the trustees was held on Feb. 6. The report of Miss Beatrice Winsor, acting librarian during the greater part of the past year, showed a circulation of 304,926. The estimate of expenses presented for the year 1902 amounted to \$48,121. Regarding this estimate the finance committee reported as follows:

"This estimate provides only for the maintenance of the library as it is now running. It allows a little for the natural and normal growth, which must come in any event, but nothing for that increase in popularity and usefulness which our new building makes it incumbent on us to use every effort to secure. In the schools, we have already come to a limit of use through the lack of appropriate books. 5000 volumes added to the shelves of the children's room would find users almost at once, and would, through schoolhouse branches, carry the habit of using our library into hundreds of houses in every quarter of the city.

"The employees of our manufacturing establishments should have plainly presented to them the fact that this library is for them and that they will confer a favor on it, on its management and on their city, which built it, by coming often to it and using freely of its books. This can be done by notices in factories, through the children in the schools and also, of course, through the daily press.

"But to do this and like work calls for funds for 'publicity and promotion,' and especially for technical books of every kind. These are expensive and soon out of date.

"The delivery stations need more care and should be increased in number. More lists for the use of persons in remote parts of the city should be compiled and published.

"A beginning should be made at once on a system of branch libraries. The branch is a much more effective method of extending the use of the library than a delivery station. It takes to the people, not only the single book, often not the one wanted, but a good collection to select from and a competent person to wait upon visitors. Branches could be established and maintained for a year for from \$1500 to \$4000 each, depending on their size, rent, cost of fittings, number of volumes and number of days per week on which they are open."

The local Wednesday Club on Feb. 19 gave a dinner in honor of J. C. Dana, the recently appointed librarian. At its close Mr. Dana spoke of the needs of the library and its advantages and suggested ideas for future extension. He thought that the library should be open longer each day and should be open more on Sundays and holidays. "The assembly-room, which is not yet seated, should be more used for gatherings. The exhibition rooms should be employed for loan shows of pictures or collections which would illustrate the principal manufacturing interests of the city.

"More citizens should be brought to understand the uses of the reference room. The collection of patents might be increased in usefulness by the addition of plans and specifications at a cost of about \$1500. Photographs of the great paintings might be procured for the art room at a moderate cost. The reference room should be more widely advertised." More children's books were

needed, and branches also were required. Regarding branches, Mr. Dana said:

"Two kinds might be suggested. One is a new kind. I would hire a large store on the ground floor, near Market and Broad streets, but perhaps a block or two away so as to avoid the very high rents. Here I would have no novels, but a small collection of the best literature, belles lettres; a fine collection of technical books and dictionaries on technical subjects, maps to be hung upon the walls, the directories of cities, atlases and general dictionaries, all the trade journals and books and periodicals dealing with municipal improvements. There would be a room in the rear in which smoking would be permitted. It should be understood that this was a working library, a business institution. It would be an experiment, but I think it would be worth trying.

"I would make the other branch of the more popular kind. It would be located in the southeastern section of the city, in a commodious building, say 30 by 150 feet, and this would be stocked with literary books, technical books of the best kind and children's books."

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. The sixth birthday of the library was observed by the annual "library day" on Feb. 1. In the evening a public reception was held, which was attended by about 200 persons; there was music, and refreshments were served. The next birthday party will, it is hoped, be given in the new Carnegie building.

Norwich (Vt.) P. L. The handsome new library building was dedicated on Feb. 26, in the presence of a large audience. The building was erected by public subscription, and is a one-story brick structure attractively and adequately fitted up.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. (7th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 7647; total 84,543. The number of books purchased was 7249, at a cost of \$12,890.50, or an average of \$1.78 per v. Issued, home use 88,134 (fict. 47.3%; photographs 10.3%); lib. use 7584. New registration 967; total registration in force 5386.

It is noted that the three public libraries of the city (City, Lilly, and Forbes) now contain a total of nearly 125,000 v., and have a total circulation of 153,038 v., with a fiction issue of 42%. "The population being 18,643 (by the census of 1900), the issue was 8.2 per annum per inhabitant (home use 7.4)." Mr. Cutter states that the Forbes Library circulation appears to have reached its limit; "it is only 3½ per cent. more than in 1900, and nearly two-thirds of this increase is due to the growing use of photoprints and photographs." There are now seven branches in operation.

The Hampshire District Medical Association has been granted the use, for meetings, of the room containing medical books. In

this connection reference is made to the desirability of the bill for cheap library postage, now pending in Congress. "This library is forming an excellent collection of the latest medical books, which are freely lent and would be much more useful if they could be freely ordered and sent by mail; but medical books are heavy and postage and expressage are dear, and country doctors' receipts are not large. The passage of the bill would quadruple the usefulness of our medical library and what we call our life-saving service."

The art department has grown to be unusually large and comprehensive. The collection of photographs numbers 44,000. "That the opportunities for art study are more and more appreciated is shown by the growth of the art clubs which have become a permanent feature in the social life of the city." Mr. Cutter adds: "In the selection and showing of our photographs and photoprints we have followed no restrictive policy. We have not thought it necessary to exclude Murillo's and Raphael's Madonnas for fear of shocking Protestants and Hebrews, representations of heathen gods as offensive to Christians, war pictures as painful to the advocates of peace, drinking scenes as distasteful to teetotalers, or the modest nude for fear of Anthony Comstock. We have assumed and have found that our adult visitors are enlightened enough to enjoy the art of pictures whose subject they may not sympathize with; and for the young it is not altogether the best preparation for life to close one's eyes or to have them bandaged. So while excluding what everybody excludes we have put on our walls what every art gallery admits."

Oberlin (O.) College L. (Rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 4689 (gifts 3724); total 49,394. Total no. of readers 73,843; 13,164 v. were drawn for home use by 1023 persons. The notable increase in additions is mainly due to the accessioning of the collection of Gen. Jacob D. Cox, which had been in possession of the library since his death, and the gift of 500 volumes from Mrs. Mary B. Ingham. General Cox's collection made a total of 2200 additions, rich in the literature of military science, the Civil War, the microscope and the diatomaceæ.

Mr. Root makes an urgent presentation of the need for more room and more books. It is thought that the annual book purchase fund should as soon as possible be raised to \$5000. The overcrowding of the shelves made it necessary to store over 18,000 volumes of duplicates in a small room formerly used by the chemical laboratory. A rough shelf list was first prepared, so that the books can be found if desired. "The remainder of our duplicates, together with our large collection of duplicate magazines and newspapers, are waiting until some other room can be provided. The shelf room in the third story of the library building, made vacant by the removal

of this large number of duplicates, was immediately assigned to a portion of the regular collection of the library, classes 500 to 799 being transferred to that floor. In making this transfer the opportunity was seized to bring back into their regular order the large number of long sets which some six years ago were placed in the basement to give us more shelf room. This division of subjects, while unavoidable at the time, had proved in practice extremely unsatisfactory, and we were glad to take the opportunity to bring all the books of a class together once more." It is thought that this change, and the rearrangement made possible by it, will provide for two years' growth.

During the year two or three apprentice assistants were employed with satisfactory results. The staff library club has been continued, and has been very helpful "in stimulating all the staff to a higher ideal of library service and to that personal study of library problems, without which even the most efficient is in danger of falling into ruts."

Ohio, Library legislation for. The committee on legislation of the Ohio State Library Association, W. T. Porter, chairman, has drafted a bill providing for county libraries in Ohio. It provides that where there is already a public library at a county seat it may be made a county library by agreement between the library trustees and county commissioners. Then stations may be established throughout the county and the county taxes help to support the system. Where there is no public library at a county seat the bill provides that the county commissioners may establish one. The plan is the same as is now in existence in Hamilton county.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. Arrangements have been made by the librarian by which each afternoon excepting Saturday is especially devoted to giving information and reference aid to readers. During the hours from 2 to 5.30 p.m. the librarian remains in charge of the information desk, to give attention to all requests for assistance. So far as possible users of the reference department are asked to make their inquiries during the hours mentioned. Persons who visit the library only in the evening may use the information desk by leaving a memorandum of the information desired, and any material available will be set aside for their use on the following evening. The reference work of the library has recently received favorable notice in the local press.

An interesting exhibit of books, pictures and designs relating to domestic architecture and house decorations and furnishings was held on Feb. 15 and 16. It included many valuable books from the Babcock Scientific Library, interesting pictures, and reproductions of interiors, and several interested specialists in different subjects—architecture, woodcarving, etc.—were in attendance to give information and explanation.

Portland (Me.) P. L. (13th rpt.—nine months ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1217; total 50,519. Issued, home use 658,412 (fict. 59 %). Reading room attendance 23,416; reference room attendance 13,519; Sunday attendance 2798. New registration 2784; active cardholders 6219. Receipts \$11,847.29; expenses \$9990.31.

The young people's reading room had an attendance of 17,675.

Reading (Pa.) P. L. (Rpt.—3d rpt., 1901.) Added 2076; total 11,717; lost 18. Issued 79,718 (fict. 69,314). New registration 1717; total cards issued 6902.

An encouraging report, while "not marked by any such rush and enthusiasm as the opening and second year brought to us. The newness has passed away and the library has to a great extent settled down and become a factor of daily usefulness and interest." Shelving is inadequate, and more room is greatly needed. It is pointed out that the number of borrowers has increased 31 per cent. or nearly one-third over 1900, while the number of volumes has only increased 21 per cent., or about one-fifth, "which is out of all proportion to the ratio that should obtain."

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. Removal to the handsome new building was begun on Feb. 20 and completed by Feb. 24, the library being closed for the following week to permit inventory and other necessary work to be carried through. As an aid in the removal, the library board, at its previous meeting, authorized the librarian to issue double the usual number of books to readers, if desired. The books thus issued were made returnable two days after the opening in the new building.

South Bend (Ind.) P. L. The library was founded in 1888, when it opened with about 1000 books in rented rooms. In 1895 and '96 a library building was erected at a cost, for building and lot, of \$40,000. This building has a book capacity of 60,000 volumes, with lecture halls and society rooms. At present it houses the collections of the Northern Indiana Historical Society. In 1898 the library was classified according to the Dewey system and a card shelf-list was made, which has since answered the dual purpose of a shelf-list and a subject catalog. A dictionary catalog was begun in February, 1902, and will be completed during the summer. The library now contains 10,041 volumes, has 3035 registered borrowers, and during the year 1901 circulated 37,998 volumes. Miss Evelyn C. Humphrey has been librarian since the opening of the library.

Spokane (Wash.) City L. The librarian's report, as printed in the local press, gives the following facts: Total 7600. Issued, 62,641 (fict. 45,449; juv. 9254); membership 1560. The circulation shows an increase of 89.3 % over the previous year, due mainly to

abolition of the membership fee. "The demand for fiction remains about the same, while the demand for juvenile books steadily decreases, and for general works as steadily increases. The decreased demand for juvenile works, we believe, is due in part to the unfortunate location of the library, and the fear many people entertain of contagious diseases owing to the proximity of the city health office."

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. At a meeting of the trustees on Feb. 7 a resolution was passed increasing the salary of the librarian, E. W. Mundy, from \$2000 to \$3000 per year.

Waterloo (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1482; total not given. Issued 43,682; lost 12. Receipts \$1950.19; expenses \$1942.97.

Westborough (Mass.) P. L. Added 605; total 13,252. Issued 29,486; visits to reading room 8063. New registration 225; total registration 3914.

"Another year has passed and but little progress has been made toward the construction of a library building." A site was purchased several years ago, and from bequests and other sources a building fund of nearly \$10,000 has been raised. Plans and specifications have also been drawn up independently by two architects, who offer, if accepted, to give them, together with their services, without charge to the town. Eight exhibitions were held during the year, through the facilities of the Library Art Club.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. The library has extended a cordial invitation to all the residents of Newcastle county to avail themselves of its privileges. There are now 694 non-resident borrowers, but this number would be largely increased if the possibility of non-resident use of the library were more largely known. The Rockford branch of the library has recently been developed in various ways, including the establishment of a children's department. The branch was originally the Rockford Library, a proprietary institution, which was later transferred to the Institute Free Library and maintained as a branch. It is housed in a large room on the second floor of a business building. The original collection comprised about 2200 v., which has now grown to over 3000, including a small but good reference collection. Other books are sent on request from the main library.

Windsor (Vt.) L. Assoc. (19th rpt., Jan., 1902.) Added 346 (238 purchased); total 8997. Issued, home use 10,778 (fict. 79 %). New cards issued 91. "The use of books in the library rooms shows a tendency to increase, but is hindered and smothered by the continually increasing pressure of the wholly insufficient accommodations both for readers and librarians." A catalog of fiction and juvenile books in the library was published

in March, and sold at half the cost of printing. But only 50 copies out of an edition of 500 have been disposed of. The librarian, Mr. Goddard, says: "This is only another illustration of a well settled fact that for a library like ours printing catalogs is a gross waste of money. We are not likely to try the experiment soon again."

During the year the library received a bequest of \$1900 from the late Hon. C. C. Beaman. Maxwell Evarts, Mr. Beaman's successor on the library board, has announced that he will continue for the present, "in substantially the same form, Mr. Beaman's annual donation of books to the library on the selection of the resident clergymen." This donation, it is noted, has already added about 615 volumes to the library shelves, "of which about one-third represented the distinctive denominational theology of the reverend gentlemen selecting and about one-fifth more were also theological books" — not it would seem, the most satisfactory proportion in the case of a small town collection.

Wisconsin State Hist. Soc., Madison. The proceedings of the annual meeting held Dec. 12, 1901, are just issued in pamphlet form. The report of R. G. Thwaites on the work of the library was previously noted in these columns (L. J., Jan., p. 44). The duplication of the official card catalog for public use is one of the most important tasks before the library staff and is receiving constant attention.

"During the year there has been completed a card catalog of our large collection of genealogy. Ours being one of the three or four most important collections of genealogical material in the United States, this department is largely resorted to by men and women from various portions of the west, either personally or by letter. A special card catalog of this description is a valuable addition to our working machinery. We already possess a similar catalog to our great newspaper collection, and one to the sources of information relative to the biographies of prominent men and women of Wisconsin. Others, devoted to maps and manuscripts, and public documents, will be prepared in due course."

FOREIGN.

Hamilton (Ont., Can.) P. L. R. T. Lancefield, for several years librarian of the Public Library, disappeared just prior to the annual meeting of the board on Feb. 7, when it was learned that his accounts revealed a shortage of about \$4900 in the library funds. Warrants were later issued for his arrest on the charge of defalcation. The books were promptly turned over for examination by an expert accountant, who reported that the discrepancies in record began in July, 1900, and extended to the present time. It was evident that Mr. Lancefield had several times, in the absence of the chairman of the board, obtained duplicate checks for his own salary, and had made other salary overdrafts. From

January, 1901, no entries were made in the books, the bank book and checks found being the only means of learning the state of affairs. The minute book, check book and order book had all been mutilated and the minutes and stubs subtracted. "In the month of January, 1901, the larger part of the discrepancies begin, the practice apparently being to obtain checks from different chairmen simultaneously, and for this purpose the change in the chairmanship, under the rules of the board, appears to have furnished the first opportunity."

At a later meeting of the board, Mr. John Kenrick, a member of the board and a former chairman, was appointed to act as librarian and secretary for the present year, without salary. Mr. Kenrick had offered his services in this way to aid in settling affairs straight again, and they were gladly accepted.

Mr. Lancefield was thoroughly trusted by his associates, and was a man of wide popularity. It is now stated that he was an inveterate gambler, and that the cause of his defalcations was undoubtedly race-track and pool-room gambling. To his wife and family the news of his disappearance and the reason for it came as a distressing shock. Mrs. Lancefield at once offered to turn over her husband's life insurance, amounting to \$15,000, to the library board, to make up the shortage; the present value of the insurance is estimated at about \$3000.

Victoria, P. L. of Western Australia. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1901.) Added 5212; total 43,940. Visitors to lib. 121,253, of whom 5551 were women, "being the largest attendance during any one year since the opening of the library." The new library building, plans for which are now under way, is very greatly needed, as the present quarters are quite inadequate to the demands made upon them.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. The city council on Feb. 10 by a vote of six to five decided to accept without reservation the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give \$75,000 to Winnipeg for a free public library building.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., Provincial L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 888; total 14,798. Receipts \$4250; expenses \$4365. The special feature of the report is its renewed emphasis upon the need of a new building.

"A hope was expressed last year that the government would have acted upon the recommendation of the library committee and the legislature upon the proposed new building for the library and museum. The construction of such a building will take nearly two years, and just what is to be done in the interim, is a problem somewhat difficult of solution. The rooms at present occupied by the library are urgently required for other congested departments."

Gifts and Bequests.

Mattapoisett, Mass. On Feb. 3 at a special town meeting George H. Purrington, Jr., of Mattapoisett, offered to give \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable library building. The offer was accepted, and a committee was appointed to report upon location and cost of site. The site will be furnished by the town.

Oconto, Wis. George Farnsworth, of Chicago, formerly of Oconto, has notified the common council of the latter city that he will present it with a \$15,000 building for a public library.

Pine Hill, N. Y. Henry Morton, president of Stevens Institute, has decided to erect a library building at Pine Hill, as a memorial to his wife, who died there last summer. A small public library, containing about 1000 v., has been maintained in the village for several years, largely through Dr. Morton's efforts.

Carnegie library gifts.

Amsterdam, N. Y. Feb. 9. \$25,000.

Bessemer, Pa. Feb. 20. \$30,000.

Chippewa Falls, Wis. Feb. 17. \$20,000.

Dillon, Mont. Jan. 26. \$7500.

Fond du Lac, Wis. Feb. 8. \$30,000. Accepted.

Grand Island, Neb. Feb. 7. \$20,000.

Kokomo, Ind. Feb. 28. \$25,000. Accepted.

Mitchell, S. D. Jan. 28. \$10,000. Accepted Feb. 10.

Peterboro (N. H.) Town L. Feb. 19. \$5000.

Pomona, Cal. Feb. 17. \$15,000.

Port Huron, Mich. Feb. 6. \$40,000. Accepted Feb. 10.

Pueblo, Colo. Feb. 14. \$60,000. Accepted.

Salina, Kan. Feb. 25. \$15,000.

Santa Ana, Tex. Feb. 3. \$15,000.

Smith's Falls, Can. Jan. 31. \$10,000.

Sparta, Wis. Feb. 12. \$10,000.

Watervliet, N. Y. Feb. 10. \$20,000.

Wilmington, O. Feb. 7. \$10,000.

Winfield, Can. Feb. 18. \$15,000.

Librarians.

EDWARDS, Miss Ella May, of the New York State Library School, 1894-95, formerly librarian of the Buffalo Historical Society, is now engaged in cataloging the Public Library of South Bend, Ind.

GARDNER, Miss Mary C., was on Feb. 1 elected librarian of the Helena (Mont.) Public Library, succeeding Frank C. Patten. Since Mr. Patten's resignation two years since Miss Gardner has served as acting librarian. She has been a member of the library staff for a number of years.

HENRY, W. E., librarian of the Indiana State Library, is about to publish in book form a compilation "Political platforms of the two dominant parties of Indiana, 1850-1900." The edition is to be small and privately printed.

JONGHAUS, Werner, librarian in charge of the 23d street department of the Y. M. C. A. Library of New York, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home in New York, on Feb. 20, 1902. Mr. Jonghaus was born in Germany in 1846, and since 1881 has been connected with the library of the New York Young Men's Christian Association. After the death of Mr. Poole, Mr. Jonghaus was acting librarian for some three years, and after the removal of the main library to its new quarters up town he remained as librarian in charge of the 23d street department.

PERRY, Miss Lucy Ware, Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1899, 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Brooks Memorial Library, Brattleboro, Vt.

POPE, Seth E., of the New York State Library School, 1900-1901, has been appointed reference assistant in the Watkinson Library, Hartford, Ct.

POOLE, Franklin O., assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar, of New York City. Mr. Poole has been connected with the Boston Athenæum since his graduation from Harvard, class of '95.

TYACKE, Miss Margaret, a graduate of the Boston University, who served an apprenticeship at the Public Library of Medford, Mass., has been elected librarian of the Walpole (Mass.) Public Library. For eight months of last year she was classifier and cataloger at the new Carnegie Library, at Fort Worth, Texas, and assisted at the opening of that library.

WELLMAN, Hiller Crowell, librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, succeeding J. C. Dana. Mr. Wellman has been actively engaged in library work since his graduation from Harvard in the class of '94, and succeeded Charles Knowles Bolton as librarian of the Brookline library in April, 1898. He was assistant in the Boston Athenæum after leaving Harvard, and in January, 1897, was appointed to the then newly-created post of superintendent of branches of the Boston Public Library, which he gave up a year later to go to Brookline. His work in that field was most successful, and he has also effectively developed the Brookline Public Library, especially in the direction of school reference work. Mr. Wellman is a member of the American Library Association, and is now president of the Massachusetts Library Club, of which he was secretary from 1897 to 1899.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIRMINGHAM (Eng.) F. Ls., Reference Department. An index to the Shakespeare Memorial Library. Second part: English Shakespeariana. Birmingham, 1901. p. 53-165. sq. O.

Like its predecessor, this is an interesting and well-made index, remarkable in its exposition of the extent and variety of Shakespeare literature. Contents and analytical work is especially good.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for February prints some interesting historical manuscripts, taken from its collection. Especially curious is the letter of William Little to Samuel Tilley of Sept. 29, 1901, regarding the case of an Indian "redeemed out of Goal" by payment of a sum which he was to serve out; and several declarations regarding the counterfeiting of paper money, by which it appears that the plates from which the counterfeits were struck were made "at Rhoad Island by the Ingraver who made the Government Plates, and therefore they were very good and exact."

The CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. issues two special classed reading lists in leaflet form, one on "History of architecture," by Mirzah G. Blair, the other on "History of literature," covering ancient literature, Chaldean and Egyptian, by Stella Virginia Seybold.

The KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for January is mainly devoted to an author and title list of the Sociology division of the library, covering 32 pages. In a prefatory note we are informed that "Sociology is a Mephistophelian fish, whose tentacles embrace the whole system of abstract science"—rather a cryptic utterance, which is followed by an outline of the various "tentacles." The list is a closely-printed, short-title record, inverted titles being depended upon to give partial subject references. The workmanship is crude.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for February is mainly devoted to the record of Brooklyn civic and institutional documents. It prints seven checklists, recording publications relating to Brooklyn finance and commerce, churches, libraries, schools, clubs, charities, missions, etc., and hospitals.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Eng.) P. Ls. Catalogue of the books and tracts on pure mathematics in the Central Library, 1901. 4°, vi+50 p.

The catalog of a rich collection. About 1800 titles are listed, and in many cases the library has several copies of a book. There are no less than nine editions of Euclid printed before 1600, among them being the first Latin edition of 1482, the first Greek text of 1533, and the first English translation

of 1570. The Newcastle collection is probably larger than that of any American public library except Boston, where the Bowditch collection had exceptional advantages from gift and bequest.

The catalog is alphabetical by authors. Reference and loan books are listed separately. Anonymous works have alphabets of their own, and there is a list of addenda, so that there are five alphabets in the book. The alphabetizing differs from Cutter; L'Huile and La Grange come before Lachlan, Lagrange. The preface does not say why an author list was chosen. A closely classified arrangement with an author index is what one would expect, but this catalog does not even contain a subject index. The author arrangement is the more unexpected because Newcastle is one of the few English libraries that seemed to realize the importance of classification.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February devotes its special reading list to "Decoration and ornament."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. has issued a set of "40 lists of interesting books," each list containing from 20 to 30 titles. The selection shows good taste and wide scope, and the lists are so printed that they may be used as call slips by checking the books desired. Among the subjects covered are Stories of travel in Africa, for boys; American colonial stories; Books everybody reads in youth; Cheering-up stories; Chemistry, engineering, building, etc.; books on cookery and household science; Electricity, telephone, telegraph, etc.; stories of French history; French novels; German novels; Pillow-smoothing books; Spanish and Italian novels; Thrillers, novels of surprising adventures.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications (exclusive of U. S. government publications) in the library; prep. under direction of Josephine A. Clark, librarian. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1901. 362 p. O.

A careful and well-printed list, giving data as to dates, place of publication, size, etc. There are frequent annotations.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Adams, Myra Winchester (Polly, and other poems);
Bailey, Middlesex Alfred (Primary and intermediate arithmetic);
Baily, Rebecca Chalkley (Mabel Thornley);
Bowen, Littleton Purnell (A daughter of the covenant);
Boyden, Henry Paine (The beginnings of the Cincinnati Southern Railway);
Browne, Robert Henry (Abraham Lincoln and the men of his time);

Caffin, Charles Henry (Photography as a fine art);
 Coddington, Frederick Miron (As they did it; or, the first church of Warden);
 Cunningham, Francis Aloysius (The awakening);
 Farquharson, Agnes Crum (St. Nazarius);
 Fradenburgh, Oliver Perry (Twenty-five stepping stones toward Christ's kingdom);
 Garrison, Carl Louise (Manual and diagrams to accompany Metcalf's grammars);
 Gary, Frank Ephraim Herbert (Ober-Ammergau and the passion play);
 Hoyt, Louis Gilman (The practice in proceedings in the probate courts of New Hampshire);
 Jennings, John Ellis (A manual of ophthalmoscopy);
 Kingsley, Homer Hitchcock (The new era word book);
 Kirby, Ellwood Robert (Manual of surgery).

Bibliography.

The Bibliographer, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., makes its first appearance with the number for January. As the subtitle sets forth, it is "a journal of bibliography and rare book news," edited by Paul Leicester Ford. It will appear monthly, nine months of the year, the issues for July, August and September being omitted. The first number opens with a paper on "The Kelmescott style," by T. L. De Vinne, and includes reviews of "The first American edition of Wither's poems and Bacon's essays," by Wilberforce Eames, and "Donkin's military collections," by P. L. Ford. There are also bibliographical, antiquarian and book club notes by V. H. Paltsits, L. S. Livingstone and others, and the first instalment of a facsimile reproduction of Hariot's "Briefe and true report" of Virginia. The magazine is handsomely printed, and contains numerous facsimiles; it includes, in appendix, lists of rare books for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co.

CERAMICS. Huddilston, J. H. Lessons from Greek pottery; to which is added a bibliography of Greek ceramics. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 8°, net, \$1.25.

The bibliography is classed and annotated, those books and articles which the compiler has found most helpful being indicated by an asterisk.

CHILD STUDY. Wilson, Louis N. Bibliography of child study for the year 1900. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, Dec., 1901, 8:515-537.)

An annotated bibliography followed by a subject index. 331 titles are included.

CHINA. Leavenworth, Charles S. The Arrow war with China. London, Sampson

Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1901. 14+232 p. 12°.

A classified bibliography of 7 pages is added.

GREEK LITERATURE. Capps, Edward. From Homer to Theocritus: a manual of Greek literature. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. 9+476 p. 12°, net, \$1.50.

There is an 8-page classified and annotated bibliography of some importance.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE *Bulletin*, fasc. 1-3, 1901, recently issued, is mainly devoted to a "Bibliographia bibliographica: répertoire annuel des travaux de bibliographie" for 1899. The record includes 504 entries. They are given in a classed (D. C.) order, with full entries printed in catalog card form, each entry being numbered continuously, this record being supplemented by a cumulative author index to the records of both 1898 and 1899, with reference to D. C. number and entry number.

KELMSCOTT PRESS PUBLICATIONS. Clarke Conwell, of the Elston Press, New Rochelle, N. Y., has issued a limited reprint of William Morris' essay on "The art and craft of printing," containing the short description of the Kelmescott Press by S. C. Cockerell, and the annotated list of Kelmescott publications. The original is now so rare that the publication of this reprint is distinctly welcome.

MASQUES AND PAGEANTS. Gregg, Walter Wilson. A list of masques, pageants, etc., supplementary to a "List of English plays." London, printed for the Bibliographical Society . . . February 1902 for 1901. 12+36+132 p. sq. O. pap.

Besides an essay in which Mr. Gregg has sought to supply an introduction to the study of dramatic bibliography, historical and technical, with appendices dealing with the antiquities of the subject, this volume, which supplements the "List of English plays" published by the Bibliographical Society in 1900, includes a list of masques, pageants, entertainments, shows, and all such nondescript pieces as can make any pretence to dramatic form. The two volumes together supply a survey of the whole of the English dramatic literature previous to the civil war, which has survived in prints of the 16th and 17th centuries.

MISSIONS. Beach, H. P. Missionary literature of the nineteenth century: character and uses of recent books on foreign missions. (*In Missionary Review of the World*, Feb. 1902, 25:81-90.)

Mr. Beach is the educational secretary of the Student Volunteer movement. He says he knows intimately 2000 missionary books and has a slight knowledge of an additional

3000. The article closes with a selected classified list of 200 missionary works, the author indicating those that are of reference value, those of especial interest to children, to women, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA REDEMPTIONERS. Geiser, Karl Frederick. *Redemptioners and indentured servants in the colony and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* New Haven, Ct., The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., [1901.] 128 p. 8°, \$1.50.

Contains a 6-page bibliography.

PSYCHOLOGY. Calkins, Mary Whiton. An introduction to psychology. New York, Macmillan Co., 1901. 15+509 p. 12°, net, \$2.

The 12-page classified bibliography is confined almost entirely to works published or republished since 1890.

REGENERATION (in biology.) Morgan, Thomas Hunt. *Regeneration.* (Columbia University biological series.) New York, Macmillan Co., 1901. 12+316 p. 8°, net, \$3.

Contains a bibliography, pages 293-310.

STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. A bibliography of steel works analysis. Part 9: Copper. (*In Chemical News*, Feb. 14, 21, 1902, 85:77-79, 87-89.)

UTLEY, George B. Rare books of the Diocesan library. I.: Bibles. (*In Maryland Churchman*, Feb., 1902, 16:175-176.)

This is the first of a series of articles by the librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library (often known as the Whittingham Memorial Library) on the rare books in his collection. Among the Bibles described in this article are the Latin Vulgate, St. Jerome's translation, printed at Nuremberg in 1478, and the Bible printed by R. Aitken in Philadelphia in 1781. An imperfect copy of the latter was sold to the Library of Congress in 1891 for \$650.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION. Warfield, Benjamin B. The printing of the Westminster confession. II: In the United States. (*In Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, Jan., 1902, 13:60-120.)

The first part of this bibliography, noted in the November number of *L. J.*, was published in the October, 1901, number of the *Review*. It was limited to the editions of the confession printed in Britain. The same extended scholarly notes characterize this part. There are 88 editions noticed. Mr. Warfield thinks this list of American editions contains almost a complete set of the editions issued by the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, but only about half of the issues of the other churches.

INDEXES.

ENGINEERING INDEX, vol. 3, 1896-1900; ed. by Henry Harrison Sufler and J. H. Cuntz. New York, *Engineering Magazine*, 1901. 16+1030 p. 8°.

This volume contains nearly 40,000 entries, taken from about 200 sources. Volume 2 contained about 6000 entries, taken from 62 sources. As in the preceding volumes the index gives a short and concise, but adequate description of the article indexed.

INDEX TO RECITATIONS. A. C. McClurg & Co. announce that they are considering the publication of a comprehensive "Index to recitations, readings, and dialogues," to be published in one volume, at a price of from \$3 to \$4. It is intended to include probably 15,000 pieces, to be found in some 200 of the best collections, giving the references in an index to titles, an index to authors, and an index to first lines, and to adapt the work especially to library use. Its publication will depend upon the demand existing for such a work, and to determine this the publishers have sent out advance order blanks, requesting subscriptions. The need of such an index has been recently referred to by correspondents of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and if carefully and compactly executed it should be of constant service in library and school work.

The **INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE** has issued a general cumulative index to its bulletin, vols. I. (1895-96)-4 (1899). In addition to the seven-page nonpareil index, there is a cumulative decimal index arranged by D. C. numbers, and an author list of contributed articles printed in catalog form and intended to be cut out and pasted on cards.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

"Ariel," pseud. of Thomas Henry Kane. ("Planetary influences and human affairs.")

Clinton, Major, pseud. of Frank Clinton Culley. ("Barbara.")

Drum, Blossom, pseud. of Blossom Drum Oliphant. ("A dog-day journal.")

Ivry, pseud. for Fritz v. Briesen, tr. of Jones Barton Stay's "The mind telegraph."

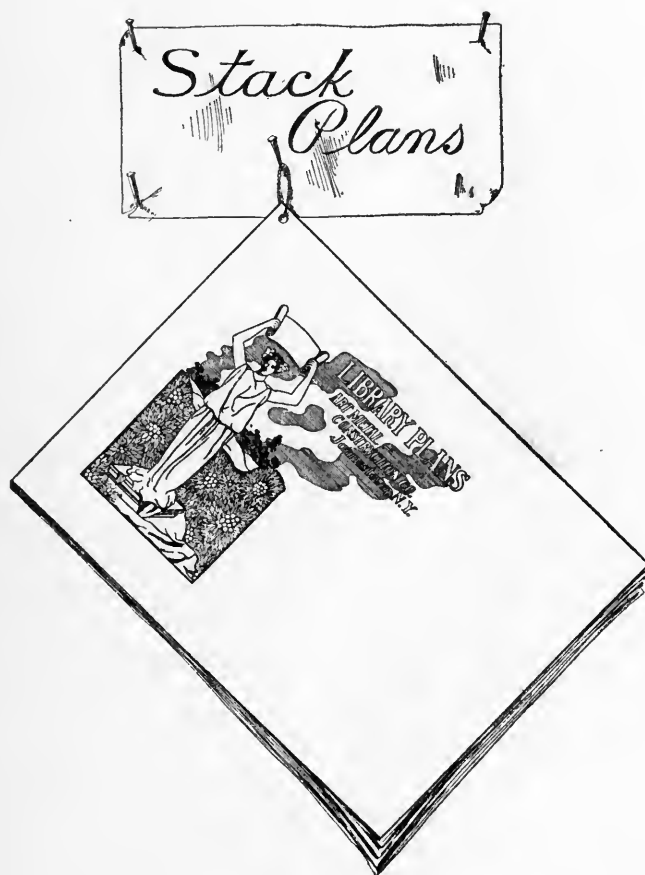
Lake, Frederick, is the author of "Roulette at Monte Carlo."

L., B. H., see Lippincott, Bertha Horstmann. "Chevrons: a story of West Point."

Sharp, B. A., pseud. for Platon Gregoriewitch Brounoff. ("Stolen correspondence from the 'Dead letter office between musical celebrities.'")

W. H. G., see Wood, Miss H. G. "Living by the day; selections from the writings of Minot J. Savage, D.D., by H. G. W."

Hough, P. M., pseud. ("Dutch life in town and country.")



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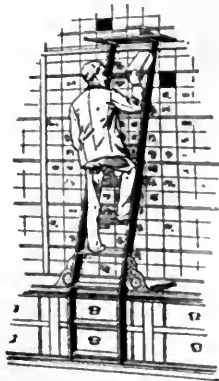
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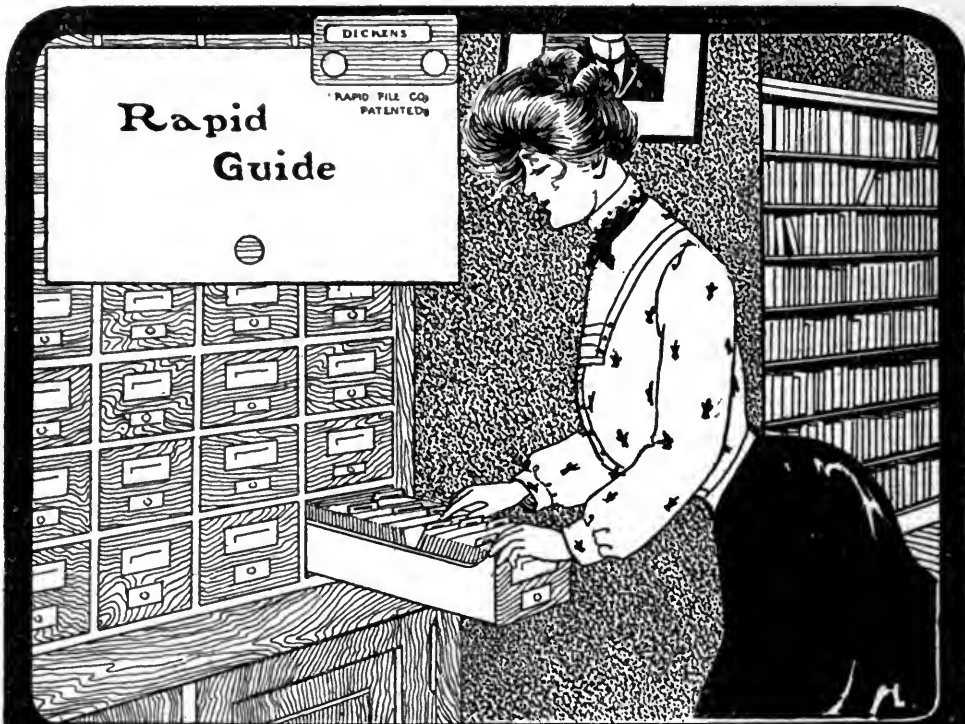
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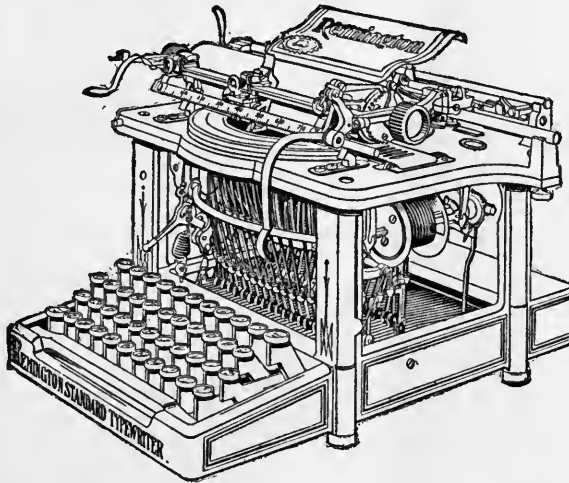
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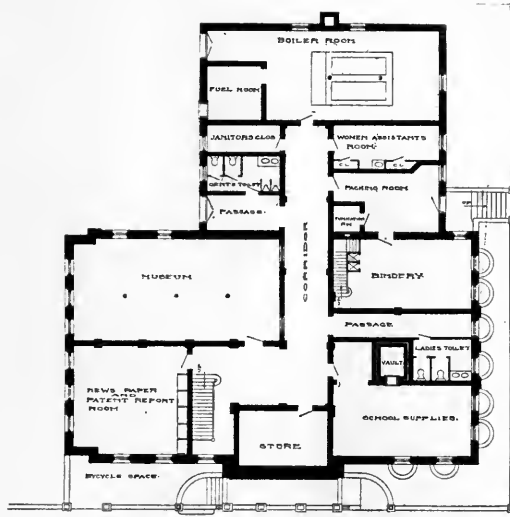
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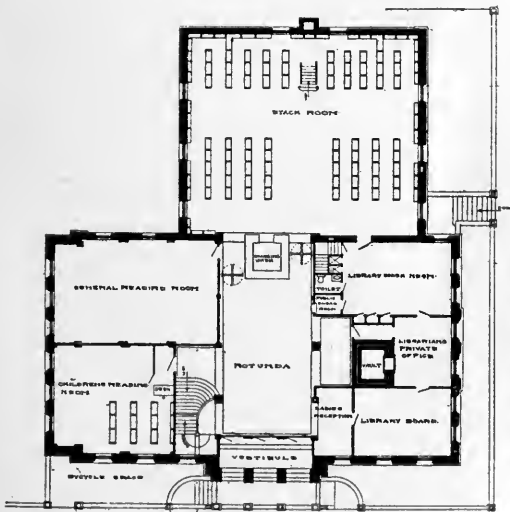
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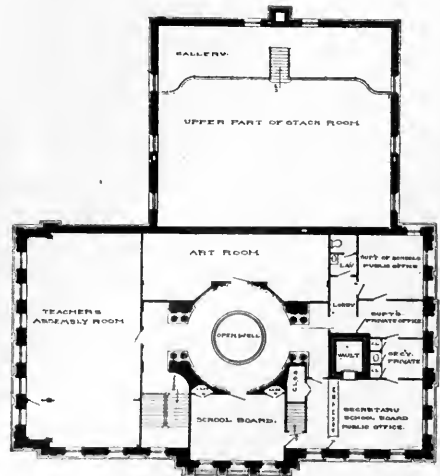
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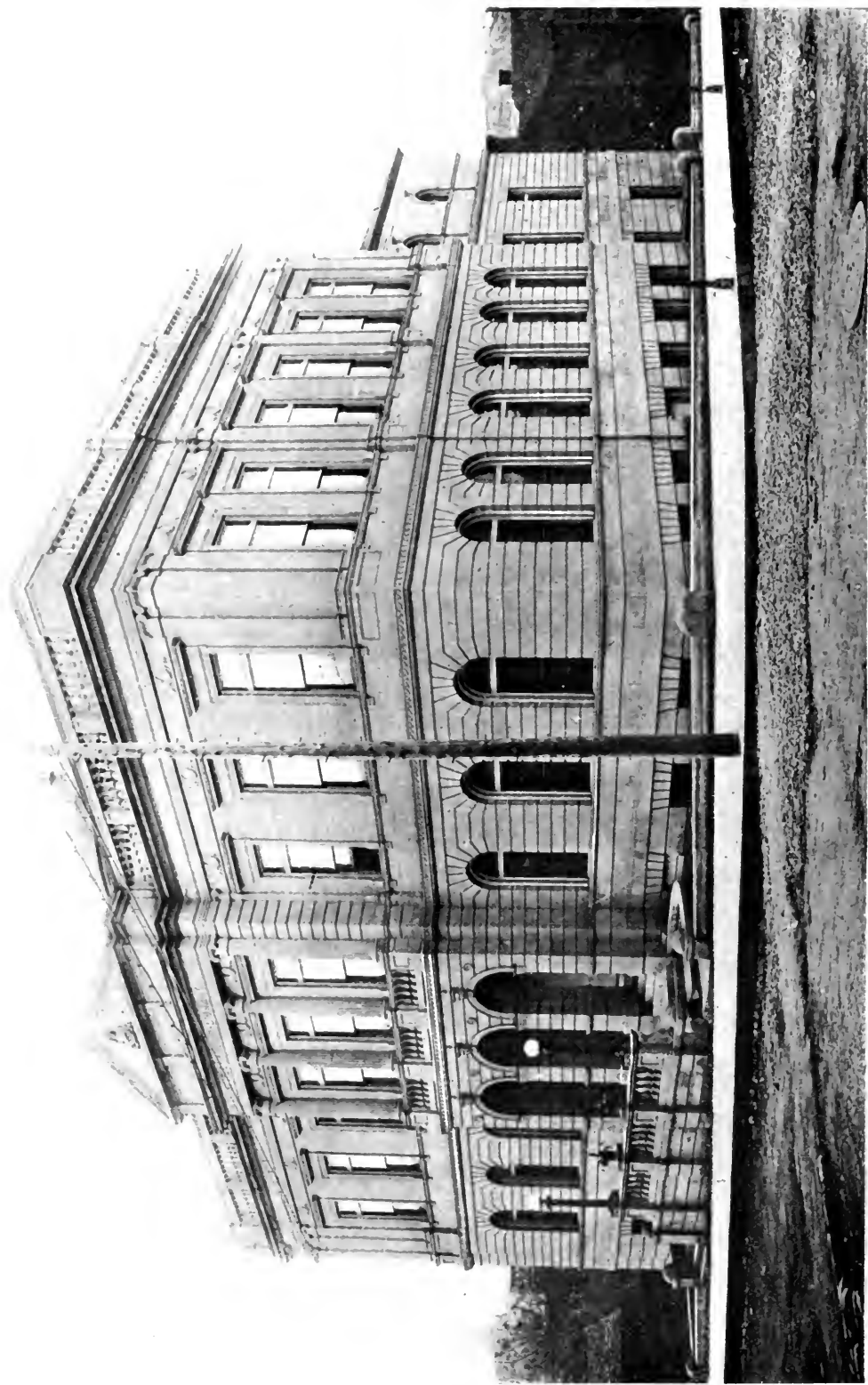


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APRIL, 1902.

No. 4

SERVICE from the public library to the public school is, to a greater or less degree, an accepted fact. Theory and practice are still to be fitted together, and the most efficient working methods have not yet been fully tested; but the principle that one of the functions of the public library is to induce the use of books by the teachers and scholars of the public schools is no longer questioned. This granted, and granting also the practical and ingenious methods by which this use of books is being fostered by the public libraries—in their children's departments, their school work, school visits, special school lists, picture bulletins, and story-hours—it should be pointed out that after all the use of books is of less importance than the choice of books, and that the step that counts for most, in the public library's work with children and young people is not the provision of a great mass of juvenile literature, but the selection from that mass of what is the best and the most wholesome. Good work in this direction has been done in the publication of special lists, to which interesting additions have recently been made. But these should be simply stepping stones toward that knowledge of the books themselves that is a first essential in the work of the children's librarian or the librarian teacher.

WITH the increasing establishment of classroom libraries and school collections of books, for the use both of teachers and pupils, there comes the difficulty of securing the best use of books by the teacher. As Miss Moore has pointed out, public school teachers are heavily burdened with tasks and responsibilities, and most of them simply do not know how to make the use of books a help instead of an additional burden in their work. It will not be until the training of teachers includes drill in the use of books and an effort to impart at least a surface appreciation of the essentials and influence of good literature that the best kind of library work will be done through the medium of the schools.

There has been more than a beginning in this direction. Many of the normal schools give special instruction regarding books for children, in addition to the usual literature courses, and in New York there is systematic and organized work by the state literature inspector of the public schools. The public library can also be a potent factor toward this end, by work along the lines of the school visits described by Miss Moore, but especially by bringing teachers to the personal use and appreciation of the library's resources, and cultivating in every way possible the sense of the relationship and mutual dependence of these two instruments of public education.

THE statement of Mr. Peoples, chairman of the American Library Association committee on relations of libraries and the booktrade, gives hope that a readjustment of the library discount will be made by the American Publishers' Association. In the meantime, the resolutions passed at the Atlantic City meeting have been widely circulated among state and local library associations, and have received general endorsement. If this united protest is brought definitely before the Publishers' Association, with a cogent presentation of the facts upon which the libraries base their claim for better rates, it should and will, we have reason to believe, receive considerate and favorable attention.

Much of the library criticism has taken the form of statements that the prices of specific books have been scaled higher. This is a matter difficult to gauge, and is one over which the Publishers' Association has not assumed jurisdiction. But in the long run it is likely to adjust itself, for if publishers make mistakes of this sort they must expect to reap the result of limiting the sale of books that are too high priced. Libraries, especially the smaller ones, are confined, by their fiscal limitations, to a given sum for book purchases, and higher prices will necessarily mean fewer purchasers. 'Tis an ill wind that

blows no one good, and a more conservative buying policy, and a consequent decrease in the purchase of new books, recommended only by the publishers' imprint or the advance notices, would have manifold and manifest advantages. How far this will affect the volume of publications of books that are made only as "sellers" — new novels, new series, new manuals — depends of course upon how important a factor in the book market library purchases are, a question upon which librarians and publishers hold different opinions. But in any event a modified working policy is likely to have good results, for it will necessitate a more careful selection and a serious weighing of the claims of various elements in the library's constituency; while on the side of the public it will make evident the fact that the unlimited supply of new books, simply because they are new, is neither proper nor practicable for a public library. In this connection it is interesting to note that in at least one library a modification of Mr. Putnam's suggested rule for book purchases has for some time been in force. At the Brooklyn Public Library, for several months past, the rule has been that no book issued by an unknown author should be bought until it has been published at least six months. So far the rule has worked successfully, and there has been no evidence of public dissatisfaction.

WITH the passage of the bill providing for the consolidation of the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Public Library there is assured a development of library interests in Brooklyn that should place that city in a few years on a level with the goodly number of other cities where the public library is a recognized factor in the municipal life. It is a curious illustration of the difficulties under which the library movement in Brooklyn has labored from its beginning that this consolidation has been effected only in the face of determined and persistent opposition. The opposition centered upon the feature of the bill that provides for the creation of a new library corporation, representing both the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Public Library, with the power to fill vacancies in its membership. There is force in the argument that a public institution should be subject to the control of the taxpayers who support it; but in the present

case this argument is practically provided for. As Mayor Low has pointed out, representation is given on the library board to the mayor, controller and president of the borough, all expenditures come under the supervision of the city board of estimate, and the right to modify the library contract, or amend the act, remains with the city or state authorities. Continuity of administration is as advantageous in the building up of a library as it is in any business enterprise; and the freedom from changes of policy and from political influences that the new organization should ensure ought to count for a great deal in the development of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Communications.

THE NET PRICE QUESTION: STATEMENT FROM THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE.

I WISH to be conservative and not make any rash statements, but my intercourse with various publishers during the past few weeks leads me to think that the American Publishers' Association will accede to the demand of the libraries for a more liberal discount. I have strong assurances to this effect.

Our committee has been urging and pressing for an early meeting of the American Publishers' Association so that a decision may be had in time to report something definite to the Magnolia meeting of the A. L. A. This has been conceded, as is shown by the subjoined letter of Mr. Charles Scribner, the president of the American Publishers' Association.

The extent of the concession cannot be stated, but we hope to obtain a substantial increase over the present rate.

W. T. PEOPLES,
Chairman A. L. A. Committee on Relations to the Booktrade.

Mr. Scribner's letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, April 1, 1902.

DEAR MR. PEOPLES: According to my promise I send this letter before leaving. Mr. Dodd and I had a conference yesterday on the library question and were waited upon by a committee of librarians. We are agreed that some further concession in discount should be made, though as you know the question must be brought for action before the entire Association. While no date for a meeting has been fixed, I think it strongly probable that there will be a meeting in May, which would be before the annual meeting of your Association. More than that I could not say to-day. I shall be home about May 20th.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES SCRIBNER.

To W. T. Peoples, Esq.

LIBRARY VISITS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY ANNIE CARROLL MOORE, *Children's Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library.*

THE subject of co-operation between libraries and schools from the standpoint of the supply of books and methods of circulating them has been admirably presented from time to time by librarians who have been doing organized work with schools for many years. The object of this paper is to present the social side of a most desirable relationship by a partial record of personal experience in unorganized work with the elementary public schools of a large city.

During the very first month of work in the children's library of Pratt Institute the need for active human relations between the children's librarian and the teacher, the children of the library and the children of the school room was felt, and efforts, often spasmodic rather than systematic by reason of the conditions to be taken into account, have been made to bring this about. While gathering statistics of the number of schools represented by our clientele by means of a check list kept upon cards and arranged by school and grade, both of which facts are recorded on the application blank and in the children's register, we were endeavoring to make personal acquaintance with every teacher who visited the room, studying the public school reports, the location of the various school buildings, etc., and reading with interest the various records of public school and public library conditions in other cities.

There are about 130 public school buildings for the primary and grammar grades in the borough of Brooklyn, covering a very large area. Up to the time of the establishment of the Brooklyn Public Library, our own library, with its two branches (one since discontinued and the other transferred to the Brooklyn Public Library) and the Union for Christian Work (also transferred to the Brooklyn Public Library) were the only free libraries in the city. There was no seeking after library privileges except in the case of a very few individual teachers. The majority of the teachers in the elementary schools were not aware of the privileges afforded by the libraries mentioned. With facilities for

organized work it was and is a field of splendid prospects. We, however, were not prepared to supply school duplicates nor to send books to the schools. We were prepared to receive the teachers and the children at the library and to give them every possible means of assistance in connection with their school work as well as in their general reading. Our problem then was how to make this fact known in such a way as to make children and teachers really want to come.

We wrote letters of invitation to school principals and teachers, telling them that the library would be glad to lend assistance in various branches of the school work, particularly in the study of English, in nature study, history, geography, etc. The letters sent to school principals received a little more notice than a general circular. They were usually read at the opening exercises of the school, and were sometimes passed about among the teachers. The letters sent to individual teachers brought more satisfactory results. Many of them visited the library and procured application blanks for their classes and teachers' cards for themselves. The teacher's card entitles the holder to six books for school room use. The books may be kept one month.

We sent, and continue to send, notices of the exhibitions which are to be held in the art gallery of the library during the year. A great many teachers have responded to this invitation.

In order to get a better idea of actual conditions in the schools, and a better knowledge of the reading ability of the average child in a given grade, it was decided that the children's librarian should visit five representative schools noted upon our list. Out of the 130 schools 50 at least have been represented in our records.

The school visits began in the principal's office, where half a precious morning was sometimes spent before an opportunity of speaking to the chief functionary could be granted. The visitor was invariably treated with great politeness, the library was spoken of as "an important part of an admirable in-

stitution doing noble educational work," but there was no apparent desire on the school side for a union of forces. The request to visit certain classes was readily granted, and the principal frequently offered to conduct the visitor through the building. One such visit, at the very beginning of the work, filled her with great awe of the "system." The tour of the building was made in breathless haste, and there was no time for visits to the class room. We simply rushed through the rooms. How might one hope to penetrate walls of apparent impenetrability and really come to know the inmates? That even such a visit might have results was a great surprise, but was evidenced by the return of one of our old boys with several new ones, who were introduced after this fashion:

"These fellers here want to join. I told 'em about the lib'ry. I left my card here and forgot all about it. When I saw our principal chase you through our school yesterday I thought I'd like to belong again. I told the teacher you was from Pratt's, and she said she guessed she would come to the lib'ry some day. She's never seen it."

The visitor was usually introduced by the school principal to the head of the department, and by her to the grade teacher to whose class the visit was to be paid. The same grades were visited in each school and a very striking demonstration of the value of books, other than text-books and supplementary readers, in the primary grades was furnished by a comparison of the efforts of individual children and by the testimony of their teachers.

It had been requested that the regular school work should not be set aside on the occasion of these visits, and that an exercise in reading should be introduced at the close of the regular lesson when it did not form the subject of the lesson itself. We, therefore, listened to a great many interesting and uninteresting exercises; some remarkable feats were performed in the field of phonetics, by one of which a little boy, who read delightfully, was cured of saying "twistles" for "twirls," and promised, to my great regret, never to say "twistles" again. Among illuminating sentences for blackboard sight-reading the following seemed worthy of note: "There are many wild scenes in Africa," read a boy with lusty lungs. At the mention of

Africa several dull faces brightened. "Boys, what is a scene?" "Another kind of animal" seemed a very natural reply. "Boys, a scene is anything you can see. There are many of these wild in Africa." The class sank back into lethargy.

Lessons in drawing, sewing, singing and in physical exercises were observed, and after filling out a list of the requirements made upon the grade teacher we ceased to wonder that a letter or a proposition upon any subject, however closely allied to her own work, fails to produce more than a faint shade of interest on the teacher's part. What with the pressure of the closely crowded school curriculum, demanding semi-annual promotions, the lectures on psychology, pedagogy, art, nature study and other subjects recommended by the school board, and frequently with most exacting demands in her home life, the public school teacher of the conscientious type feels herself too heavily burdened to undertake what is bound to seem like another task if presented from the outside, even when presented in the light of a help. She must *feel* that it will help before she can commit herself to it.

From this introductory round of visits we gathered a good deal of practical information concerning the conditions under which public school work is done, and the various ways of doing it, as expressed by the personalities of the teachers as well as by the attitude of the children. We enlarged our circle of acquaintance very appreciably and found here and there a teacher with the book sense and the child sense so united that her work was an inspiration. We noted a decided gain in the readiness with which we were able to recommend books to the children of the grades visited. The reading ability of individual children in a grade varies greatly of course. I have frequently noted that a child will read and enjoy a book from the library which would be considered out of the range of his comprehension by his teacher. On the other hand, the library assistants may be so eager to swell the circulation of non-fiction that the children may be encouraged to take books from which they would get no enjoyment whatever.

A year later we used the various picture exhibitions—the animal exhibition, the hero exhibition, the spring exhibition, as occasions

for school visits. Supplied outwardly with lists, pictures, and two or three books, and inwardly with a neat little speech about the animal pictures the visitor presented herself at one of these same schools, feeling sure that this time she would be asked to say something to the children.

Vain hope. The principal received her with the most polite expressions of interest, and said he himself would take great pleasure in speaking of the exhibition at the opening exercises of the school, to which no invitation was extended. On her way down stairs the visitor, feeling very dubious about ever making what she considered successful school visits, was attracted by the strains of a violin. Looking through the stairway window she saw an old man, with the sunniest smile, standing in the midst of a room full of happy-faced children and drawing his bow across his fiddle as if he loved it and could not help it. Presently they all began to sing, quite naturally and spontaneously. One felt at once, even through dingy glass, that the relations were absolutely harmonious between the children, the teacher, and the old violin player.

A teacher who passed on the stairs was asked if the old man came often to the school.

"Oh, yes," she said, "he teaches the children music, and they look forward to his coming with the greatest delight." The incident, trivial though it may seem, was full of suggestion for the matter in hand. It was quite evident, if he had any other business, the old violin player had left it all behind when he came into the school room. He came to make music, and he played till the children wanted to sing. While we cannot hope to strike the same chord with library books and library privileges that is reached by a violin note, for the charm of music is more subtle than the charm of books, may we not hope to so master the technique of our subject as to be able to present its essence as the violin player presents his melody, rather than the exercises which have made more perfect melody possible? Books must seem to us like real life, and human experiences must seem like chapters from unwritten books.

There is a certain technique of library visits to schools which seems to me to consist in taking things exactly as one finds them, and adapting one's self so completely and cheerfully to the situation, whether it means sitting

in an office, standing in a passage way, rushing through class rooms, receiving polite but immediate dismissal, or having pleasant talks with children and teachers, as to make it seem the most natural experience in the world while it lasts, and to make it the basis for future experiences. Theories, methods, the habit of looking too early for results, and, above all, an aggressive or a too retiring personality, must be got rid of at any cost if we are to beget a love for books and win confidence and respect for our ways of giving them into the hands of those who want them, or who may be induced to want them. After having made a great many experimental visits and having at last received several invitations to speak to the children, a more definite plan of action for the school year 1900-1901 was carried out in two of the public schools in our neighborhood.

In accordance with this plan short lists of books, twelve in number, were prepared for eight different school grades, beginning with the third year in school and extending through the sixth school year.

These lists were presented in two forms, on catalog cards (i size) with the subject headings in red ink, and on a typewritten sheet divided by subject headings corresponding to those upon the cards, the two forms illustrating the card catalog and the printed finding-list.

The typewritten sheet was headed "Good Books for Boys and Girls in — Primary Grade," and was pasted in the center of a bulletin sheet $22\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ in. of dark green paper, with one picture of the children's room above and another below the typewritten sheet. The list upon cards was arranged at the sides of the central sheet with a small picture of the children's room below each row of cards. The heading "Pratt Institute Children's Library," with red initial letters, was placed at the top of the bulletin.

The bulletins were designed to illustrate talks to the children on the use of the library, not as model reading lists for the different grades.

It was suggested by the head of a department that it might facilitate matters to speak to four classes at once, about 200 children. She was quite willing, however, to yield to my preference to visit each class in its own class room, a plan which has very decided

advantages over that of addressing children *en masse* at morning exercises, affording as it does the opportunity to become a little acquainted with the class teacher, to observe in some measure the effect of her personality on her class, and, above all, that of meeting the children on their own ground, in a room they are used to.

How important a part atmospheric effort plays in the process of "getting at" children, it needs only a few visits to different school class rooms even under the same roof to determine.

The general outline for the talk, which was always informal, in the form of question and answer, and adapted to the ages or understanding of the children and the condition under which it was given, was as follows:

How many boys or girls have ever taken books from Pratt Institute Free Library? How many are now taking out books? Why did those of you who are not taking out books stop? After a show of hands, they were called upon one by one to state reasons. Some of the reasons called for explanation on the part of the visitor. Many children had lost their cards and did not know how to get new ones, others had moved away for a time and had come back into the neighborhood again, but supposed their library connection was severed forever. Several children had given up taking out books because they said they had to study, and to these we must explain how the library may be made a means of help in school work. "Got tired of reading," "No time for reading," were very common reasons; "Owe fines," less often stated, but very often the real reason. "Too cold" or "too warm," "moved too far," "eyes hurt," "German school," "music lessons," and many children who had *forgotten* all about taking books. The latter swarmed back to the library to take up their cards again.

In presenting the bulletin to the children they were told that the pictures represented different parts of the children's library. Very often a child who was familiar with the library enjoyed telling about it. The cards for the reading list were explained part by part, beginning with the subject heading as indicating the kind of book; the author's name as telling who wrote the book; the title as giving the name of the book itself, and the class and

book number as showing the arrangement of the books on the shelves. An illustration which seemed to make quite clear the distinction between subject and title was afforded by the particular school grade and an individual boy or girl usually known to me by name. Every book has a name just as every boy has a name, and if a boy wanted to get "Red mustang" at the library he would not be likely to get it if he simply asked for a book about Indians—he might be given the "Hiawatha primer." This proved an interesting point in several classes, and there have been many evidences of greater familiarity with book titles on the part of the children of those classes.

Another question which was productive of interesting replies when asked at the proper psychological moment was, How do you know what book to take home with you from the library? "Look at the pictures," "Read the headings of chapters," "Ask the lady at the desk," "Look at the tins" (shelf labels), "Know what kind of a book I want and ask the lady who knows all the books for that kind," "Somebody says it's nice" (very common experience with girls), "Read in the beginning, middle and end."

How many of you have ever taken books to help you in writing compositions or in history or nature study lessons? In every class in the grammar grades a fair number had taken books with this object in mind, sometimes finding help, very often failing to find it. A small tray of cards taken from the subject catalog was used to illustrate the variety of subjects to be found in books. The boys were immensely interested in a discussion of subjects, and many of them gave up their recess time to ask questions. It was much more difficult to get response from the girls, especially in the higher grades, the range of subjects with which they seem to be familiar is so very limited. In the primary grades the girls were decidedly freer and more spontaneous, and when called upon to describe the children's room showed excellent powers of observation. The attention of the younger children was especially called to the careful handling of books at the library, putting them back in the right places on the shelves with the backs out.

Five or six books were usually taken along

to show the arrangement on the shelves, the position of the number on the back, where to look for the author's name, the title and the index, if there was one. These books were usually selected with an eye to the teacher's interest, as being particularly suitable for reading aloud or for use in connection with special work for the grade.

At the conclusion of the talk, which was very much modified for each class, occupying in time from 10 to 20 minutes, opportunity was given to all children who had never taken books to sign applications then and there. The application form was read and explained by the visitor.

The bulletin was left in the class room for which it was intended, and was allowed to remain for one month. At the end of a month a second visit was paid in order to find out whether the bulletin had been of practical use. The twelve book titles were read off one by one, and the children were asked how many had read each one or had tried to get the book at the library. The results do not go to show that as reading lists the bulletins were successful. They were more so in the case of the boys than in the case of the girls, but in order to test them as reading lists it would be necessary to send the books with the bulletins to the schools.

Many of the teachers delivered up the bulletins with real regret, "because they looked so ornamental" rather than because they had found them distinctly useful and helpful.

During the second visit the children in each class were given an opportunity to mention a favorite book. All who wished to do this, and in all classes, except the higher classes of girls, both boys and girls were eager to mention books, raised their hands and were called upon in turn. The results, to such an extent as seemed practicable, were noted for future reference, and some very unique graded lists might be made from them, preferences for "Ben Hur," "Fighting dogs," "Tale of two cities," "Little lame prince," and "Bessie on her travels," all existing in one class of girls. It is, of course, quite often the case that a child mentions a book he has just read, or a book mentioned by a friend whose opinion is well regarded rather than the book he actually prefers, or he may have no decided preference. In order to get at decided preferences or to lead children to form

preferences, it is quite necessary to talk with them familiarly about the books. They were frequently asked who wrote the books they mentioned and to tell a little of the story. I also asked them about different characters in the books. Who was Robin Hood? One boy confused his identity with that of Robinson Crusoe, another promptly responded, "He was a first-class bow and arrow shot." I sometimes read aloud from one of the books I had brought, and at others told anecdotes of authors.

In the first school visited, many of the children came from homes where books were talked about, and seemed in consequence much less dominated by the teacher's attitude toward books and reading.

In the second school very few of the children had books at home, and the personal influence and interest of the teacher was very marked. One of the teachers who conducts a class in connection with the New York City History Club, had a travelling library of 100 volumes in her class room. This teacher told me she never recommended a book to a boy which she had not first read herself. She reads aloud five or 10 minutes at every session, and has read several of Henty's books, skipping the parts the boys usually read and reading the parts they are in the habit of skipping.

The results of these school visits have been manifest in an increase in the circulation of books and in membership, in the return of large numbers of former users of the library, and notably in a very much more intelligent use of the children's library on the part of children and of teachers. Interest in the room itself, in the pictures and bulletins, the catalogs and lists, the care of the books, etc., has been greatly stimulated and in some cases has been created.

Social relations have been vitalized, the desirability of self-expression along new lines, as exemplified in talking about the books one likes with somebody else who likes them, has been suggested to many children and to some teachers. Teachers who would never have visited the library except by personal invitation have come and have brought friends from time to time, and teachers who had never thought of studying in the library itself have become devoted patrons of the reference department. Best of all, the strange and rather

strained feeling of establishing a relationship has quite worn itself away, and we are conscious of a warm welcome whenever it is possible to claim it from the schools already visited, and from other schools whose principals or teachers have expressed a desire to receive visits.

Though full of interest and not altogether lacking in a certain spice of adventure, no kind of library work I have yet undertaken has proved so exhausting mentally and physically as public school visiting. If half a day is given to this work the remaining half should be spent in doing the easiest kind of work possible.

One should never start out on a round of visits unless she is able to command any situation which may be presented.

It is far better to break a statistical record

of visits paid than to be conscious of a moral record of visits which never should have been paid. It is true that teachers often have to teach when they are manifestly unequal physically or mentally to the task; but that is all the stronger reason why the occasional visitor should never bring less than a healthy effect to the school room.

She must be able to command her resources; therefore, she needs time to read the books the children are reading, and those they ought to read; she needs time to study the curriculum which the teacher must follow out; and she needs time to enable her to give such expression to her interpretation of the place of the children's library and its librarian in the larger educational scheme as shall make her work practical, vital and inspiring.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY.*

BY J. H. HILL, *State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.*

I HAVE interpreted the theme here suggested to mean the relation of the public library to the public school and the purpose of the discussion to grow out of it to be the suggestion of the best methods of co-operation for these two educational agencies, so as to secure the common end which they have or ought to have in view, the enlargement and enrichment of the community life.

First, in the study of this subject let me say that I am not particularly concerned as to the organic relation of the public library and the public school. They are both community interests. They are both educational agencies. Each is managed by people who as a class are doing the work the community sets them to do with high ideals of consecration for helpful service. Each has its specific field, yet each can help the other in furthering the ends for which both are organized; but that the question of the form of organization is a matter of secondary importance to be worked out according to the traditions, the local circumstances and the special needs of each community is well illustrated by the fact that in the two great cities of this commonwealth of Missouri admirable results are being secured in the line of

co-operation of school and library, in the one with the two organically united, in the other with entire independence so far as the governing bodies are concerned. The question then resolves itself into a matter of personal co-operation. Understanding between teacher and librarian, understanding of the possibilities of mutual helpfulness, harmony of aims and methods, appreciation of each other and each other's work, it is through these that the ideal relationships are to be wrought out and ideal results secured.

Mr. Dana in his report at Waukesha last summer for the committee on co-operation with the National Educational Association, while making honorable exceptions of leaders in the educational field, complained that the teaching profession as a whole is not fully alive to the possibilities of the library as an agency co-operating with the public school. While some facts that he presented gave strong color to his assertions, I was inclined to feel that on the whole, Mr. Dana was a little pessimistic and that while to one who sees clearly the modern library movement and its possibilities, some degree of impatience is pardonable because those possibilities are not fully and immediately grasped, the attitude of the teaching body in general toward that movement is most hopeful, so

* Read before Missouri Library Association, Kansas City, Oct. 25, 1901.

far as they know about it. The facts are that librarianship as a profession is itself so recent a thing, that uniform methods of classification, systems of card cataloging on a scientific basis, and all the other means by which the library has been made available for use, something more than a mere collection of books, have been advance strides so bewildering and taken so rapidly that it is little wonder that their full significance is not yet fully appreciated save by the few whose work brings them constantly in contact with large collections of books. The library method, as a method of instruction, is but now working its way downward from the universities into the common schools. We, who are teachers, are just beginning to realize the possibilities of the library as a laboratory, but we *are* beginning to realize them; and once realized even in part, the strides in the direction of the use of the library by the school may be just as rapid and bewildering.

The point that I am trying to make is that there is no particular essential contention as to which is the farther reaching or the more important educational agency. Both belong to the community. The efficiency of the library for the future depends very largely upon what it can do for the children of today, and the school is an inadequate educational agency if it does not lay the foundations, if it does not develop the taste and interest for that after-school education so hopefully characteristic of our time—education represented by the club, the Chautauqua circle, the university extension lecture and the multitudinous other impulses toward self culture of which the library is the very center and the source of power. The library then enlarges the possibilities of the school. The school—or its equivalent—is necessarily antecedent to the library.

The common school as the means of popular education has been the glory and the boast of this civilization of ours. We are just beginning to realize that there must be for this people an intellectual life that projects itself into the years of maturity; if we are to be well governed and well ordered socially and morally, an intellectual life that is something more than the scanning of the daily newspaper or the street corner or street car discussion of the issues of the last political caucus. For such an intellectual life, the

library of the future is to be the institutional center. From this point of view, the library, with the art museum and other related agencies, as a community force, with the growing complexity of our civilization has possibilities that were they not so full of inspiration might well evoke from those who are engaged in that form of service the cry: "Who is sufficient for these things?"

That something of this ideal has been in the minds of the educational workers and the social reformers who have been face to face with the problems of city life, of the librarians and those who have founded the great popular libraries and art institutes is apparent; yet the school as an organized institution taken as a matter of course reaches practically every part of the community; the library as a popular educator will never realize its full mission till popular sentiment accords it, and its organization enables it to reach, a field co-extensive with the school. Hence the special importance both to school and library of practical plans for co-operation along the lines in which their work can touch. Naturally, so far as such plans have already been evolved, the best results have been the outgrowth of the experience of the superintendents, teachers and librarians who have been at work in the larger communities. They doubtless see much more that can be done, but there are communities, and communities too with good schools and efficient teachers, where practically nothing is being done at all.

Ideal co-operation between school and library is just as attainable where both are side by side in the smaller community as it is with the resources of the great library and the machinery of the great school system in the larger one. Put a genuine book lover in the school room and a genuine lover of children in the library and there need be no trouble about it.

Just here, that expression "a genuine book lover" tempts me to this digression. We may consider the library from the point of view of an instrument of study and thus as an aid to the school, a place for reference, for the collection of information, for the comparison and weighing of authorities, but more important, from my point of view, is the library as the place where the children may in some sense enter into the intellectual life, cultivate

the genuine reading habit, learn the delights of the companionship of books, be introduced to the great thinkers of the ages and live with them the ideal life of beauty and of power. This cannot altogether be taught, but it must be felt; and only he who has felt and knows and loves the companionship of books can be to others in the world of books an inspiration and a guide.

The danger in the schools is from the mechanical teacher and from the mechanical processes. On the other hand from the side of the library there is a danger. The value of the reading habit is not to be measured by the number of books that we read, and there is a sense in which access to a great library with the very bewilderment of its treasures is to some, so far as the development of the real intellectual life is concerned, a genuine misfortune. The craze for new books, for books about books, the temptation to let the ideal standard be "What do people call for?" make the great library to many a means of literary dissipation rather than a source of strength. The adult constituency of such a place is often perhaps too far gone to do other than let it have what it calls for, but for the children, the joint work of the appreciative teacher and the appreciative and discriminating librarian ought to be to introduce them to the lofty companionship of the great world thinkers, the few rather than the many, the best rather than the good. Such an end can be attained wherever a few books, a few children, a librarian, a teacher can be gathered together.

In the line of specific suggestion let me say:

1. Every community library should have at least its nook or corner, and, if possible, its room—specifically designated as the children's reading room. Where the library is as yet a subscription library, a special children's ticket is desirable.

2. Emerson said a generation ago: "The printing press daily brings a university to the poor man's door in the newsboy's basket." He was mistaken about the daily newspaper as a real university, but he might have said that about the printing press had he foreseen the travelling library. Now the travelling library idea is feasible in every town that has half a dozen school houses (or perhaps we may better say half a dozen school teachers), in the distribution from the library as a cen-

ter, through responsible agencies, of selected and appropriate books to the grades.

3. Teachers may adjust their courses of study and their reading suggestions definitely to material that is accessible in the public library; librarians may advertise in schools what books are on the shelves for certain parts of the course, and may bulletin in schools literature bearing on school work.

4. Librarians may invite teachers to bring classes to the library for reading and research; teachers may invite librarians to join in patrons' meetings held by the schools and to give library talks to parents as well as to teachers and children.

5. This co-operation in making material accessible and in bringing library and school together must always be reinforced by individual interest in the individual child. It is after all the mind that touches it that makes the book vital. It is the child we are after. The true librarian as well as the true teacher is a worker not alone with books but with boys and girls, with men and women.

There has been growing in my mind an ideal of what I would like to see, and what I am visionary enough to believe some of us here may yet see, widespread in the villages and rural communities.

The philanthropic impulse that Mr. Carnegie has given to the brick and mortar side of the library movement has made it a possibility that we shall soon see in every city large or small, either through public taxation, local philanthropic enterprise or the munificence of wealth, well housed and endowed, with adequate attendance, a respectable public library equipped for the carrying forward of these ideal ends for which the library stands as a community force. Why not an ideal for the village and the rural community, not of the school house which is a matter of course everywhere, but of the public building which, at twice the cost perhaps, shall in the country include under one roof its school room, its hall or place of public meeting, its reading room and library, an institutional and social center for the school district, a combination of educational forces that in rural and village life would work a marvellous transformation?

For such an ideal possibility in community life, however the form of its realization may be modified, to my mind the library movement stands.

STORY-TELLING, READING ALOUD AND OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES OF WORK IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS.*

BY ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, *Reference Librarian, Evanston (Ill.) Public Library.*

WHAT a potent influence the telling of stories has ever possessed over mankind for good or evil! From the days when blind old Homer told his tales of love and war, and the wanderings of Ulysses over the wine-dark seas to the Saturday morning story-hour and the group of eager children clustered around their librarian as she repeats the same old story, ever new—the charm has never failed. And how helpful this influence has been in arousing an interest in history and travel, and in drawing the child into those delightful realms of mythology, poetry and romance into which his feet might otherwise have never strayed, enthusiastic reports from all over the country give their testimony. There seems not one dissenting voice—in every place where story-telling and reading aloud have been tried, the results have been the same, and many a child has been led up to the "Idylls of the King," and the "Vision of Sir Launfal" by a simple recital of the tale of the "Knights of the Round Table," or has developed a taste for nature study from a few talks on the habits of birds and animals.

The pioneer in this work is Miss Hewins, of Hartford, who for twenty years has read aloud on Saturday mornings to a club of young people. For the last three years she has also given vacation book-talks, in her office, to the school children. "Indians," "The north pole," "Wonderful adventures," "Animals and out-of-doors," "Fairy tales old and new" are some of the fascinating subjects presented.

Miss Hewins writes: "What children need most is a wider knowledge of books. The children's range is very limited and they have no power of comparison or discrimination. A children's room can easily have a book-talk every week, if it has the right kind of a librarian. It is of the greatest importance that she should know both grown-up books and children's books and should be able to seize upon whatever she finds in her reading that children would like and assimilate."

Probably the library in which story-telling is carried out most systematically is the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are six children's rooms in this library and its branches. Once every week a story-hour is held in all the rooms at once, and the books from which the story is taken are brought together for circulation. The result has been a great increase in the attendance of the children and the circulation of the books. Each group is limited to 30 and many have to be turned away for lack of room. Last winter an interesting course of stories from Homer was given. For this the librarians in charge were prepared by a course of seven lectures on Homer. These lectures were designed solely to arouse a literary interest in the Homeric epics and serve as an inspiration, the story-tellers later adapting the stories to the capacity of the children. Stories from Greek mythology and Homer were placed on special "story hour" shelves and circulated 2051 times, and the story-hour attendance from November to April was over 5000. A charming picture bulletin, composed of the colored plates illustrating Church's "Story of the Iliad" and "Story of the Odyssey" was made by Miss Wallace, and exhibited in each of the children's rooms in turn, adding much to the pleasure and interest in the subject.

In the Pratt Institute Free Library work along these lines has been carried on in the evenings, when the room is filled with children, many of whom are employed in the daytime. The students of the library school have had this work in charge, and many delightful evenings have been planned and carried out by them for the children's entertainment and profit. "Rhine legends," "Burroughs and the birds," and "Norse myths" are some of the subjects presented, always well illustrated by books and pictures, and the interest created has been proved by the subsequent demand for the books. Some of our less familiar children's books, as the "Franconia stories" and the "William Henry letters," have been introduced to the children by brief extracts read aloud, and a liking for poetry has been created in the same way.

* Report prepared for Club of Children's Librarians, for presentation at Waukesha Conference of American Library Association, July, 1901.

In the Buffalo children's room stories are read aloud from eleven to twelve every Saturday morning during the winter. Reading aloud is also a feature of the work in the branch libraries at Cleveland.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, there is a story-hour every Wednesday evening, primarily for the boys. The librarian reads aloud for one half-hour, and short stories, and talks on travel and current topics take the rest of the time.

At Oak Park, Miss Lyman, like Miss Hewins, gives talks on summer afternoons on groups of books, as for instance "Stories in verse" illustrated by "Paul Revere's ride," Browning's "Pied piper"; "Arctic exploration," De Kane, Nansen, etc.—"with the direct purpose not of entertaining but of suggesting books not much used but full of interest when once begun." This has been carried on, though not regularly, through the winter.

In many of the smaller libraries, as Menasha and Oshkosh, Wis., and Champaign, Ill., story-telling and reading aloud have been tried with gratifying results. Indeed, this work seems more practicable in a small children's room than a larger one.

Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee, reports reading aloud *after* library hours, and I am inclined to agree with her opinion that a large library should provide a place for lectures, story-telling, etc., outside of the children's room. In a large, crowded room where circulating department and reading room are all in one, it must be difficult to attain the needed quiet and extra help necessary to a story-hour without interrupting the regular work. A club room or study room for those who came to do reference work might solve the difficulty, and often volunteers from the women's club would gladly come in to assist in this work.

A valuable suggestion comes from Miss Elliott of Marinette, Wis. She writes "Not having room in the library, the teachers have been asked to read aloud to the children each week on special topics, which many have done. Result—largely increased attendance, and interest in the books read from."

Other features of children's work reported from many libraries include illustrated lectures and talks, clubs, games, etc. One of the most successful boys' clubs is at Men-

asha, Wis., which numbers 78 members. Their pledge somewhat resembles that of the Library League—"To read the library books and be quiet in the reading room. To learn something new to tell the club every week." This is certainly admirable for its simplicity and spirit. Military drill is a feature of the exercises, followed by music and a story read or recited. Bad conduct results in suspension and this has had an excellent effect on the behavior of the boys in the library.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., there is a girls' club whose members are pledged to help the librarian in every possible way. Their principal work has been that of making the reading room attractive, bringing fresh flowers daily and providing pictures for the walls and bulletin board. The Cedar Rapids library owns a hand printing press on which the boys print the library bulletins. At Providence a dark room is provided for photographers, and they exhibit in the children's room all original work in electricity, etc., having had, in the last few months, two hand-made cameras, two telegraph machines, an induction coil and a motor.

Quiet games are allowed in some children's rooms and the use of a microscope has been suggested. The advisability of the introduction of amusements of various kinds to attract children to the library seems to be a debatable point. Whether games and amusements pure and simple do not belong more properly to the Y. M. C. A. and how far they should be introduced into a public library is a question. Perhaps it is as well that a gymnasium should be attached to the library in which the children may work off their animal spirits, and prevent them from turning the library into a gymnasium, as seems their inclination at times. If this is the case, the librarian will be careful to prevent its location *over* the reading room.

Where there are suitable rooms, splendid work may certainly be done for our boys and girls in encouraging a taste for science and the arts, and in the formation of study clubs.

Much has been done even under the most discouraging conditions. And with new libraries, with fine equipments of children's rooms and club rooms springing up all over the land, next year's report will undoubtedly make a much larger showing along these lines of work.

PICTURE BULLETINS IN THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.*

BY MARY E. ROOT, *Children's Librarian, Providence (R. I.) Public Library*; and ADELAIDE B. MALTBY, *Children's Librarian, Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library*.

THERE has been a rather marked difference in activity between the eastern and western libraries on this subject of picture work, we of the east seeming more conservative, somewhat prone on the whole, because there is not time for elaborate work, to doubt its practical usefulness. The questions upon which this report is based were sent out in a circular letter to different libraries. These questions with their answers may be considered in order:

Question 1. If you make picture bulletins in your library, what is your object in so doing?

To supplement school work, advertise the books, stimulate non-fiction reading and celebrate anniversaries are the four answers which the majority give.

There is no question but bulletins made for school helps are useful, help teacher, pupil and library; but we are all studying to do away with suggestions of a school atmosphere in our rooms, as far as possible, so, primarily, these bulletins should give pleasure. They offer a strong point of contact between the children and the librarian, and if too strongly labelled with "school work," do we not rob the child of the one place where he could have the indescribable charm of learning what his natural tastes prompt him to acquire? It is easy enough in our libraries to teach without calling it teaching. Again, a bulletin to "advertise our books," especially new ones, seems misdirected energy, as the new books are always eagerly sought and there is often need of checking in some way the desire for the new just because it is new. If the books to which the attention is directed by the bulletins enlarge the child's experience, well and good, but we do not need to post a bulletin merely to circulate the books or with the feeling of advertisement in any sense of the word.

Question 2. Are these bulletins used only to illustrate books owned by the library or are they general, commemorating anniversaries, etc.?

The majority of bulletins seem of the most general character—book bulletins, illustrations of school work, holidays and anniversaries especially dear to childhood. Miss Putnam, of the library at Los Angeles, offers a most serviceable suggestion in her guide to the books in the children's room: "This is composed of pictures, each representing a book, clipped from the publisher's catalogs, each author kept separate, mounted on large sheets of tagboard, and when the author's picture, call number, criticism of books are added, the sheets are kept on the tables for the children's use." At Detroit there is constantly on the walls a bulletin board about 28 x 32 in. covered with dark green burlap, on which are placed lists of books, pictures of their authors, illustrations, current events, public affairs, etc., not of sufficient interest to demand a separate bulletin. Some change is made in this every week, keeping two lists of books, taking down one and moving the other as a fresh list is added.

Question 3. Of what material and by whom are your bulletins made?

The best material is classified clippings and pictures from duplicate magazines and illustrated papers. Braun & Cie photographs, Perry prints, bird portraits from Chapman's "Bird manual," and from *Birds and All Nature*, Fitzroy prints and Perkins' Mother Goose pictures can also be used to advantage. Card board can be obtained at slight cost, in some cities at \$4.20 per hundred. Pulp board, book cover paper and charcoal paper, all can be utilized for this purpose. Where the book cases are low enough to admit of it, red denim stretched above the top of the cases makes an effective background for the bulletins. Where the cases are five feet in height this is not practicable, as the pictures must be opposite the eyes of our small readers.

* Report prepared for Club of Children's Librarians, for presentation at Waukesha Conference of American Library Association, July, 1901.

In the Providence Public Library an excellent substitute for this is in the shape of a six-panelled mahogany bulletin surrounding the large circular pillar in the center of the room. The mahogany serves as an excellent frame to the panel and the many sides offer opportunities for a series of bulletins on a given subject, each simple in itself and conveying one idea to the child, which seems far preferable to us than trying to crowd all on one bulletin.

Other libraries use a stationary framework across the tables, with glass each side, so that pictures may be slipped in between.

At Minneapolis Public Library an interesting experiment was tried with success by Mrs. Ellison. Arrangements were made with the Director of Drawing to have the pupils furnish the picture bulletins, Mrs. Ellison furnishing the subjects and doing the reference work.

The making of bulletins in most cases devolves on the children's librarian, but we hear from several libraries where different members of the staff take their turn, all showing a keen interest in gathering material.

Questions 4 and 5. Do you have more than one bulletin at a time? Have you noticed any poor results from exhibiting more than one at a time?

The returns as to this point were not all that had been hoped. Two bulletins seem to be an accepted number, but more than that a question. We do not desire to confuse our children, or to detract in value from a bulletin when once posted, and most certainly not to cheapen our rooms; but if the standard is held high in each case, the number would not matter. Take for instance a hero bulletin. Here is a wealth of material which overwhelms us, and even when we have selected with the utmost thought our heroes and placed them side by side, we realize we have more or less of a jumble and have not told our story simply enough. Some division is absolutely necessary. We saw a bulletin on this subject grouped under three excellent heads: When all the world was young; In the glorious days of chivalry; Heroes of modern times. We should like to adopt this suggestion, but instead of one, offer three bulletins, as a safeguard against confusion.

Question 6. Can you show by citing cases that this picture work is of sufficient practical use to the children to pay for time and money spent?

One library—and this is an eastern one—gives us an encouraging, inspiring reply: "Case after case, actually hundreds of letters from teachers thanking us for the work." A general summary of reports from all the libraries shows an increased demand for the books on the subject posted. The perfectly evident pleasure of the little ones in the mere looking, to say nothing of their joy in telling at one time or another something they have seen before, shows with what keenness they observe. At the Buffalo Public Library there have been on exhibition some excellent silhouette pictures made by cutting figures, trees, etc., from black paper and pasting them on white backgrounds. "The pied piper" was one subject illustrated. To appreciate this it should be understood that the figure of the piper and of each little rat, some not more than a half inch high, were cut with scissors, without any drawing whatever. These were labelled "Scissors pictures. Can you make them?" When they had been up a week, one of the boys, 14 years old, brought in four, one of which was better in composition than any of those exhibited. This was posted as showing what one boy had done, and this boy is studying drawing and designing this summer, with good promise. Another library cites a case in relation to school work, where the superintendent of schools offered rewards in each school of five of Landseer's pictures for the best five compositions on Landseer and his work. A collection of his pictures was gathered, a bulletin made with lists, which at once attracted the boys and girls, set many earnestly to work who would not otherwise have given it much thought, and finally received the hearty commendation of the superintendent. Miss Clarke, of Evanston, says: "We have no children's room, and have not done enough of bulletin work to be able to speak very surely of results." Yet she can give us this, which speaks for itself: "An Indian exhibit which we gave, where among the Indian curios and Navajo blankets I had all our books on Indian life and customs and our best Indian stories displayed, aroused a great demand for the books. I kept the list of Indian books

and stories posted for some months, and it was worn out and had to be replaced by a new copy, owing to its constant use. Our boys at that time really read a great deal of good literature on the subject, including Mrs. Custer's books and those by Grinnell and Lummis." These are but a few of the many interesting illustrations, yet we all know there is a great part of our work of which we can see no results, but if these bulletins beautify the room, offer some new thought to the child and give pleasure, then the time and work spent on them is a small factor, and even in that we are the gainers, as we unconsciously acquire in the making of these bulletins much general information, and an ability to present subjects in their relative value to each other which is invaluable.

Question 7. Are these bulletins allowed to circulate?

In most cases, no. Several libraries allow them to go to schools and a few make duplicates for both library and school, and in Indianapolis the bulletins are sent to other libraries in the state. This should prove very helpful to small libraries which are open but a few hours in the week. The bulletins may wear out, but a bulletin once planned, three-quarters of the work is accomplished, and it is little labor to make the duplicate one.

Question 8. Please describe the exhibit which has proved of the greatest interest in the past year.

We wish that time and space would allow a repetition of all the replies to this question. Miss Hewins says: "The exhibit which has proved of the greatest interest is on Queen Victoria. Within an hour after we heard the news of her death we had the bulletin for her last birthday and 40 portraits of her on our walls. I made one bulletin on her for the children out at Settlement Branch, and gave them a little talk about her. In this bulletin there were pictures of the dolls' house and toys that she gave the nation, and I told the children how careful she must have been of them to be able to keep them so many years, and something about how careful she was taught to be also of her spending money, and that even although she was a princess and lived in a palace, she never could buy anything until she had the money to pay for it. I made a Stevenson bulletin for them on his

birthday, and we had Stevenson songs and a talk about him and his childhood, his loveliness, courage and cheerfulness." At Buffalo the most popular exhibit was one illustrating the changes of the last century, taking the post-office methods, transportation of all kinds, *i.e.*, carriages, boats, railroads, electricity in all its uses and those which could be appreciated by the children—guns, life-saving methods, diving, etc. In each instance an old and a new type was shown. The children swarmed around the boards every day for the two months it was up, one of the pages who was interested in numbers having counted 60 an hour. Nature exhibits are always popular with the children. "Our own birds" was the title of a bird-day bulletin at Evanston. A green poster board, on which were tied bunches of pussy-willows, among whose twigs were perched some of the common birds around Evanston, was used. The plates used were the nature study bird plates, brightly colored, which were cut out and pasted on the board in such a way that the effect was very lifelike. Much the same idea was carried out in Providence, only in this library the title is "Procession of the birds and flowers," each bird being added as it arrives. At the same time in the class room adjoining this library there was an exhibit of 150 photographs called "Joy in springtime," all being charming pictures of flowers, birds and happy children, with appropriate selections of poetry affixed. The long windows were hung with transparencies, a framework being built in which to slide the transparencies, that they may be changed from time to time. Invitations were sent to all the schools, and the exhibit was a great delight to the little ones. Miss Moore, of Pratt, tells of a picture bulletin illustrating life in Porto Rico and a companion bulletin illustrating the Porto Rican village at Glen Island (a summer resort accessible to the children), with objects such as water jugs, cooking utensils made from gourds, etc., a hat in the process of making, musical instruments made from gourds, such as were used by the native band at Glen Island. The objects were carefully selected with the aid of the gentleman who instituted the village at Glen Island, and who had made a study of the country and people of Porto Rico. "The bulletin led not so much to the

reading of books, because there are few on the subject, but it gave the children a very clear idea of the manner of living of the Porto Ricans and drew the attention of many visitors to Glen Island, as an educational point as well as a pleasure resort."

Question 9. Do you do anything with Perry pictures, scrap books, etc., for the little children?

At Medford scrap books are made by the children themselves, much to their delight. Several librarians make their own scrap books, Miss Hammond, of St. Paul, sending perhaps the best description of work of this nature. For the little children she always keeps on hand several scrap books made from worn out books, by Howard Pyle and Walter Crane. Other scrap books enjoyed alike by the older children and the little ones are "Colonial pictures" and "Arctic explorers," the last especially liked by the boys. Miss Hammond also cuts whole articles from discarded magazines, putting on heavy paper covers, labelling and arranging in a case according to subject for the use of teachers and pupils.

Question 10. Mention five examples of pictures suitable for a children's library.

The pictures suggested are given in order, according to the number of votes assigned to each one:

Raphael,	Sistine Madonna,	6
Watts,	Sir Galahad,	6
Guido Reni,	Aurora,	4
Bonheur,	Horse fair,	4
	King Arthur,	
	(Chapel of Innspruck),	3
Corot,	Landscape,	3
Hardie,	Meeting of Scott and Burns,	2
St. Gaudens,	Shaw monument,	2
Murillo,	Children of the shell,	2
Stuart,	Washington,	2
Van Dyck,	Baby Stuart,	2

The selection of these pictures must, of course, depend on the library, but there are a few other suggestions which are worthy of mention:

Regnault, Automedon and the horse of Achilles.

Raphael's Madonna of the chair.

Reynolds, Penelope Boothby.

Question 11. In preparing your lists of

books to accompany bulletin, do you prepare an analytical list or refer to book only?

An analytical list seems preferable where any list is used, although some librarians seem to question the advantage of lists. Miss Brown, of Eau Claire, says: "I have, however, decided for myself that the bulletin that pays is the one which tells something of itself and has no long list of books. If the child is interested in the bulletin it is no sign that he will take a book listed, but if he gets a fact from looking at it he has gained something and you lose the bad effect of having him get into the habit of skipping the books on the bulletin, which he usually does." On the other hand, lists help the systematic reader and relieve the librarian.

In closing we will quote a criticism of an eastern librarian, as a thought on which we all need to dwell: "From the artistic point of view such bulletins as I have seen are commonly too scrappy, ill arranged and given too much to detail. One or two pictures on a large card, with a brief descriptive note, all conveying one idea or emphasizing one point only, is the best form. In bulletins, as in many other things, the rule to follow first of all is simplicity."

A CLUB FOR LIBRARY AND SCHOOL WORK.

A LOCAL library club on somewhat novel lines has been formed in the organization, on March 13, of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Library Club. This is intended solely for co-operative work by the East St. Louis Public Library and the teachers in the local schools, and its immediate undertaking will be the preparation of select reading lists for the use of children and young people, especially those who have been obliged to leave school at an early age, and have not become familiar with the use of the Public Library. Members of the club are expected to give advice and guidance in reading, and to bring the library in every way practicable to the attention of school children. An executive committee, with H. F. Woods, librarian of the Public Library, as chairman, has been appointed to prepare the graded reading lists desired. The foundation of such a club had been discussed at several preliminary meetings of the city school superintendent and principals with Mr. Wood, and the organization meeting was a large and enthusiastic gathering of principals and teachers. James P. Slade was elected president, to serve for one year.

CHILD-STUDY AND EDUCATION.

James Sully, in International Monthly.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many good things achieved by child-study it can hardly hope to avoid the critic's salutary castigation. It is, alas, the way of enthusiasm to swell into turgid exaggerations and expectations. Further, it is to be looked for that a movement like child-study, which has broadened out into a wide, popular current, should take on something of shallowness here and there. The ill-prepared amateur has been rather too prominent, the scientifically trained student not prominent enough. Given fervid zeal and defective training in the student, any study is pretty sure to yield a certain crop of absurdities; and the worst of it is that when a movement like child-study has gained volume and momentum, the guiding hand of the connoisseur, even when gently proffered, is wont to be roughly declined as a restraint. Critical advice will be rejected as "uninspiring."

The common mode of inquiry by setting questions to numbers of children and young persons and collecting the answers can have but little if any scientific value. For one thing, it is open to the objection that applies to every form of questioning, that we cannot be sure of obtaining an honest "shelling out" of the inner self in answer to our question. Of this more presently. Another objection is that the particular points investigated in the "questionnaire" are apt to be small and unimportant. How much do we learn of child-nature when we ascertain that a certain proportion of children of a particular country and class think George Washington or the Duke of Wellington the biggest of the world's heroes? Whatever statistical reasoning is carried out on the basis of such observations could, one imagines, have, at best, only an ethnological or sociological value. A study of the various forms of the doll-cult among different races has, as we know, an ethnological significance. A comparison of the ideas and sentiments of different classes of English children at this moment with respect, say, to the right and wrong of the war in South Africa, would possibly be interesting as bringing out certain differences in the intellectual and moral atmosphere of the homes of these classes. The most likely direction for obtaining useful results here would seem to be the elucidation of the mental differences of the two sexes. Yet the difficulty of making sure that we are evoking children's ideas and feelings is a formidable obstacle to our acquiring certain knowledge in this domain of inquiry. . . .

Yet experimenting on a child's mind has its serious risks. An untrained person is pretty certain, when "teasing" the young mind, to go wrong by overlooking this and that influence which he has introduced and the effect of which makes the meaning of the result other than he supposes it to be. To go back to the simple experiment of a question: the supposi-

tion that a child's answer to your question will certainly give you his net idea or his unadulterated feeling shows a touching simplicity of faith. When you take up the attitude of questioner he will be apt to take up the attitude of one who wants to know what sort of an answer you are in pursuit of, whether from the amiable desire of giving it to you, or, as may happen with the "contrary" sort of child, from the less amiable wish to baffle or "dish" you. In this way he may, without having a clear intention to deceive you, mislead you as to the character of his real ideas and feelings.

In addition to these sources of error in particular cases, there is in much of this questioning of children a tendency to induce in the unformed mind a precocious habit of "introspection," of digging up, so to speak, and examining its thoughts and feelings. The development of such a habit must be fatal to all our attempts to get at child-nature, for the very good reason that this, in its genuine and characteristic modes of working, has ceased to be. A child that has begun to think about his fears, his preferences, and so forth as a matter of importance, since you care to ask him about them, has begun unconsciously to transform them, so that you can no longer get into touch with them in their original form. . . .

One warning seems necessary as a last word on the subject. The parent and the teacher must not suppose that child-study, even after it has been greatly improved, will meet all their wants when they take on themselves the weighty business of educating children. Much of the extravagant talk of the advocates of this child-study seem to imply that the whole problem of training a child consists in understanding its nature. This idea has come to us from Rousseau, who, by the way, had the courage of his convictions, and bade the would-be trainer stand by and allow the child to unfold himself in nature's own beautiful way. Rousseau urged the need of a careful study of the child in order that we might not clumsily interfere with this natural self-development. It is to be feared that this idea of being merely a handmaid of nature in her work of unfolding child-nature lurks to-day in the twilight background of many a parent's consciousness. Teachers, too, though they cannot but see how Rousseau's theory leaves no room for their work, are, I believe, still infected with this idea of studying nature in order to follow her as though she were supreme.

Those who reflect even but little know how far this is from being an adequate view of the educator's task. To try to educate a child means surely to work for the consummation of human development, for the fruition of the full potency of manhood. If, then, we are bold enough to essay the work, we must have at the outset a clear conception of the make of this high man-soul which we wish to help in forming, and we need to make and to keep the conception very clear. That would be a

fatal day for a community in which its educators became wholly preoccupied with problems of child-study. The ideal conceptions, too, of a wise man, of one strong yet gentle, and the rest, need to be considered and reconsidered. The whole of ethical literature, ancient and modern, cannot supply us with such firmly drawn outlines of the ideal types of human character that we parents and teachers have nothing to do for ourselves in the way of hard reflection. Nor can we blame the writers as if they had omitted something. For ethics is bound to treat of the virtuous man in a somewhat abstract manner, to assume that every individual may be trained to grow into one and the same type of personality. We know, every experienced parent or teacher knows, that the problem of training is often made grievously hard just because human nature is so various, because it seems almost impossible for us to say beforehand what is the best, so carefully hidden away, as it often seems, in the boy and girl; or what is the ideal self which has never been before, and will not be now if we fail to discern the rich diversity of human excellence, and the hints of their potential realization which may announce themselves only in faint, fugitive flashes in the raw, unformed child-soul.

Nor is this all. The world is ever moving on and the spirit of the age becomes a new one. In the common consciousness of a community, that reflected, say by our better class of journals and our imaginative literature, new types of the admirable emerge and get accentuated. At this moment new modifications of the idea of the "fine man" may be detected, among which the trinity of virtues—smartness, strength and daring, the sure harbingers of "success in life," is conspicuous. These changes in our conception of what sort of character is desirable will affect the ideas of the parent and teacher. Half unknowingly, perhaps, the mother of to-day is aiming at preparing her boy to take his place in society as it is, and that means at fashioning him after society's standards. Those who aspire to the high dignity of the educator must carefully guard themselves against the insidious influence of the vulgar extollings of the hour. Let them remember the words of Kant: "Parents usually educate their children in such a manner that however bad the world may be, they may adapt themselves to its present conditions. But they ought to give them an education so much better than this, that a better condition of things may thereby be brought about in the future."

I take it that there is a special behest laid on us just now to raise our ideals in education. It is not necessary to say that we have fallen on a day of vulgar aims and lowered standards of life. It is enough to remind the reader that the air is full, as, perhaps, it has been full before, of the worship of what is not the best, not the best attainable; full, too, alas, of a cynical laughter at any suggestion of aspiring to this higher moral level. The

minds of the young come at an alarmingly early age in contact with the newspapers and magazines which reflect this worship of the less worthy. What chance, then, of our children growing up so as to help to bring about "a better condition of things"? Shall we trust in these days to the pulpit to neutralize the effect of the worse features of the popular temper? It may suffice to say that this would be risky. If the parent and teacher fail to hold up the standard of a "nobler good" we can have no assurance that our children will ever get near it. One cannot ignore the fact that there is much in the state of education at this moment to make one feel uneasy on this point. The moral training of the home, the most vital of influences, is apt in these days to be shirked, and where it is undertaken with some degree of seriousness hardly escapes the lowering effect of easy popular standards. Teachers, again, with the pressure of the examiner and the inspector ever behind them, have but little time to consider any more remote end than school-successes. It is to be added that in this scientific age the tendency of thought about education with parents and teachers alike will be towards child-study rather than towards any thoughtful reconstruction of ideals of character.

CHILDREN'S READING AT HOME.

From lecture on "*The choice of books for children*," by Charles Welch.

EVERY teacher knows that the brightest and aptest pupils are, generally speaking, the children who read the best books at home. Indeed, what the children read out of school is perhaps more important than what they read in school, for they will read of their own choice the books they like, and the books we like are the books which influence us. "Books," as Bulwer says, "suggest thoughts, thoughts become motives, motives prompt to action. Man is a complicated piece of machinery. Hundreds of nerves and muscles must act and react for the slightest turn of the body. Yet the very wind of a word, a casual hint or association, can set the whole in motion and produce an action. Actions repeated form habits, and determine the character, fixed and firm and immovable for good or for evil."

As soon as the child has acquired the power of getting at the sense of the printed page, the taste for the good or the bad in literature may begin to grow, and it may do so even while he is acquiring this power. Then he enters on the perilous path so well described by Mrs. Browning in "*Aurora Leigh*": "To thrust his own way, he, an alien, through The world of books. . . . The world of books is still the world; The worldlings in it are less merciful And more puissant. For the wicked there Are winged like angels. Every knife that strikes Is edged with elemental fire to assail a spiritual life."

Many of the public libraries do a great work in guiding children's reading, but hun-

dreds of thousands of parents need enlightenment as to the right books to place in the way of their boys and girls. To direct parents how wisely to choose the books their children should read is a problem well worth attention, and it is far more important than most people are apt to consider it. Not only are there the vicious books which children find on the newsstands, or which are brought to their attention by other means, but there is a vast quantity of weak and frivolous material not precisely or immediately harmful, perhaps, but which ought to give place to stronger, sounder, and more healthful mental food.

The reading of newspapers and magazines, for example, which are placed almost unreservedly in the hands of children all over the country, tends to beget a loose habit of mind, and to weaken the power of sustained concentration in reading. Many and many a grown up person has had cause to regret the hours of useless reading which he has frittered away, thus destroying his power of getting at the content of more valuable works with which, when it is too late, he desires to make himself familiar.

The influence that indiscriminate newspaper and novel reading has in presenting distorted views of human life, of human environment, and of human character, it is scarcely possible to realize. Many a boy and girl is in a constant state of expecting something to turn up which will change their lives in some wonderful way, after the fashion of some story they have read, and they are thus made more or less unfitted for the practical realities of life and for the everyday conditions which surround them. Instead of manfully obeying the old English motto, "Do the next thing," they are always waiting for some great and unexpected turn of fortune which will place them beyond their present surroundings in some lofty imagined sphere. As John Ruskin says: "The best romance becomes dangerous if by its excitement it renders the ordinary course of life uninteresting, and increases the morbid thirst for scenes in which we shall never be called upon to act."

Few people to-day ever think of opening the pages of Southey's "Doctor," but there is a passage to be found there on the influence of books which is worthy of printing in letters of gold. He says: "Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it down. If it induces you to suspect that what you have been accustomed to think unlawful may, after all, be innocent, and that that may be harmless which you have hitherto been taught to think dangerous . . . if so . . . throw the book into the fire, whatever name it may bear upon the title-page. Throw it into the fire, young man! Young lady, away with the whole set, although it should be the prominent feature in a rosewood book-case!"

THE LIBRARY IN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE WORK.

From "The trend of university and college education in the United States," by William R. Harper; in North American Review, April, 1902.

THE place occupied by libraries and laboratories in the educational work of to-day, as compared with that of the past, is one of commanding importance. Indeed, the library and the laboratory have already practically revolutionized the methods of higher education. In the really modern institution, the chief building is the library, with the stacks for storage purposes, the reading room, the offices of delivery, the rooms for seminar purposes; it is the center of the institutional activity. The librarian is one of the most learned members of the faculty; in many instances, certainly, the most influential. Lectures are given by him on bibliography, and classes are organized for instruction in the use of books. The staff of assistants in the library is larger even than was the entire faculty of the same institution thirty years ago. Volumes are added at the rate of thousands in a single year. The periodical literature of each department is on file. The building is open day and night. It is, in fact, a laboratory; for here now the students, likewise the professors, who cannot purchase for themselves the books which they must have, spend the larger portion of their lives. A greater change from the old order can hardly be conceived. The days are coming when, in addition to the library of an institution, each group of closely related departments will have its separate departmental library. This will include the books in most common use, the maps and charts of special value. It is true that the cost of administration will be great, but the need will be still greater. The student of the future will do little of his work in the study; he must be in the midst of books. No ordinary student can afford to own one book in a hundred of those which he may wish at any moment to consult. As the scholar, though having thousands of volumes in his own library, must find his way to the libraries of the Old World when he wishes to do work of the highest character, so the student, though having hundreds of volumes in his own room, must do his work in the departmental library of the institution. His work must be done where, without a moment's delay, without the mediation of the zealous librarian, who may think more of the book than of its use, he may place his hand upon that one of 10,000 or 20,000 books which he desires to use. Some of us will see the day when, in every division of study, there will be professors of bibliography and methodology, whose function will be to teach men books and how to use them. The equipment of the library will not be finished until it shall have upon its staff men and women whose entire work shall be, not the care of books, not the cataloging of books, but the

giving of instruction concerning their use. That factor of college work, the library, fifty years ago almost unknown, to-day already the center of the institution's intellectual activity, half a century hence, with its sister, the laboratory, almost equally unknown fifty years ago, will have absorbed all else, and will have become the institution itself. . . .

The libraries and the laboratories with their equipment might be said to constitute the outside of educational work. But that would be only partially true. When we realize that the method and spirit of the work are largely determined by these outside factors, we may consent to allow them a place on the inside.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A PART OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.*

AN interesting argument for the public library as a component part of the public school system is given in the brief for the appellee, submitted in the case of the Board of Education of Covington, Ky., now pending against the trustees of the Public Library of that city. The suit rests upon the contention of the Board of Education that the law granting an appropriation of three per cent. of the school levy in cities of the second class in Kentucky for the maintenance of a free public library "is unconstitutional, on the ground that the library is no part of our educational system, and that said appropriation is a diversion of the proceeds of taxation from the purpose for which it was imposed." A decision was rendered in favor of the Public Library, on the ground that the legislature had made the public library a part of the public school system of the city, and the case was then carried to the Court of Appeals.

In the brief for the appellee it is pointed out that "this appeal presents the anomaly of a Board of Education protesting against an act of the legislature which marks an epoch in the history of the progress and development of the public educational system of Kentucky; an act which incorporates with that system the one element necessary to its completeness and efficiency; an element which has always been considered absolutely essential to education, and without which no private educational institution, from the university down to the most unpretentious academy, can be conceived to exist." A general summary is given of the legislation existing in relation to libraries and schools, with citations from the laws of Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Ohio and other states which provide for the establishment of school libraries or public libraries maintained from school taxes. The Kentucky act is an outgrowth and development of the earlier laws of the state relating to distinct libraries; according to its provisions "the free public li-

braries of cities of the second class are not made dependent upon the school fund entirely, but other sources contribute to its maintenance; in consideration of which it is free to all the citizens. But it must be clearly understood that the library is a school institution, and that it is the city that comes to the aid of a school institution, and not the school coming to the aid of a merely municipal institution.

"The argument of appellant is based upon the idea that the public library is not at all or not sufficiently connected with public education to justify an appropriation of part of the school fund to its support and maintenance. The foregoing citations, however, show that all legislation in relation to free public libraries had its origin in the idea that the library is essential to the success of the public school system, and they show that all legislation relating to free public libraries began with the district school library and is nothing but a development of the district school library laws."

The Kentucky law at first placed the public library under the control of the Board of Education, but by the amendatory act of 1898 it was placed under the direction and control of a board of five trustees, and at the same time the appropriation was increased from one per cent. to three per cent. of the net amount of taxes levied annually in the city for school purposes. "The fact that the management is now vested in an independent board of trustees does not in any manner alter the case. The legislature can take away the management of the whole school system from one board and vest it in another body; or vest part of it in one board and part in another. If the legislature thinks that any part of the public school system can be better managed by some board other than the regular Board of Education, it has the power to order accordingly. The wisdom of the change in our very city has been attested by magnificent results. Our present board of trustees has by its efforts secured by donation alone the sum of \$75,000." The work done by public libraries in aid of school studies is described, with many citations from the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *World's Congress papers*, *Journal of Education*, and elsewhere; and in conclusion Mr. Thiessen says: "I have not undertaken to prove that a library is an essential part of all education, but my aim was to show that the free public libraries of the United States had their origin in the public schools, and that, although the privileges of these libraries have been extended to all citizens of the district or city, that nevertheless these libraries have continued to be considered or conducted as part of the public school system. It seems to me that if the legislature has the right to impose any taxation in aid of a public library, it is precisely because of its educational character. Municipal expenditures for library purposes can be justified upon no other ground."

* Kentucky Court of Appeals: Board of Education of Covington, Ky., plaintiff, vs. Trustees of Public Library, defendant. Brief for appellee, H. C. Thiessen, attorney for appellee.

TWO LIBRARY LISTS FOR SCHOOLS.*

THE lists of books chosen for school use issued by the public libraries of Buffalo and Evanston are interesting evidence of the way in which the public library's relation to the public schools is being constantly developed and strengthened. These are the most notable publications of the sort, since the issue of the "Graded and annotated list" of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and they will take place with that among the working tools of children's and school librarians.

Although intended for practically the same use, there is some difference in the aim and scope of each list. The Buffalo list seems to provide more fully for the use of books by the teacher and in school work; while in the Evanston list the selection of books for general and home reading is a strong point. Each list is graded, though in a different arrangement, and each contains an author-and-title index.

The Buffalo list is in four divisions: graded author lists, from the first to the ninth grades (27 p.); author-title list (26 p.); subject index to books in graded list (65 p.); and "Books suggested for reference libraries in public schools" (200 titles). In the first and last divisions publisher, price and series are noted; and in the author-title list the grades to which books are assigned are indicated. Books given in two or more grades are repeated in each grade list. There are no annotations, that feature being in a measure supplied by the subject index. This index is interesting and suggestive, and represents much careful analytic work. Naturally the majority of the entries are analytic, and in the case of such selections as Holmes' "Old Ironsides," Lincoln's "Gettysburg address," etc., half a dozen or more references are given. A wide variety of subjects is represented, ranging through biography, history, nature, science, holidays, different countries, useful arts and games; and an attractive, though not essential, feature is the selection of short introductory quotations for many subjects. Thus the references to Africa are headed by Montgomery's lines—

"Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown,
Bask in the splendor of the solar zone."

The general division of American history opens with Longfellow's invocation to the "Ship of state"; for the French and Indian wars Holmes' lines,

"The lilies withered where the lion trod,"

have been chosen, and so on. In biographical subject headings dates of birth and death are given. Analytical references indicate paging,

in the case of collections or composite books. Subjects in American history and biography are most fully given, but care has been taken to cover other topics sufficiently, and to give stories and poems as well as descriptive literature. Thus, for Austria-Hungary the references are to Benedict's "Stories of persons and places in Europe," p. 252; Brooks' account of Kossuth, in his "Story of the 19th century"; Mrs. Jackson's "Salzburg," in "Bits of travel"; Knox's "Boy travellers in central Europe," Stevens' "Around the world on a bicycle"; Miss Yonge's "Book of golden deeds"; and Adelaide Proctor's poem, "Legend of Bregenz." The permanent usefulness of this index, as a prompt and exact guide to reading on special topics, for school or home use, will be at once apparent. Perhaps the only criticism to be made is that the selection is limited in some directions and too complaisant in others. Thus, among others, we miss Bynner's "Zachary Phips," Kingsley's "Hereward," and Doyle's "White company" and "Refugee," for whose absence the noble army of "Boy travellers" can hardly make amends. For a story of Shakespeare's time we are given Imogen Clark's slight tale, "Will Shakespeare's little lad," while John Bennett's charming story "Master Skylark" is absent; and surely some of Hawthorne's "Twice-told tales" or "Mosses" might have been indicated as illustrative of New England life—as "Main street," with its historic panorama, or the glimpse of "Morton of Merrymount." On the other hand, the Abbott books, Church's adaptations, the "Zigzag journeys," "Boy travellers" and others of that ilk have perhaps an undue representation. For the 200 books suggested for school reference libraries there can be only praise; it is a capital selection, practical and well balanced.

The Evanston list in its main divisions covers 500 books suggested for the first to the sixth grade, and available in one graded collection for school use. The arrangement is in a classed list, with separate grade lists in each class. Thus, under the class division "Mythology fairy tales," etc., we have five titles for grades 1-2, 18 titles for grades 3-4, 15 titles for grades 4-5, and so on. There is no repetition of titles in the grade lists, but the inclusive numbering makes it possible to put the same book in two or more grades. Following this list is a classed list of reference books for children; three lists of "Good stories of adventure for boys," "Good stories for girls from 12 to 13," and "Stories of Indians and cowboys," and an author-and-title index to the graded list. As the graded list goes only to the sixth grade, it is more distinctly of children's books than the Buffalo list. The selection is creditable, and there are good compact annotations. Of course there are always titles that one looks for and does not find, and here we miss Stevenson's "Child's garden of verse," Hughes' "Tom Brown at Rugby," Flora Shaw's "Castle

* Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library. Class-room libraries for public schools, listed by grades; to which is added a list of books suggested for school reference libraries. Buffalo, February, 1902. 134 p. O.

Evanston (Ill.) Free Public Library. Graded and annotated list of the 500 books in the school libraries. Evanston, January, 1902. 61 p. O.

Blair," Jean Ingelow's "Mopsa the fairy" (also absent from the Buffalo list), and other children's classics. The two separate lists of adventure stories, and stories for girls, are excellent. This list is the work of Miss Elizabeth Porter Clarke, assistant librarian in charge of reference and school work.

A comparison and examination of these lists is interesting and encouraging. The work of book selection for children is undoubtedly reaching better standards of discrimination and method, and there is evident a growing effort toward a working system for their intelligent and most efficient use. There remains the need of more careful selection, based upon real knowledge of the books; and the courage to eschew the great mass of wishy-washy, superficial and commonplace "juveniles," even though such a policy means fewer books. H. E. H.

THE PROBLEM OF INCREASED COLLECTIONS.

President C. W. Eliot, in Report of Harvard College, 1900-01.

THE increasing rate at which large collections of books grow suggests strongly that some new policy is needed concerning the storage of these immense masses of printed matter. The university teachers in arts and science, asked to indicate every year the books which in their judgment should be freely accessible to students in their several departments of instruction, are content to have about 55,000 volumes accessible without restriction to the direct handling of their students. These freely accessible books may be called the contemporary working-library for arts and science, or the total number of books which 2500 students, distributed among about 360 courses of instruction, may be expected to utilize. Again, 63,673 books were borrowed from the College Library during the year 1900-01. It may safely be inferred from these figures that there is already a large mass of unused, or very little used, books in the Gore Hall collection of 367,000 volumes.

It may be doubted whether it be wise for a university to undertake to store books by the million, when only a small proportion of the material stored can be in active use. Now that travel and the sending of books to all parts of the country have become safe and cheap, it may well be that great accumulations of printed matter will be held accessible at only three or four points in the country, the great majority of libraries contenting themselves with keeping on hand the books that are in contemporary use, giving a very liberal construction to the term "contemporary." If the Congressional Library, the combined libraries in New York City, and the combined libraries in Chicago would undertake to store any and all books, making them accessible to scholars in every part of the country, the function of the thousands of

other libraries in the United States might safely be considerably simplified.

In every well-conducted library, the stamped date, put inside of each book when it is lent, supplies, in the course of years, the needed information as to whether the book is, for present use, dead or alive. An examination of the books once in five or ten years might divide the unused from the used. The unused might be stored in a much more compact manner than they are now, even in the best-arranged stacks. The card catalog of a great library might also be divided into two distinct parts—the catalog of the dead and the catalog of the living books. When a card catalog numbers millions of cards, its daily use is greatly obstructed by the mere multitude of its cards, and much time is wasted in handling it, both by readers and the library staff. Such a division of the books in a library is repulsive to librarians, and to many learned men who like to think that all the books on their respective subjects, good, bad and indifferent, alive and dead, are assembled in one place. In a university, however, the main object of a library must always be to teach the rising generation of scholars. Whatever injures a library for the use of learning's new recruits should be avoided, but without making it impossible for the library to serve also the needs of veteran scholars.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.*

WE cannot dignify the free libraries of California as being parts of a system. There is no system. It is true that 50 odd libraries exist by reason of a certain law providing for their establishment and support, but they are 50 separate institutions without bond of connection or sympathy—excepting as the personality of their librarians draws them into contact.

A score of these libraries receive a support which enables them to do moderately good, and, in some cases, excellent work; the others are meagrely sustained.

There is no advisory supervision or suggestive assistance supplied by the state; whenever a new library is organized it must find its own pathway, perhaps by costly experience, or be content with the hints that may be given at the nearest library.

There are no public libraries which supply books free of charge beyond their city limits.

The library cause seems to have few friends who believe that it is the birthright of every boy and girl in the state, whether in the city or the country, to have the broadest possible education which the times afford. Public sentiment is inert, apathetic, profoundly indifferent.

And what are the local conditions of rural

* Part of address delivered before the California Club.

California, in the vast area of over 150,000 square miles?

Look into the homes of all but the prosperous. Rarely will books be found or even newspapers in thousands of homes; there is blank, gaunt poverty of all mental resources. There are no book stores, no reading rooms, no libraries—save school libraries—nothing whatever in the large majority of California towns to which the boy and girl who have early become breadwinners can resort for healthful instruction and stimulus. But there are ample supplies of flash newspapers, weak novelettes and salacious stories; the evil place and evil associates are in frequent evidence; all these have the common aim of corrupting and destroying our young manhood and our young womanhood.

To-day there are 28 counties in California with a school population of 64,000 and a total population of over 300,000 which do not possess one free public library, so far as is known, and 18 other counties which own but one free library in each county.

A good library law is indispensable to successful efforts in the expansion of library work. The new statute, passed last winter through the efforts of the League of California Municipalities, provides for an appointive board of trustees, with partial change of membership yearly; that men and women are equally eligible as trustees; authorizes contracts between library boards and county supervisors for the use of travelling libraries, and allows increase of library tax in smaller cities from one to two mills on the dollar.

Its distinguishing feature is the mandatory provision for the establishment of free libraries in all incorporated cities upon petition of 25 per cent. of the legal voters.

Coming directly to the discussion of important measures which should be undertaken to promote public library interests, perhaps the most important of all is the creation by the legislature of a state library commission.

The functions of such a board would be to sustain advisory—not supervisory—relations with all free libraries in the state wishing assistance. Manifestly, its special duties would be to foster the founding of new libraries, extend all possible assistance to struggling libraries already established, advance travelling library interests, and to render counsel and directive aid in the settlement of questions constantly arising in library administration.

All library interests in the state, of whatever nature, should feel authorized to call on the board for expert counsel and assistance. Among these needs are the preparation of lists of new books; information as to purchasing both old and new publications; advice upon charging systems, classification and cataloging, and, what is of exceeding importance, suggestions concerning the planning of new library buildings.

Without doubt, the commission could also

render constant valuable aid to the long-established system of school libraries by supplying lists of juvenile and miscellaneous works to the various county boards of education. Under the school library law these county boards have the sole power of adoption of books for their respective libraries; many of these in the remote mountain counties are badly handicapped for lack of opportunity to make careful selections of publications.

Among the many efficient library commissions, those of Massachusetts and Wisconsin (the latter having a field most like our own) have accomplished results notable in themselves and of special value to the country as examples.

There can be no question that when a competent library commission begins its efforts in California it will become a red letter occasion in the library annals of the state. In due time public confidence will be freely given to such a board; private benefactions will rapidly increase when it is seen that the state has created and will foster a system of free libraries, and, eventually, a great tide of benefits will be realized by the owners—the people.

Only second to the need of a library commission is our want of a school of library science for the training of librarians. It is gratifying to be able to report that the state university authorities have taken up this subject after careful consideration; that they will probably in the near future—perhaps next summer—open a summer library school, and, further, will probably establish a regular library course as part of the curriculum, when space can be had at a later day in the projected library building. This also will be an advance of the utmost importance to the library cause.

The travelling library system should also prove an important factor in library extension in the state. What shall be its line of development in California? So important a question can receive but a partial reply at present. Briefly, travelling library legislation is to-day in an experimental condition. In eight or 10 states where the best legislation has been had, the local problems vary widely and among leaders of library progress there is not as yet a unity of views. But the expressions of the last 12 months indicate a growing opinion that in states of large area, and even of moderate size, the work can be carried on with more economy and with the most real service to the communities interested by putting it on a county basis. That is, that where local free libraries already exist in a county, co-operation should be had between boards of county supervisors and library boards for the circulation of the books among country residents. Under a clause in our new library law measures of this kind are now being attempted in southern California. In those counties where such plans are impracticable by reason of the non-existence of incorporated cities, it is proposed to establish systems of county travelling libraries. Wisconsin has passed a law

providing that any of its counties may appropriate \$600 for the starting of such a county system, and annually thereafter the sum of \$200 for its increase and support. Bills of this nature will this winter be introduced in other states. California will therefore have opportunity to profit by this tentative legislation before providing definitely for her own line of development.

The state library at Sacramento is a splendid collection of perhaps 125,000 volumes, including the legal and medical departments. This library is strong in the departments of California and United States history, in biography, art, literature and viticulture; in fact it is so rich that it should be a source of pride to every citizen of the state. But while owned by the state it is under such ironclad regulations that it is of no more value to a resident in San Diego county than if it was located in the heart of Siberia. It is maintained purely for reference purposes; any one may use it who will take the trouble to visit Sacramento.

Unquestionably, the reference feature should continue to be its supreme function, but the time is fully come when the citizens and study clubs throughout the state should be allowed access to this storehouse of books without leaving their homes. Successive librarians of the library have recommended a change in the law that would permit a wider use of the volumes, but nothing has been done.

A due consideration of the subject will show that travelling libraries to be absent for months cannot be organized by taking the books now on the shelves without injuring the high value of this reference feature. It is, however, feasible to so change the law as to allow the state librarian to send out at his discretion a single volume, or a number of volumes to remain out a short time subject to speedy recall after a few days. For a more ample supply of volumes for the study clubs, a duplicate collection, in time to contain a large number of books, should be provided in connection with the state library, or otherwise, to be under the charge of the state library commission. Such is, substantially, the successful plan in use in Iowa and Ohio. In New York this arrangement has obtained a great development. Study clubs send their courses of study for the next season, during the spring or in summer, to the state library at Albany where they receive the most painstaking attention. Fully 300 special libraries solely for study club use are thus provided by the state of New York.

But there is one feature of library extension which calls for immediate labor. There are about 120 incorporated towns and cities in California, and in less than one-half of that number are to be found public libraries. Why should not a free library be founded in every one of these places?

This feature of creating more local libraries is the most urgent one in the present library situation. Not that these vacant places are clamoring for them. By no means! These cities have grown up without them and have no just realization of their standing deprivation.

There is now an opportunity for some excellent work to be performed in this direction. Correspondence can be opened with women's clubs, or other organizations, with the promise of the use of some good travelling libraries *providing* local agitation is begun for the starting of a library. As soon as public sentiment is created in favor of the plan, a petition with as many names as possible should be presented to the city authorities, respectfully asking their attention to the clause in the library law which requires them to establish a library when a petition is placed before them with the signatures of 25 per cent. of the legal voters. Earnest labor of this kind ought to result in the founding of a large number of libraries during the present year, and indeed the cities of Red Bluff and Santa Clara have lately taken this action under the new law.

W. P. KIMBALL.

HINTS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh prints in the current issue of its *Monthly Bulletin* the following announcement to the public:

You may not know that in the Reference Department you can find:

Large photographs of famous buildings in England, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Greece and Turkey. These may be borrowed for use in classes and clubs.

Several thousand smaller pictures of places, buildings, statues and paintings. Teachers find these useful in illustrating a geography or history lesson.

A large collection of books on chemistry, electricity, iron and steel making and other industries of this region, and an experienced assistant who can help anyone looking for information on such subjects.

An index to 15,000 poems contained in seventy volumes of poetical selections.

Indexes to magazine articles, which will be found of great assistance in preparing speeches, debates, school essays and club papers.

Assistants whose whole time is given to helping readers find what they want. We have an excellent catalog and other bibliographical aids, but the personal attention of a trained assistant is necessary in making all the resources of the library accessible to the public.

Please telephone to the Reference Desk if you want to know what we have on any subject. Bell telephone, 540 Park.

THE NET PRICE QUESTION.

SINCE the March meeting in Atlantic City of the library associations of New Jersey and Pennsylvania the question of the present net price system maintained by the American Publishers' Association, in its effect upon library purchases, has received attention from several of the state and local library associations, and the resolutions passed at the Atlantic City meeting have been generally endorsed by other library organizations. These resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association recognize that the interests of publishers and libraries are closely connected, and

Whereas, We believe that the present net price system instituted by the American Publishers' Association does not conserve the mutual interests of publishers and libraries,

Resolved, That the American Publishers Association be requested to consent that dealers and publishers be permitted to give to libraries a discount up to 25 per cent. on net books."

From the committee appointed to consider this subject by the Massachusetts Library Club the JOURNAL has received the following communication:

"Will you permit some observations upon the letter from Mr. Charles Scribner, president of the American Publishers' Association, printed in your February issue, relative to the cost of books under the net-price system.

"Mr. Scribner begins with a mere assertion that 'The publishers are not seeking to increase the prices received by them for their books.' Opposite to this assertion may be set the testimony of the members of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other state library associations to the effect that they are paying from 12 to 36 per cent. more than formerly for the same classes of books.

"This position is supported by evidence of various sorts. For example, the New York State Library issues annually a list of 500 books as a tentative selection from the best books of the year. The cost to libraries of the books in the list for 1900 averaged (exclusive of fiction and juveniles) \$1.47 a volume. In the list for 1901 the average cost per volume of the books published net (exclusive of fiction and juveniles) was \$1.88—showing an average increase in the cost to libraries of over 27 per cent.

"Again, the actual prices of a score of series, including most of the common series, a class of books where the comparison is absolute, have shown an increase of cost averaging 24 per cent. This statement is met in the following way by Mr. Scribner:

"I have looked up the various books referred to, and in almost every instance the reason for the price is clear. In the case of Birrell's new book, published by us, though the price is \$1, the same as the "Obiter dicta" volumes published some years ago, it is forgotten that those books were published before the International Copyright Bill was passed,

and therefore in competition with reprints not paying royalty."

"Coming from Mr. Scribner, this statement must be accepted as an honest attempt at explanation on the part of the publishers. But Mr. Scribner neglects to say that *since* the enactment of the international copyright law he has published two other books by Mr. Birrell, 'Res judicatæ' and 'Men, women and books,' in the same general style and in uniform binding with the new book, one containing somewhat fewer, the other more pages, and that each of those volumes cost libraries 67 cents, while the present work costs 90 cents.

"Mr. Scribner says: 'We have not attempted to fix the prices of books. Publishers fix their own prices without any interference by the association. What we are trying to do is to *maintain the retail price* for a year. I do not think the association would be willing to attempt any regulation of the retail price.'

"Librarians do not insist on any regulation of the retail price, nor do they ask anything which will prevent maintaining the retail price for a year. Doubtless the producer has a perfect right to charge for an article whatever he may choose. What librarians object to is action resembling that of a publishers' trust, which under the guise of protecting and aiding the local booksellers has forced them to maintain such prices that some of the booksellers themselves have felt obliged to protest in print that, while satisfied with the net-price plan, they have found the general increase in prices a serious detriment.

"All that librarians ask is that, in default of equitable adjustment of prices by individual publishers, the Publishers' Association grant its permission to local booksellers to give, if they so desire, such a discount to libraries as shall enable the libraries to procure books at a cost not more than eight per cent. higher than formerly.

"W. L. R. GIFFORD, *Chairman;*
OTTO FLEISCHNER,
G. M. JONES,
THEODOSIA E. MACURDY,
H. C. WELLMAN,
G. E. WIRE,
Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club."

Among the organizations that have endorsed and accepted the Atlantic City resolutions are the Missouri Library Association, the Keystone State Library Association, the Western Massachusetts Library Association, the Indiana Library Association, the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and Wisconsin Library Association, and the Mabel Tainter Library Society of Menomonie, Wis. The Wisconsin association in transmitting their endorsement state that "the librarians and trustees of the Wisconsin libraries feel that the publishers are making an unjust discrimination against them and charging them exorbitant prices."

BEST 50 BOOKS OF 1901 FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY.

THE annual list of the best 50 books of the previous year for a village library has been prepared by the New York State Library, based upon votes received from librarians within the state, and some others. The list is as follows, arranged in order of rank according to number of votes received:

Rank.		Votes Received.
1.	Churchill, Winston. The crisis. Macmillan. \$1.50.....	108
2.	Parker, Gilbert. The right of way. Harper. \$1.50.....	102
	Riis, J. A. The making of an American. Macmillan. net, \$2.....	102
	Washington, B. T. Up from slavery. Doubleday. \$1.50.....	102
5.	Thompson, Ernest Seton-. Lives of the hunted. Scribner. net, \$1.75...	97
6.	Kipling, Rudyard. Kim. Doubleday. \$1.50.....	82
	Van Dyke, Henry. The ruling passion. Scribner. \$1.50.....	82
8.	Fiske, John. Life everlasting. Houghton. net, \$1.....	74
9.	Gordon, C. W., "Ralph Connor," (pseud.) The man from Glengarry. Revell. \$1.50.....	73
10.	Cable, G. W. The cavalier. Scribner. \$1.50.....	71
11.	Bachelor, I. A. D'ri and I. Lothrop. \$1.50.....	67
12.	Evans, R. D. A sailor's log. Appleton. \$2.....	64
	Wilkins, M. E. The portion of labor. Harper. \$1.50.....	64
14.	Hadley, A. T. The education of the American citizen. Scribner. net, \$1.50.....	62
	Runkle, Bertha. Helmet of Navarre. Century. \$1.50.....	62
16.	Howells, W. D. Heroines of fiction. 2 volumes. Harper. net, \$3.75....	60
17.	Scudder, H. E. James Russell Lowell. 2 volumes. Houghton. net, \$3.50..	56
18.	Catherwood, Mrs. M. H. Lazarre. Bowen-Merrill. \$1.50.....	54
19.	Jewett, S. O. The Tory lover. Houghton. \$1.50.....	51
20.	Burroughs, John, (editor.) Songs of nature. McClure. \$1.50.....	47
21.	Mitchell, S. W. Circumstance. Century. \$1.50.....	46
22.	Riggs, Mrs. K. D., (Wiggin.) Penelope's Irish experiences. Houghton. \$1.25.....	43
23.	Champlin, J. D., (compiler.) Young folks' cyclopædia of literature and art. Holt. \$2.50.....	42
	Lang, Andrew, (editor.) The violet fairy book. Longmans. net, \$1.60..	42
25.	The benefactress, by the author of Elizabeth and her German garden. Macmillan. \$1.50.....	40
	Chambers, R. W. Cardigan. Harper. \$1.50.....	40
	Crawford, M. E. Marietta. Macmillan. \$1.50.....	40
	Maeterlinck, Maurice. Life of the bee. Dodd. net, \$1.40.....	40
	Muir, John. Our national parks. Houghton. net, \$1.75.....	40
30.	Moffett, Cleveland. Careers of danger and daring. Century. net, \$1.80.	39
	Strong, Josiah. The times and young men. Baker & T. net, 75 c.....	39
32.	Balfour, Graham. Life of Robert Louis Stevenson. 2 volumes. Scribner. net, \$4.....	38
33.	Abbott, Lyman. Rights of man. Houghton. net, \$1.50.....	36
34.	Fletcher, W. I., and Poole, Mary. Poole's index to periodical literature, abridged edition. Houghton. \$12.....	35
	Wyckoff, W. A. Day with a tramp, and other days. Scribner. net, \$1..	35
36.	Dawson, W. H. German life in town and country. (Our European neighbors.) Putnam. net, \$1.20.....	34
	Dunne, F. P., "Martin Dooley," (pseud.) Mr. Dooley's opinions. Russell. \$1.50.....	34
	Harper's encyclopædia of United States history. 10 vols. Harper. \$31.....	34
39.	Peary, Mrs. J. D. The snow baby. Stokes. net, \$1.30.....	33
40.	Brady, C. T. Colonial fights and fighters. McClure. net, \$1.20.....	32
	Burnett, Mrs. F. H. The making of a marchioness. Stokes. net, \$1.10...	32
	Earle, Mrs. A. M. Old-time gardens. Macmillan. net, \$2.50.....	32
	Higginson, T. W. American orators and oratory. Mrs. C. W. Merrill. \$1.50.....	32
	Tomlinson, E. T. Old Fort Schuyler. (Blue and Buff series.) American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25..	32
45.	Latimer, Mrs. E. W. Last years of the nineteenth century. McClurg. \$2.50.....	31
46.	Palmer, F. H. E. Russian life in town and country. (Our European neighbors.) Putnam. net, \$1.20.....	30
47.	Bates, Arlo. Talks on writing English. Houghton. net, \$1.30.....	29
	Miller, Mrs. H. N., "Olive Thorne Miller," (pseud.) Second book of birds. Houghton. net, \$1.....	29
	Phillips, Stephen. Herod. Lane. \$1.50.	29
50.	Hough, P. M. Dutch life in town and country. (Our European neighbors.) Putnam. net, \$1.20.....	28
	Robinson, C. M. Improvements of towns and cities. Putnam. net, \$1.25.....	28
	Argyll, Duke of, (Marquis of Lorne.) V. R. I. Queen Victoria. Harper. net, \$2.50.....	28
	Wright, M. O. Flowers and ferns in their haunts. Macmillan. net, \$2.50.	28

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

AT noon on March 13, 1902, the new home of the St. Joseph Free Public Library was opened to the public. It had been closed for two weeks, during the period of removal and taking of a complete inventory. Prior to the closing, card-holders were permitted to take double the number of volumes ordinarily allowed, teachers all that they could use to advantage, and clubs sufficient to carry on their work without interruption. No penalties were charged for overdue books, but all volumes were required to be returned to the library within four days after reopening. There was no especial program for the opening, the library simply announcing that it was ready for business. On the Saturday following the opening, the library closed at six o'clock p.m. and reopened at 7.30 for a reception to the public by the members of the school board, the library board and the library staff. An attractive feature of the building is the provision made for special illumination, and the large number of visitors who attended were greatly pleased. There was no formal program for the occasion.

The building now occupied as the home of the library and the offices of the school board is the result of a "ten years' war" waged by friends of and believers in the library movement. The establishment of the library was authorized by a vote of the people in April, 1890. Ten years later, lacking two days, by another vote bonds in the sum of \$100,000 were authorized for the building. No outside aid was asked for or received. The library regards as more than an implied honor the fact that the building was erected by the school district in acknowledgment of the work it is doing and has done along educational lines—thus making it officially a part of the educational system of the school district. It is worthy of notice that the school board has no official connection with the library and is not even represented on the library board, the latter being a separate and distinct body. A premium of \$4480 was received from the sale of the bonds, \$2300 from interest on unexpended balances, and \$380 from the sale of buildings on the grounds. The building cost \$66,500, including stacks, shelving and a portion of the furniture. \$11,000 was paid for the site, which is 120 x 140 in size. The selection of the plans and construction of the building was placed in the hands of a joint committee of six, three from the membership of the school board and three from the library board. At an early meeting of this committee, competitive plans were asked, a suggestive blue print of floor arrangement being supplied to competing architects. Seven plans were submitted, those of E. J. Eckel,

of St. Joseph, being awarded the first prize of \$500. Two other awards of \$300 and \$200 were made, the plans submitted becoming the property of the school board. Mr. Eckel was appointed supervising architect. It is worth noting that the plans receiving the awards approached nearer the blue print suggestions than any others, and that the building as erected is almost on identical lines with the preliminary suggestions.

The building is 98 x 110 feet on the ground, two stories high with high basement. On account of the slope of the ground, the approach side from the city shows three full stories, the floor on this side of the building being on a level with the lot. It is built of Silverdale limestone, a light buff stone secured in Southern Kansas. As may be seen from the view given elsewhere, it is on classic lines. Entrance to the building is secured by means of side steps with turn to landing, thence through an open vestibule of white Italian marble. To the left of the entrance is the bicycle court, fitted with a locker bicycle holder. Three double doors, with plate glass, lead to the rotunda, 22 x 58 feet. On the left is the stairway of steel and Tennessee marble leading to the second floor, and back of this the children's room. This room contains all the children's books, and is fitted with small tables and chairs. The use of this room for the present purpose is but temporary, as it will soon be too small (28 x 35). Eventually the children's department will be transferred to the first floor on the west side, where a room over twice as large, now in use for museum purposes, will be given for this purpose. Adjoining the children's room is the reading room, 32 x 35. This use is also temporary, as with the growth of the library this room will be transferred into a reference department and the reading room will be removed to the second floor to the room at this time used as an assembly room, and so marked on the floor plans. The partition between the rotunda and the reading room is of plate glass, serving the several purposes of assisting in lighting the rotunda, of making the library cheerful and, better than all, of doing away with the necessity of a special reading room attendant, as the room is at all times under complete surveillance from the charging desk, situated at the entrance to the open shelves. The floor of the rotunda is of mosaic tiling, with marble wainscoting, scagliola columns and pilasters. Additional light is provided through a light well in floor above, surmounted by a dome which affords the real architectural effect of the building. On the right on entering the rotunda is a ladies' reception room, back of it being the large class and study hall. Adjoining this is the office of the librarian, and between this and the stack room is the cataloging and work room of the library. From

a library standpoint, this latter room is as complete as possible. Situated on the east side of the building, it has fine light, and is provided with supply closets, lockers for the attendants, elevators and stairway to the bindery immediately beneath. In size it is 18 x 26 feet. From the rotunda access to the shelves is obtained through turnstiles on either side of the charging desk. This desk is of Tennessee marble, and is large enough to accommodate seven people, with ample working room.

The open shelf room is 48 x 54 feet, with 26 foot ceiling. A gallery runs along the north wall, occupied at present by the government collection. As the library grows, a second gallery will be added. The present shelf capacity of the library is 45,000 volumes, but with the arrangement as it will be finally, double this capacity will be afforded. It is understood, of course, that everything owned by the library is accessible to the public. Abundant light is provided in this room, even in the darkest corner under the gallery, by windows and ceiling light. The right corner of the stack room contains the card catalog, convenient to the public and to the cataloging department. Between the rows of shelving are tables for the use of the public, and the information desk. The stack room is provided with three dust ducts; electrical heaters start a draught, which carries dust knocked from books out of the building through openings in the walls and roof. While the building is wired for incandescent electric light, and fixtures include this, light is secured from gas, required by the company's franchise to be furnished free, and arc light, furnished by the city from its street lighting plant. As an extraordinary feature for show occasions, like the opening, all lights may be used, and the effect is striking.

The ground floor or basement contains in addition to the museum previously mentioned, a room for bound newspapers, fitted up with roller shelves, at present containing the files of the local newspapers, practically complete, deposited through the courtesy of the newspaper owners. The value of this collection will be appreciated by librarians when it is understood that the papers date from 1845, and contain the first newspapers published in this portion of the middle west. Temporarily, the Patent Office *Gazette* is filed in this room. There are also on this floor two supply rooms used by the school board, toilet rooms for men and women, bindery, janitors' room, lunch room for library attendants, and a large boiler room. A fumigating room is provided, in the receiving or unpacking room, near the entrance to the east side. This has a flue or duct to the roof and works well. The building is heated by steam, and the boiler capacity is sufficient to furnish heat for two school

buildings, one across the street and the second one block distant.

On the second floor, besides the school board offices, consisting of five rooms, is the art room, a handsome little room, with ceiling light only, 16 x 44 feet. This room now contains a loan exhibit of pictures by home artists, the only exception being a picture by Brown, the artist of street waif life. It will be followed by other collections in the near future, the aim being to arouse sufficient interest to form a local art league, to which will be turned over the management of this room. The assembly room on this floor has a seating capacity of about 300. It is used at present for teachers' meetings, lectures, etc. Eventually it will be converted into a reading room. The school board also promises that as the library grows and the need becomes apparent, the other rooms on this floor will be vacated and turned over to the library for study rooms and other library purposes.

There is additional room in the attic for storage purposes, and it is now being arranged to put this to immediate use, and turn the storage rooms on the ground floor over to the library.

In planning the building, the one idea sought to be developed was that of making every book, pamphlet or other thing of value accessible to the public, and this has been accomplished. Of course it is too early to judge of the effect of the open-shelf system upon the public, but we have yet to hear the first word of complaint or disappointment. We hear nothing but expressions of satisfaction.

The building is located on the central business street of the city, within two blocks of two street car lines which transfer to all portions of the city, and is within three blocks of the heart of the retail district. It is not only a handsome structure, but is well built, none but the best materials being used. It is of fire-proof construction, steel and metal being used, with steel and concrete used in the roof, on top of which are Spanish tiles.

The shelving was furnished by the Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, and is satisfactory in every way. The contractor was a local man, Charles Nowland, and no fault has yet been found with his work.

With an eye to the future, the building is so planned that, while being practically complete to-day, it is susceptible of enlargement to many times its present capacity. The present building duplicated to the north will give it another street frontage, the stack rooms coming together, with room for a closed stack, if deemed desirable, to accommodate hundreds of thousands of volumes. Hopes are cherished of fulfilling these plans some day, and seeing an institution on the order of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute established here for the middle west.

PURD B. WRIGHT, *Librarian*.

THE CARE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

From announcement of Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

STUDENTS of history and economics, and men in public life depend largely upon public documents for their information upon public questions. The national, state, and municipal documents are the original sources from which are drawn materials for popular works used by the reader, content with second-hand information. These documents, precious as they are, have been neglected. In most libraries they are inaccessible because ill-arranged, uncataloged, and presided over by an attendant ignorant of their use and value. Collections are imperfect, and students in the future are to suffer from the lack of knowledge of the librarians of to-day. Methods of cataloging and distributing federal documents have been very greatly improved within the past few years. The Superintendent of Documents at Washington is making an effort to open the treasures of document storehouses. A few states have issued check-lists of their documents and a general bibliography of state publications is being published. In the majority of states, however, there is no accurate record of state documents, no check-list to serve as a guide for public men, librarians, and students, and no system of depository libraries making it possible to obtain documents within a reasonable distance from each town. There has been no attempt to evaluate such literature. The money spent for investigations and printing has been to a great extent wasted. The time has come when every state library should have a specially trained attendant in charge of public documents. Every university library needs a librarian or assistant who knows documents thoroughly. No public library can afford to miss the opportunity to build up a valuable department of public documents because of the lack of an assistant who knows what to collect and how to collect.

THE LANSING (MICH.) CARNEGIE LIBRARY CAMPAIGN.

THE offer made on Jan. 9 by Andrew Carnegie to give \$35,000 to the city of Lansing, Mich., for a public library building, was accepted by popular vote at a city election held on Feb. 22. The Carnegie gift was made on the usual conditions, that an annual maintenance fund of 10 per cent. (\$3500) should be insured, and a site provided. Its acceptance was secured only after a vigorous campaign, which, as it repeats the experience of many of the towns receiving Carnegie libraries, is of more than local interest.

Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, the state librarian, had carried on the preliminary negotiations with Mr. Carnegie, and was active in securing the acceptance of the gift. The campaign to secure voters in favor of the library bill lasted for three weeks. There was strong op-

position from a small minority, who used every effort to defeat the project by appeals to the prejudices and fears of the working class and the small taxpayers of the city; circulars and newspaper material were issued urging that the city would be burdened with increased taxation and would find the library an elephant on its hands. Many of the newspapers, however, supported the project, and the influence of the Women's Club and the Women's Relief Corps was enlisted in its behalf. Mrs. Spencer says: "These organizations did good work on the day of the voting, and our methods would have excited the admiration of the most finished politician. There were three weeks of this work, and they could be characterized as follows: First week, indifference; second week, active opposition; third week, interest which developed into enthusiastic endorsement. On the day of the vote the project was carried by about 4 to 1. The most enthusiastic factor were the school children. I gave them two talks in the high school, and through them the parents became interested, so that we had a steady stream of voters from eight o'clock a.m. to eight o'clock p.m."

Previous to the election a circular, of which copies were also printed in German, was widely distributed, setting forth reasons why Mr. Carnegie's offer should be accepted, as follows:

"BECAUSE

In this city of nearly 20,000 people there is no reading room where a laboring man or a student can go to read or study.

"BECAUSE

There are more than 4000 children in Lansing who have no place for carrying on their school work, no place for using the books so necessary for their better education. Nearly ninety per cent. of these children leave school at the age of 14. The public library is their only hope.

"BECAUSE

The added expense of supporting the library in its own home will be about \$1000 a year, an increase in taxation of about ten cents a year on \$1000 assessed valuation. \$3500 covers the entire cost of maintenance, including addition of books; this is the condition upon which the vote is based.

"BECAUSE

The offer is a free and unconditional gift to the city of Lansing of \$35,000, the entire amount to be paid out to the laborers of this city, and by them distributed through the various channels of trade. Remember that the \$3500 is not to be spent for books alone, but for all expenses of maintaining this library. The sum of \$35,000 completes the building for occupancy.

"BECAUSE

In the near future the library must be removed from its present location and an added expense of \$600 a year be incurred for rent and heating, with no prospects of bettering the present conditions.

"If we accept the offer made by Mr. Carnegie a beautiful building will be erected, centrally located for the benefit of the whole city, furnished with every convenience for study, carefully planned for the convenience of the mechanic, the children, and for all seeking a higher education. As has been done in other cities, the privileges of the library can be extended to the township thus lightening even more the small addition of taxation.

"The reading room will be open evenings, thus affording opportunity for reading to many who are now, by occupation, debarred the privilege.

"The establishment of a free public library in a home of its own will result in the moral, intellectual and spiritual improvement of the city, making better citizens, better homes, better schools and an additional inducement for individuals, as well as institutions, to become residents of Lansing.

"If the offer is refused the result will be as follows:

"Some other city in Michigan will profit by our mistake and will rejoice in the building which might have been ours. A hundred cities in Michigan are waiting for our chance.

"In less than three years the expenditure for the library will equal the sum asked by Mr. Carnegie, and we will still be without a library building.

"In less than five years a new building will be imperative and the citizens of Lansing will be obliged to raise money by taxation, or virtually be without that great factor in the education of the masses, a free public library.

Expense of library last year..... \$2429.75

Expense in new building..... 3500.00

Increased expense..... \$1070.25

"Increase to taxpayer on \$1000 assessed valuation, TEN CENTS."

On the night before the election an opposition circular was scattered broadcast over the city. It opened with the appeal, "Do you want Higher Taxation? Read and then decide," and it urged all taxpayers to vote against "this scheme of Mr. Carnegie to perpetuate his name." Mrs. Spencer adds: "For a little while I was in despair, but found that it was working for us rather than against us, and the results showed this to be the case."

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th annual meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The secretary sends the following preliminary program, as arranged for the Boston and Magnolia Conference:

June 14, Saturday, Boston.

Morning, 9 o'clock. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library.

Greeting by local committee, James L. Whitney, chairman.

General announcements.

Morning and afternoon will be devoted to visits to the principal libraries of Boston and Cambridge, planned especially for those who have never seen these places.

June 15-16, Sunday-Monday.

Delegates may remain in Boston or go to Magnolia. The hotels there are open June 14 for such as care to go.

June 16, Monday. Magnolia.

Arrival of delegates, committee meetings, etc.

Afternoon:

Council meeting, 2 p.m.

Evening, 8.30:

Informal reception, social.

June 17, Tuesday.

Morning, 9.30-12. First general session, president in chair.

Secretary's report.

Treasurer's report.

Endowment Fund report.

Finance Committee.

Committee on International Co-operation.

Committee on Co-operation with N. E. A.

Committee on Handbook of American Libraries.

Committee on Express and Postal Rates for Library Books.

Committee on Title-Pages to Periodicals.

Committee on Foreign Documents.

Committee on Public Documents.

Afternoon. Free.

Evening, 8-10. Second general session.

Greeting on behalf of Massachusetts Library Club, Hiller C. Wellman, president.

President's address, Dr. John S. Billings.

Address by President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University.

June 18, Wednesday.

Morning, 9.30-12. Simultaneous meetings:

(a) College and Reference Section.

(b) Children's Librarians' Section. 1st session.

(c) National Association of State Librarians. 1st session.

Afternoon. Free for state meetings, alumni meetings, etc.

(Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Bibliographical Society of Chicago have already voted to hold meetings at this time.)

Evening, 8-10. Simultaneous meetings:

(a) Round-table meetings of officers and members of state library associations.

(b) National Association of State Librarians. 2d session.

June 19, Thursday.

Morning, 9.30-12. Third general session.

Report on Gifts and Bequests (summary).

Report of Committee on Library Training.

Report of Committee on A. L. A. Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Report of A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Report of Committee on Libraries and Booktrade.

Report of Committee on Library Administration.

Paper: "Pains and penalties in libraries," by A. E. Bostwick.

Afternoon, 2.30-4.30. Simultaneous sessions:

(a) Catalog Section.

(b) Trustees' Section.

(c) Children's Librarians' Section. 2d session.

Evening, 7.30-10.

Fourth general session, 7.30-8.30, in charge of Bibliographical Society of Chicago, to for report on and discussion of question of a Bibliographical Institute, and related topics.

Simultaneous session, officers and members of state library commissions.

Fourth general session, continued:

- 8.30 Paper on "A current bibliography of science and engineering," by Charles F. Burgess, of the University of Wisconsin.

Ten-minute papers on bibliographical topics, as follows:

Selection of scientific books for public libraries, by N. D. C. Hodges.

General scientific bibliography and the international catalog, by Dr. C. Adler.

Report on bibliographical work in the United States, and especially in the Library of Congress, by W. D. Johnston.

Work and plans of A. L. A. Publishing Board, by W. I. Fletcher.

General bibliographical work, by George Iles.

Report on incunabula list, by John Thomson.

June 20, Friday.

Morning, 9.30-12. Fifth general session.

Election of officers.

Unfinished business.

Supplementary reports.

Three 15-minute papers on branch libraries:

1. Organization, E. H. Anderson, Pittsburgh.
2. Equipment, Langdon L. Ward, superintendent of branches, Boston Public Library.
3. Administration, F. P. Hill, Brooklyn.

Discussion.

Paper on Boston Public Library, 1852-1902.

Afternoon. Free for final committee meetings, etc.

Evening, 8-9.30. Sixth general session.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Address by speaker to be announced.

Paper: "The gift extremely rare," by Miss I. E. Lord, of Bryn Mawr.

Paper: "Books that are not read," by John Ashhurst, of Philadelphia Mercantile Library.

Adjournment.

9.45. Dance.

June 21, Saturday.

Leave for post conference trips as follows:

- (a) Inspection of libraries of eastern New England.
- (b) Tour of historic towns.
- (c) Excursions to
 - (1) White Mountains.
 - (2) Coast of Maine.

June 27, Friday.

Final adjournment of Boston-Magnolia Conference.

HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

From responses already received in answer to preliminary circular a large attendance is assured. There seems, however, to be some

misapprehension concerning headquarters. The three hotels, Hesperus, New Magnolia and Oceanside, will all be headquarters. Some of the sessions will be held in each of these hotels and some in Library hall within one block of all. Each of the hotels will take an equal number of delegates. All the rooming will be done by a local hotel committee of the A. L. A., and applications should be made as soon as possible for rooms to the undersigned, chairman of that committee, stating when room is wanted and who room-mate will be. Preference will be given to early applicants.

The second and final announcement will be issued early in May, and will require an answer, whether those who intend to be present have written or not.

F. W. FAXON, *Secretary*,
108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIALS.

The Publishing Board will begin this spring to issue the proposed series of catalog cards for 21 bibliographical serials. Price for the series is \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards for each title); 40c. per 100 cards for extra cards, 3, 4, or more for each title.

Those wishing the cards should subscribe promptly. Circulars will be sent on application to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIALS.

1. *Bibliofilia*.
2. *Bibliographie Moderne*.
3. *Bibliographica*, complete.
4. *Bulletin du Bibliophile*.
5. *Bulletin of Bibliography*.
6. *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.
7. *Centralblatt Beihefte*.
8. *Congrès Bibliographique International, compte rendu*, 1878, 1889, 1898, 1900.
9. *The Library*, series 2.
10. *Library Association Record*.
11. *Library Journal*.
12. *Mittheilungen des Oesterreichischen Vereins für Bibliothekswesen*.
13. *Revue Biblio-Iconographique*.
14. *Revue des Bibliothèques*.
15. *Revue Internationale des Archives des Bibliothèques et des Musées*.
16. *Rivista delle Biblioteche*.
17. *Sammlung Bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten*, no. 6, 8, 10, 11 (Dziatzko's).
18. *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, London.
19. *Verhandlungen der Sektion für Bibliothekswesen auf der 44. und 45. Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmännern*.
20. *Yearbook of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago*.
21. *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*.

The Board has a few sets of printed catalog cards for the following publications:

Amer. Economic Assoc., Economic studies, v. 1-2.....	28c.
Amer. Economic Assoc., Publications, v. 1-II.....	\$1.13
Amer. Historical Assoc., Papers, v. 1-5.....	1.13
Columbia Univ. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, v. 1-7....	.33
Mass. Historical Soc., Collections, 1792-1900.....	4.00.
Old South Leaflets, v. 1-4.....	1.61
Cards for v. 5 will be printed to fill advance orders.	
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, v. 1-32.....	2.17
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, v. 1-39.....	2.40
U. S. Bureau of Education, Circulars of Information, 1873-1900.....	2.14
U. S. National Museum, Bulletins, 1-49.....	1.02
U. S. Special Consular Reports, v. 1-14.....	.28

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE: Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

The committee's third report, for the period Jan. 1, 1897, to July 1, 1901, is just issued as a substantial volume of nearly 250 pages (246 p. il. O.) The report proper covers but 23 pages, the remainder being devoted to an appendix of most useful practical papers, book lists, summary of library laws, and data regarding buildings, with illustrations, statistics and other phases of the subject. It is of general interest and value, especially to the librarians of small town and village libraries, and in its preparation the commissioners have rendered a service that deserves wide appreciation.

Since the last report 17 towns have adopted the provisions of the library act of 1893. From the reports made by librarians 59 towns are classified as having free public libraries organized under the law of 1893 and the amendment of 1895; 27, as towns in which there are libraries free to all the people but having no connection with the town; 7, as cities, boroughs, and towns having libraries owned and controlled by the public and free to all the people; 4, as towns in which there are free public libraries to which town appropriates money but has no part in the management; 29, as towns in which there are libraries charging fees; 50, as towns having no libraries. In connection with these statistics a map in colors is published showing the different classes of libraries in towns and the towns which have no libraries.

The state grant for libraries since the law was passed has been \$23,915. The number of free libraries in the state at the beginning of 1900 was 91; and the number of subscription libraries, 40; number of free libraries under state law, 51; number of volumes in all, 711,-

529; circulation, 1,835,608; expended for salaries, books and periodicals, in 1897, \$108,272.05; in 1898, \$99,866.69; in 1899, \$93,197.90; number of buildings used exclusively for libraries, 58; number of reading rooms, 60.

Several travelling libraries are sent out by the committee to schools, 20 having been lent for such use by the Society of Colonial Dames of Connecticut. The same society has also contributed more than 1000 pictures to be used in schools. Statistics are given as to the work done by libraries and schools, and it is pointed out that "facilities for meeting on common ground are much needed by teachers and librarians." A state summer school for the instruction of librarians of small libraries is regarded as desirable.

Among the features of the appendix are the interesting series of views of library buildings, and the lists of books in various classes and for school, reference, and other work. The papers include "Suggestions for the smallest libraries," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Mounted pictures and picture bulletins," by Grace Child; and "The sin of ignorance," by Hon. W. C. Case. The usual full tabulated statistics of Connecticut libraries are given, and there is a good index.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. Matthew H. Buckham, secretary, Burlington.

Mrs. Matthew H. Buckham, of Burlington, has been appointed secretary of the Vermont Library Commission.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Custodian of the Law Library, Library of Congress.

Secretary: R. K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F st., N. W.

At the regular monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, held March 12, at the Columbian University, a paper was read by Mr. Felix Neumann, of the Order Division, Library of Congress, who chose for his subject "Daniel Denton's description of New York, formerly called New Netherlands: a bibliographical treatise."

"In the middle of November, 1900," Mr. Neumann began, "there was sold in London a part of the library of Lord Ashburton. The highest bid, reaching £400, was for a tract of only twenty-one pages entitled 'Daniel Denton's Brief Description of New York,' London, 1670. The pamphlet is always considered by connoisseurs, and with good reason, as one of the scarcest Americana, not only as it seems to be the first printed account of New York in English, but also on account of its excessive rarity. It has been twice reprinted, first in the proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1845, and, secondly, in

the same year, as volume I. of Gowan's 'Bibliotheca Americana.'" A third reprint, with facsimile of original title-page, is planned for the near future by Mr. Neumann himself, who will use this treatise presented to the association as his introduction.

Mr. Neumann has traced 24 copies of this pamphlet in all, making due allowance for those which are recorded as having changed hands. But this number may be still further reduced, supposing that one or more of the copies sold at auction found its way to the libraries which the writer mentioned. In speaking of the commercial history of the pamphlet, Mr. Neumann stated that its auction price varied from 18s. in 1824 to £400 above mentioned. The copy in possession of the Library of Congress was obtained from William Menzies in 1875, at a cost of \$220. Joseph Sabin, in making a note upon this copy, states: "The title-page being printed on paper larger than the rest of the book, the date is often cut off by the binder." This was regarded by Mr. Neumann as the salient point, which he discussed at some length, arriving at the double conclusion: first, that an edition of 1670 with two different imprints does not exist, and, secondly, that an edition of 1701, the existence of which has been maintained by some bibliographers, was never published.

The latter part of Mr. Neumann's instructive and exhaustive study was devoted to the condition of the title-page of Denton's "Description," showing that, in opposition to Joseph Sabin's view, it was not printed on paper larger than the body of the pamphlet. The narrative of Denton's life, presenting much of interest to the student of American history, the writer reserved for a later occasion.

The meeting was adjourned at nine o'clock, 48 members being present.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pa.

The resignation of Miss H. P. James from the post of the secretary-treasurer, on account of ill health, has been followed by the appointment to that office of Mr. R. P. Bliss, of the Bucknell Library, Chester.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The next meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held at the Boston Public Library, on Thursday, April 24, 1902. President Eliot, of Harvard, is to be the principal speaker. GEORGE E. NUTTING, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

Secretary: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Library.

The regular meeting of the Library Club of Buffalo was held in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, Friday evening, March 21. The entertainment was in the nature of a Shakespearean evening. Instrumental selections were rendered by Miss Grace Grattan. Mrs. William E. Robertson, soprano, sang "Who is Sylvia?" and "Hark, hark, the lark." Mr. William E. Robertson, baritone, sang Ben Jonson's song, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." Miss Baker, of the Buffalo Public Library, sang a solo from "Othello." Mr. Charles Rohlfis read selections from the play "As You Like It," which were received with great appreciation.

At the business meeting which preceded the entertainments reports were made by the chairmen of the various committees. Miss Hawkins, of the home library committee, reported that four new libraries had been established on the east side of the city, and that the work was progressing very satisfactorily. Up to the present time the home libraries and the home library workers are distributed as follows: 1, Miss Anderson, on Trenton avenue; 2, Mrs. Eisele, on Jefferson street; 3, Miss Andrus, on Beech street; 4, Dr. Gleason, on Sycamore street; 5, Miss Kemmel, on William street; 6, Miss McCreary and Miss Wallace, on Walnut street. The Charity Organization Society has been very helpful in selecting both locations and visitors.

Mr. E. D. Strickland, chairman of Library Institutes Committee, reported that the meeting of the institute would take place in Buffalo, May 30 and 31. Representatives from the various libraries in the five counties—Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming—over which the Library Club of Buffalo has jurisdiction, will be present. The committee has the work well in hand, and will give the visiting delegates a cordial welcome.

Miss Chandler and Mr. Boechat reported for the committee appointed to help further the idea for the evening use of the public schools for public gatherings.

Following the meeting refreshments were served. RICHARD F. MORGAN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Library.

Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

A special meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held by invitation at the rooms of the Grolier Club, 29 East 32d street,

New York, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at three o'clock. Despite a heavy rainstorm and extremely bad travelling about 50 persons, members of the club and students of the library school, were present.

The meeting was called to order by the president. The first address of the afternoon was given by Mr. Howard Mansfield, president of the Grolier Club. The speaker extended a very cordial welcome to the visiting club, and offered to the guests the opportunity to inspect the library and other rooms occupied by the club, as well as the privilege of examining the special collection of mosaic bookbindings then on exhibition. He explained the object for which the club was founded and which it still holds before its members; and also told of the artistic work done by the club at the club bindery, some examples of which were to be seen in the exhibition.

Mr. H. W. Kent, librarian of the Grolier Club, gave a valuable paper on the history of mosaic bookbinding, during the last three or four hundred years, and illustrated the subject by crayon drawings of the motives used by different bookbinders.

A suggestive and practical paper was presented by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, answering the question, "Should the librarian be a bibliophile?" This was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March.

A very hearty expression of thanks was voted to the Grolier Club for their generous hospitality, and also to the president and librarian of the club for their interesting and valuable addresses.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school of library economy, conducted at Amherst, Mass., by W. I. Fletcher, will hold its twelfth yearly session of six weeks from July 7 to Aug. 15, 1902. The usual course of instruction will be given, comprising daily lectures from Mr. Fletcher, and practice work in the college library. The tuition fee is \$15, and necessary supplies will not exceed \$5. Full information regarding admission and other details may be obtained on application to W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst, Mass.

CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL.

A summer school of library science will be conducted this year at the University of California at Berkeley, by Miss Mary Floyd Williams, assisted by the librarian, J. C. Rowell, and the assistant librarian, J. D. Layman. It is intended for those who already have library experience or are actually engaged in library work. The class will be limited to 20 students (possibly 25).

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The library school conducted by the Chautauqua Assembly will hold its session for 1902 during the six weeks, July 5-Aug. 15. Melvil Dewey of the New York State Library is general director and will be present for one week or more and give lectures on library administration. Miss Hazeltine, of the James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., is resident director. Miss M. E. Robbins, of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, recently library organizer and instructor of library training classes in University of Nebraska, will be head instructor, with Miss Anna R. Phelps and Miss Alice Hazeltine, of the New York State Library School, as assistants during the entire session. Special lectures will be given by H. L. Elmendorf, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck, and others.

The course is designed for librarians of smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their work for extended courses offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for a six-weeks' course which will help them to gain a broader conception of their work and an understanding of modern methods. Only those candidates will be admitted who are already engaged in library work.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high-school course or its equivalent as the minimum basis of education, and at least one year's successful experience in actual library work.

Application for admission should be made before June 15 to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y. The class will be limited to 40 students, and the tuition fee will be \$20 for the course, to which must be added the regular Chautauqua gate fee of \$5. Supplies are estimated at from \$6 to \$10.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Jessie M. Allen, class of '01, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Library of the State University of Missouri.

Miss Helen Sharpless, class of '01, has resigned the position of assistant librarian in Haverford College Library, to accept a position in the order department of the Library of Congress.

Miss Elizabeth V. Clark, class of '00, has been appointed assistant librarian in Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa.

Miss Charlotte K. Hannum, class of '00, has accepted a position as assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, has been engaged as assistant in charge of travelling libraries by the Free Library Commission of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Professor H. H. Powers, of Cornell University, well known as a popular lecturer on art, spoke to the school, March 13, on the principles of selection of books in the fine arts. He was unusually successful in grasping the significant points of the problem, from the standpoint of the librarian, giving us, not a list of books, but fundamental principles illustrated by well-known books. The entire treatment of the subject was discriminating and practically helpful.

Two members of the A. L. A. committee on library training, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, and Mr. S. S. Green, have appointed dates for visiting this school.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIBRARY VISITS.

The seniors made their annual inspection visit to Chicago libraries, March 31-April 5, with the following itinerary:

March 31. Chicago Public Library; A. C. McClurg & Co.

April 1. Newberry Library; P. Ringer & Hertzberg's bindery; Parmelee Library Co.; Lakeside Press.

April 2. John Crerar Library, with lecture by Mr. Andrews.
Afternoon free.

Supper with the Chicago Library Club and Illinois State Library School Association at Restaurant Roma, followed by meeting of Chicago Library Club in Handel Hall, with lecture by Professor Zeublin, of Chicago University.

April 3. Scoville Institute, Oak Park, with lecture by Miss Moore on children's work in libraries.

Library Bureau, with lecture by Miss Ahern; Rand, McNally & Co.

Hull House, with lecture by Miss Ellen G. Starr on "Bookbinding," followed by supper in the Hull House Coffee House.

April 4. Chicago *American*.

Studio lecture by W. Irving Way, on "Private printing presses," illustrated by examples.

Evanston Public Library, with lecture by Miss Clarke on school library work; Northwestern University Library, followed by tea in the Guild room.

April 5. Chicago University Library, with lecture by Mrs. Dixon.

Field Columbian Museum.

Armour Institute of Technology.

The uniform kindness shown in the libraries visited, the propitious weather, and the outside attractions of grand opera, Maude Adams, and Richard Mansfield made the trip an unusually pleasant one.

KATHERINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

Reviews.

COCKERELL, Douglas. Bookbinding and the care of books: a text-book for bookbinders and librarians. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1902. 342 p. D. (Artistic crafts ser. of technical handbooks.) net, \$1.20.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell's new work on book-binding forms the first volume of the "Artistic crafts series of technical handbooks," edited by W. R. Lethaby. The objects of the series as expressed in the general preface are "to provide trustworthy text-books of workshop practice, . . . to set up a standard of quality in the crafts which are more specially associated with design," and "to treat design itself as an essential part of good workmanship." In the book before us, these objects are admirably carried out. Beginning with the receipt of the book at the bindery, Mr. Cockerell carefully and minutely describes all the processes that a book must go through from the collating and sewing to the finishing. His descriptions of the various processes, although necessarily technical, are in general very clear, and are accompanied by numerous illustrations. The greater part of the book deals with "extra" binding, and while as a book-lover the librarian will be interested in and perhaps tempted by this part, he will turn to the pages devoted to library binding, to the durability of materials, and to the care of the bound book, with the hope of obtaining practical aid. And in this hope he will not be disappointed. Mr. Cockerell recognizes the need for low prices for library work and the still greater necessity for sound, honest workmanship that will stand the hard wear that books in a public library are subjected to. Here is his summing up of the requirements: "Appearance must to some extent be sacrificed to strength and durability, and not, as is too often the case, strength and durability sacrificed to appearance. The essentials of any good binding are, that the sections should be sound in themselves, and that there should be no plates or odd sheets 'pasted on,' or anything that would prevent any leaf from opening right to the back; the sewing must be thoroughly sound; the sewing materials of good quality; the slips firmly attached to the boards; and the leather fairly thick and of a durable kind, although for the sake of cheapness it may be necessary to use skins with flaws on the surface. Such flawed skins cost half, or less than half, the price of perfect skins, and surface flaws do not injure the strength of the leather. By sewing on tape, great flexibility of the back is obtained, and much time, and consequent expense, in covering is saved. By using a French joint much thicker leather can be used, with corresponding gain in strength." While of course, he recommends half-binding for library work, it is a curious oversight that he gives no technical directions for this kind of work.

Mr. Cockerell quotes with full approval the recent report of the Society of Arts on leather for bookbinding, and accompanies it with practical notes and suggestions. At the end of the book he gives in tabular form the specifications for four different kinds of binding: (1) for extra binding suitable for valuable books; (2) for good binding for books of reference, catalogs, etc., and other heavy books that may have a great deal of use; (3) for binding for libraries for books in current use; (4) for library bindings of books of little interest or value. For the first class he recommends whole leather—goatskin (morocco), pigskin or sealskin; for the second and third classes, whole or half leather of the same varieties, with the addition of properly prepared sheepskin. (But elsewhere he states that "much of the leather now made from sheepskin is quite worthless"—an opinion in which most librarians would coincide.) And for the last class he recommends whole buckram or half linen with paper sides. In all the other details of binding the specifications are equally sound, and except that the present American tendency is toward a more general employment of cloth and buckram, the librarian would do well to copy off the specifications for the three last classes and insist on his binder following them.

The second part of the book contains a few pages (291-306) on the "Care of books when bound," and here too the suggestions, if not specifically new, are thoroughly practical and useful. The note on the injurious effect of direct sunlight on leathers, and the suggestion that in library windows exposed to the sun tinted glass be used, are certainly worthy of consideration.

Both to the bookbinder and to the librarian, Mr. Cockerell's book will prove to be a work of real utility. A. C. P.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DANA, John Cotton. What people read. (*In The World's Work*, March, 1902.)

A statistical analysis of the character and quantity of matter printed in current newspapers, as compared with the number of books read annually, illustrating how small a part books play, comparatively, in the reading of a nation. Mr. Dana has reduced the contents of the periodical publications of the United States to volumes of the size of "David Harum" and finds the total output equal to 2,000,000,000 copies of "David Harum." 28 per cent of this total, or 560,000,000 copies of the size of "David Harum" is advertising.

HALSEY, Francis Whiting. Our literary deluge and some of its deeper waters. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902. 8+ 255 p. D.

Among the essays on books, writers and

other phases of literature which make up the volume is an appreciative survey of "Librarians and their influence." Of the American Library Association Mr. Halsey says that "it has done more, probably, for what may be called the intellectual growth of libraries—the intelligent enlargement of their numbers, the widening of their educational influence on proper lines—than all other forces which have been active in their behalf."

PUTNAM, Herbert. The relations of the national library to historical research in the United States. (*In Educational Review*, March, 1902. 23:217-232.)

This paper was read by Mr. Putnam before the American Historical Association at its meeting in Washington, Dec. 28, 1901. In it he tells how far the Library of Congress is likely to be competent (1) in scope; (2) in facilities for aiding research upon its premises; (3) in endeavors to promote research in the country at large.

LOCAL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. *Library consolidation.* The bill providing for the consolidation of the Brooklyn Library with the Brooklyn Public Library was passed by the state senate by a vote of 28 to 11 on March 25. A hearing upon the bill was given in the mayor's office, in New York City, on April 7, when the arguments in its favor were presented by Henry Sanger Snow, F. W. Hooper, and Andrew H. Green. A large delegation was present in opposition to the measure, among whose spokesmen were ex-Mayor Schieren, F. W. Hinrichs, and Dr. A. W. Catlin. They urged that the bill was opposed to democratic principles, in its creation of an independent self-perpetuating body to administer a city institution. The bill was signed on April 12 by Mayor Low, who pointed out that the consolidation it effects "is desired by everybody" and could not be secured on other terms. He added: "It has been opposed on the ground that it turns over an already existing public library to a corporation, whose directors, although originally appointed by the mayor, except as to the *ex-officio* members of the board, becomes thereafter self-perpetuating. It is impossible to deny that there is force in this objection. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the policy embodied in this bill has given to the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx such splendid institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Zoological Society. In such a matter a policy may fairly ask to be tested by its fruits. The pending bill simply gives power to create a corporation capable of holding the Public Library and the Brooklyn Library in trust, and capable of contracting with the city to conduct the consolidated library as a free

public library. The board of estimate and apportionment is charged with the duty of making the necessary contract on behalf of the city; and I think it can and should draw this contract in such terms as to provide that the city shall hold the title to all property hereafter acquired at public expense; to insure a broad policy in the purchase of books and to reserve to the city, explicitly, the right of amending the contract in case of need." The bill was signed by Governor Odell on April 15.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. All branches of the library were closed on Easter.

The library reached its high-water circulation mark in March, the number of books issued from the various branches for home use being 114,919. The fiction percentage, including that of juvenile books, was 68 per cent. About 5000 books were added to the shelves during the month. The library opened its roth children's room on April 7.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Assoc. This association, which is a private organization, composed largely of women, is now making plans for the establishment of a vacation house or librarians' home, to be maintained under its direction. An attractive site for such a home has been given by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, the president of the association, at Baldwins, Long Island, located on an arm of Hempstead Bay, with facilities for salt water bathing and boating. The secretary of the association writes: "It seems to be in every way an ideal and convenient place to locate a vacation house—where librarians may find quiet and restful surroundings and the combined attractions of country and seashore. A committee of ways and means are considering plans and the best way to organize so that librarians themselves may become interested and made to feel that the Home belongs to them and not that it is a charity. It is quite possible that a stock company may be formed with shares so low that all librarians may become stockholders in the enterprise. It is estimated that there are over a thousand librarians in the various libraries of greater New York and within the radius of 100 miles, who could take advantage of the vacation house during the summer vacation or for occasional outings. The ladies in charge of the undertaking are women of means and leisure, and they are greatly interested in the undertaking and sure to make a success of it."

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 3796; total 60,759. Issued 186,322 (fict., incl. juv., .691 %), of which 8972 were drawn through the schools and 47,862 through delivery and branches. Receipts \$19,000; expenses \$18,998.75.

The abolition of the age limit, recommended in the last report, has been put into effect, and the transfer of all juvenile books to the children's room is recommended.

Chattanooga, Tenn. On March 17 the city council passed an amendment to the Carnegie Library ordinance, providing a yearly appropriation of \$5000 for library maintenance. The library trustees have been appointed by the mayor as follows: Edward G. Richmond, Dr. John H. Race, Gen. R. W. Healy, Lewis M. Coleman, Milton T. Freeman, A. N. Sloan, Henry Schwartz, Paul S. Poindexter, Z. W. Wheland.

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 22,703 v., of which 19,520 were purchases, 1491 pm.; total 184,418 v., 67,325 pm. Visitors 78,483, of whom 59,555 were men. Books consulted 123,484.

"On March 25 a new room was opened for the department of Genealogy; and in June was secured the unique philological library of the late Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte; a collection of some 17,000 volumes and pamphlets, illustrating most of the known languages of the world."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At a recent meeting of the Labor Lyceum, W. H. Brett spoke upon "The growth of economic literature." He said that out of the total circulation of books from the Public Library between five and six per cent. were to be classed under sociology.

Mr. Brett, at the beginning of his talk, said that his intention was not to speak on socialism or any other economic theory, but to say something about the growth of economic literature, irrespective of what view might be taken on socialism. The public library was strictly a non-partisan institution, and its aim was to furnish to the people of Cleveland literature on all subjects that were of interest and gave information. He read a list of works on economics, commenting on each sufficiently to show what view the authors took. Five or six per cent. of the total number of books drawn from the library under so broad a head as sociology, he said, was not large, but it nevertheless meant that about 39,000 books on the subject were read during the year.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, by purchase, 1250; total not given. Issued, home use 89,000. New registration 639.

The absence of statistics is the only defect in this bright and suggestive report, which gives evidence of alert and sympathetic work. Miss Blanchard notes that the circulation has increased, and that in four years the percentage of fiction read has diminished from 85 to 76. "The tendency is markedly toward a more serious use of the library for purposes other than recreation. The use of the reference room by children is rapidly growing. Pupils are finding out that there is a relation between their ordinary text-books and literature. To foster this, we sent out postal cards at the beginning of the school year, reminding our teachers of what the library accords them in the way of privileges and of what

more it might easily be persuaded to accord."

Among the purchases of the year were a set of stereoscopic views of different countries, "which we let out on borrowers' cards judiciously, as we do valuable books. These pictures and accompanying lenses are so fine that only praise has come from those who have already seen them; and we foresee a long life of usefulness for the stereographs among invalids and travel clubs."

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. The weekly children's hour at the library is proving a most gratifying success. The children's room was well filled for the first and second talks on books and pictures interesting to children, and the third week, when the program was readings from "Uncle Remus," brought out about 500 children. It was necessary to adjourn to Carnegie Hall for the reading, as the children's room could not give even standing room to the crowd.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (19th rpt., 1901.) Added 1720; total 27,709. Issued, home use 66,731; "for the first time in our history the whole year's circulation has been effected without the loss of a single book." Reading room attendance 26,682; Sundays 2150. New registration 437; total registration 9960. Receipts \$3931.61; expenses \$3924.36.

Among the gifts were a collection of music and music books numbering 360 volumes, including scores of oratorios and cantatas, church and choral music—some of large historic value. For these books new shelving was provided and a special list is to be printed. The collection of mounted pictures and illustrative material has been increased, and now numbers nearly 1000 items. It has been fully cataloged, each picture being treated as if it was a book. Looking back upon the 10 years passed in the present building Miss Garland says: "At the time of removal here it was supposed that ample space had been provided for many years, yet already almost all wall and stack space is occupied, and it is growing difficult to provide for the yearly accessions. Nearly 12,000 volumes have been added in these 10 years, a very good sized library of itself, and more than half a million books have been issued in circulation. Sometimes a glance like this at work in the mass enables one to realize, in some degree, the influence that the library in this time must have exerted on the life of the community."

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. Assoc. At a meeting of the directors, on March 21, the contract for the library building was awarded to H. Devlin, of Galveston, for \$126,500.

Goshen (Ind.) P. L. At the March meeting of the board Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole was elected librarian for a two years' term, at a salary of \$500 per year. An assistant will be later appointed, at a probable yearly salary of \$200.

Germantown, Phila. Friends' F. L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 526; total 20,764. Issued, home

use 14,370; (biography 2707; juv. 2553). New cards issued 411. Total visits to lib. 24,424.

"In procuring material for the library we have felt in the past, and still feel ourselves very much restricted from works of fiction, yet it has been a leading desire with the committee to provide our patrons with carefully selected volumes from almost every other department of literature. These it is intended shall fairly represent the more meritorious productions of the best authors in their respective branches, so that, while practically excluding a large class of books, only too popular at the present day, we may hope to beget and foster a taste for works which possess attractions of their own, and will prove no less stimulating and helpful to their readers."

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending March 1, 1902.) Added 702; total 13,076. Issued, home use 40,410. Registration 1557; "about one person in five in the town is a library cardholder."

A "duplicate pay collection" of popular books was begun in November, and has proved popular. More room is greatly needed in all departments.

Hackensack, N. J. Johnson F. P. L. (1st rpt.) As the library trustees were organized April 8, 1901, this first report covers only part of a year. It is mainly a review of the work of organization, carried on under the direction of Miss Mary P. Farr. The library was opened on Oct. 5, 1901, when dedication exercises were held. The circulation of books began Oct. 7. "The total number of volumes now in the library is 7092. The number of borrowers is 1711. During the month of October the number of books in circulation was 4053; November, 5726; December, 5256; January, 5914; a total for four months of 20,949 volumes; the average circulation per month was 5237. This is a most remarkable showing in itself, and when we compare it with reports from other libraries of our class, as in such towns as Bayonne, Madison, Passaic and South Orange, averaging about 8000 volumes each, with a total monthly circulation of about 12,000, an average of 3000 each, the showing becomes still more marked, because these towns have a population averaging over 12,000 each, as compared with our 10,000. Seventy-five per cent. of our books are constantly in circulation. Our reading room is very largely used, and the busiest hours for the librarians are from four to six in the afternoon."

Harvard University L. (Rpt., 1900-'01.) Added 24,238 v., 13,797 pm.; total 575,888 v., (college lib. 387,097) 328,174 pm. The total gifts for the year amounted to 18,984 v. Total issue 87,853 (books lent 63,673; used in building 24,180); over-night use of reading room 13,566. The lending of reserved books for over-night use ceased in 1896, when the reading room began to be kept open in the evening. No record is kept of the large use of

accessible reference books, which number in all about 52,500 v. Loss of books from the reading room shelves amounted to 25 v. During the year 350 cards of admission to the book stacks were issued, which were used 6067 times. Of the 3501 students 2308 take books from the library. It is pointed out that most of those who do not make use of the library have access—as in the scientific, law and medical schools—to technical collections, conveniently placed in their own buildings. "Divinity students, on the other hand, although they have at their own school a library which is far from being confined to a narrow field, seldom fail to make good use of the college library as well.

"As in other years, frequent applications for the loan of books have been received from other libraries, especially college libraries, and from schools in distant parts of the country, and the library has sent away 744 v. in response to these requests."

The constantly-increasing difficulties arising from the need of larger quarters are again referred to. "The lack of this enlargement cramps the library's activities on every side, abridges its usefulness, and makes the work of administration more difficult and in some degree less efficient. Every year the relief is delayed the problem becomes more serious. Every year more varied service is demanded of us and we are less able to render it." One danger of the present condition of affairs is its tendency to split the collection into a series of departmental libraries. "It is now so long that the library has been unable to offer to professors and advanced students the facilities they need for the use of its books, that each department, in planning for the improvement of its work, is inclined to accept as permanent the present crippled condition of the central library, and to demand a special collection in a separate building for its individual use. Under present conditions such separate collections are in fact necessary, but if this should lead to the general installation of extensive special collections in separate departmental buildings, the gradual disintegration of the central library is likely to follow. The separation from the main library of some of the scientific and technological divisions may possibly be found to have enough advantages to outweigh the general disadvantage; but to drift into a policy that involves the separation from the general library of such subjects as Education, Philosophy, or any division of Literature or History, would be a calamity that would affect unfavorably the whole educational method and standing of the college."

An interesting collection of photographs and other prints illustrating the history and topography of the college has been begun. The material is mounted on cards in two sizes, 18 x 14 and 9½ x 6½ inches, the former size being kept in numerical classed order in portfolios, the latter arranged like a card catalog in drawers.

Notable among the accessions of the year

is the Slovak collection of Lombardini of Sollein, secured by Professor Wiener, and augmented to form a collection of 123 v. and 1567 pamphlets, including many rare periodicals and much folk-lore material, the whole being the gift of Professor A. C. Coolidge.

The use and extent of the various special reference libraries kept in class rooms and laboratories is noted, and there are the usual summaries of the reports from the heads of the shelf and catalog departments. The arrangement of works in Economics has been completed under the new classification, after a year and a half of work, and it is stated that this is the last of the large subjects that can be taken up under present conditions of lack of space. In the catalog department abbreviated and partial record only is practicable for the less important current accessions, owing to the limited force available through lack of working space and lack of means. Reference is made to the printed catalog cards undertaken by the Library of Congress, and some interesting figures are given of the saving effected by the use of the co-operative printed cards for serials issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The total average cost of these cards is given as about 8.3 cents per title—this estimate including cataloging cost of titles contributed by the Harvard Library, sorting and classifying, etc.—which, "compared with the 22 cents per title which we are now paying to the college printer for printing alone, to which must be added the cost of cataloging and the cost of card stock, shows very plainly the advantage to be had from co-operative work." The saving is still encouraging, although all the titles received have not been available for the library catalog.

Kentucky, Library commission for. The legislature has passed the bill introduced by Senator J. Embry Allen, establishing a free library commission for the state, to consist of five members appointed by the governor, who are to serve without pay, except that traveling expenses are to be defrayed.

Long Island City, N. Y. Queens Borough L. (6th rpt., 1901.) This is a mimeographed report, dealing mainly with the results of the consolidation of Queens Borough libraries. The consolidation was effected on Jan. 1, 1901, and included four libraries of the borough, the Union Free Library of Ozone Park, the Richmond Hill Free Library, Hollis Public Library, and Queens Free Library, making, with the three libraries of the Long Island City institution, seven branches in the Queens Borough Library system.

The Union Free Library of Ozone Park contained 300 books. The Richmond Hill Library contained 2100. Hollis Public Library contained 1200 books. Queens Free Library contained 427 books.

"Until June the staff consisted of eight assistants, half of them inexperienced, an office girl, and one, sometimes two apprentices. The libraries were kept open, one for 12 hours

daily, two for eight hours daily, one for eight hours on five days in the week and the other three hours on three days in the week.

"At the present time, Ozone Park and Hollis Branches are organized, *i.e.*, the books have been accessioned, cataloged and shelf listed, our charging system introduced, which necessitated the writing of many cards and our statistics, which are nearly the same as those kept by the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries, kept from day to day. The librarians in charge of the new branches were quite untrained and had to be taught their duties before they could perform them."

Details of the various branches, and of the work of organization—which seems to have been a difficult and hampered task—are given. The number of accessions, exclusive of the Hollis and Ozone Park collections, is 4730; total 24,439. The total home circulation was 104,632 (fiction 51,729; juv. fict. 29,094). Reading room attendance was 35,841; registration 8673. It has so far been practicable to do reference work at but a single branch—the Nelson branch. This, it is pointed out, has been "the strenuous year" of the library's existence, and it is hoped that it has given a foundation for further development and improvement.

Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. Miss Mary Mastin, the librarian, reports that the library, which was dedicated November 1, 1901, has already issued 700 readers' cards in a town of 2000 inhabitants. "For the first four months only 63 per cent. of the reading was fiction. The weekly circulation is over 500. The library hopes soon to loan books—possibly pictures—to the district schools of the town. Talks are given by the librarian to the district teachers and students of the academy on the use of the library and reference books."

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (39th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 3223 (gifts 2491); total 62,041. Issued, home use 166,708 (fict. 116,345); ref. use 94,963, of which 35,297 were used in the children's department. New borrowers 1909. Receipts \$19,939.74; expenses \$19,576.13.

The increase in use of books amounts to 14 per cent. in the circulating department and 31 per cent. in the reference department; 2145 v. were delivered on teachers' slips and 5765 on teachers' cards.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (24th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 3734; total 39,913. Issued, home use 135,387 (fict., incl. juv., 75.87%); lib. use 7727; school use 1405. Cards in use 7420. Receipts \$15,446.77; expenses \$15,092.46.

There are now seven delivery stations. Among the year's accessions were 880 v. for use in the public schools. "By this means collections of selected books, graded for the pupils for whom they are intended, are sent to the several schools, where they are retained

for stated periods and used by the scholars both in school work and at home." From the children's room there was a loss of 18 volumes, "a witness to the danger of open shelves. If the system of open shelves applied to a limited number of books under partial supervision were to be extended to the alcoves and stack of the main library, what would be the result? Would it tend to education in petty crime or would it increase the observance of honesty, while throwing temptations in the way of those who are too weak to resist them? The saving of a few dollars in the salaries of attendants and the fancied convenience of the public, which are the stock arguments of the advocates of open shelves, are of less importance than the nursing of dishonesty by favorable opportunities in the alcoves of a public library. So long as a class in the community, whether of children or of adults, is dishonest or careless in the appropriation of public property, so long will the maintenance of open shelves, except under exceptional conditions and the closest supervision, be a menace to public morals."

The valuable music library of the late Obadiah Bruce Brown, bequeathed to the library, is now in process of classification and arrangement. An interesting collection of views of local scenes and houses has been begun, the earliest item being a view of the center of the town in 1837.

New York P. L. A Rossetti exhibition was opened on March 19 in the print galleries of the Lenox building. It consists of nearly 200 photographs of paintings and studies by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, many of which are from the collection of the artist's brother, William Michael Rossetti, and bear his signature. The whole collection forms part of the Avery donation to the library. In addition to the photographs are some of the books illustrated by Rossetti: the "Poems" of Tennyson, published by Moxon in 1857, with illustrations by Rossetti, Millais, Hunt, Stanfield, Mulready and others; and "The Prince's progress and other poems," by Christina Rossetti. There are also numerous photographs, portraits, and sketches of Rossetti, and many books on Rossetti, including a copy of *The Germ*, and various manuscripts.

New York, Library legislation. An amendment to the university law regarding establishment and support of libraries has been passed by the legislature, which provides for the acceptance of gifts similar to those made by Andrew Carnegie, thus obviating the necessity of securing special legislation to enable individual towns to accept such gifts. The amendment is as follows: "A municipality or district named in this section may raise money by tax to establish and maintain a public library, or to provide a building or rooms for its use, or to share the cost as agreed with other municipal or district bodies, or to pay for library privileges under a con-

tract therefor. It may also acquire real or personal property and administer the same for public library purposes. By majority vote at any election any municipality or district or by three-fourths vote of its council any city may accept gifts, grants, devises or bequests for public library purposes on condition that a specified annual appropriation shall thereafter be made for maintenance of the library. Such acceptance, when approved by the regents of the university under seal and recorded in its book of charters, and in a school not subject to their visitation when approved by the state superintendent of public instruction, shall be a binding contract, and such municipality and district shall levy and collect yearly the amount provided in the manner prescribed for other taxes."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. At the March meeting of the trustees the salary of Miss Winsor, assistant librarian, was increased from \$1200 to \$1400.

Norfolk (Va.) F. L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 803; total not given. Issued, home use 24,943; attendance 49,710.

The noteworthy event of the year was the offer of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. The gift was accepted in June last, and arrangements to secure a site are now pending.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. (6th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 1987; total 19,929. Issued, home use 80,501 (fict. 51%; juv. fict. 24%). New registration 1264; total registration 7175. Receipts \$6532.04; expenses \$6522.67.

Two branch libraries, consisting of small travelling collections and a reading room for periodicals have been opened, one in a mill district, the other in the suburb of Houghtonville, and in both there has been a continued and most encouraging appreciation of the books. A new charging system has been installed, and the two-book system adopted. Talks on nature subjects have been given in the children's room, and six art exhibitions have been held. "Believing that it would be better to show the school children how to help themselves, rather than to find for them each time not only the book but often the chapter and page desired, a beginning has been made this fall of teaching the high school scholars by test questions how to use the library, and especially its reference books, in writing their essays. It is hoped before the year is out to carry this same instruction with the necessary modifications into the higher grades of the grammar schools."

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. The children's room of the library has received numerous art gifts of pictures and bas reliefs from the local Woman's Club, and recently the club ordered a seven-foot cast of "Diana and the stag," to be placed in the center of the room. The

gift was made without the authorization of the library board, and at its March meeting the board passed a resolution "That while gratefully acknowledging the work and contributions of the Omaha Woman's Club toward decorating the children's room, the library board respectfully requests that any plans for the further decoration of the rooms be first submitted for the board's indorsement."

The resolution was received with some indignation by the Woman's Club, which at once decided to transfer its "scorned benefactions" to the high school. On the library side it is explained that the children's room is already overcrowded, and that it is undesirable for large statues or other contributions to be ordered for it without consultation with the board.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. (6th rpt., 1901.) Additions not stated; total 239,183. Issued, home use 1,915,687 (fict. 1,479,253), an increase of 89,050 over the preceding year. No record of reference use is given. Receipts \$148,043.86; expenses \$143,839.26.

The activities of the library have been curtailed by the reduction by \$50,000 of the city appropriation for the years 1901 and 1902. In consequence there has been a reduction of the working force, no places made vacant by resignation are filled, fewer books are bought, and applications for new branches and travelling libraries are necessarily disregarded.

During the year 22,007 v. were rebound, in addition to the binding of a large number of magazines and other periodicals, at a cost of \$10,523.08. Mr. Thomson says: "The unsatisfactory condition of binding as turned out by the ordinary publishing houses is a matter of common notoriety. A record has been kept in the library in many cases of the number of times that a volume goes out, as received from the publishers, in comparison with the number of times the same volume goes out for home reading after being bound in our own bindery. Many instances can be shown in which the first binding has survived not more than from 20 to 25 issues, while after being rebound in our own establishment it is not an unusual thing to find the same volume go out 90 to 110 times and yet be in good, serviceable condition for home use."

Strong appeal is again made for an adequate central library building. "The board are most grateful to have the use of the present building. The work of the library in it has proved of the greatest value to the city and has been an extraordinary success, but as a building it is nothing less than a mere fire trap. The rent paid for it at the present time is \$13,500 per year, and not less than \$900 a year has to be paid for insurance."

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The sixth in the series of special book exhibits was held at the library on the afternoon and evening of March

15 and 16. It was devoted to books of interest to women—cookery, domestic science, household matters, etc. The books were displayed on four tables, devoted respectively to cookery, food values, domestic science and servants; home nursing, domestic and school hygiene, physical culture; kindergarten methods and games; and womanhood, including marriage, children, women in business, etiquette, and ethics. Charts showing food values and quantities were displayed on the walls; and each table was in charge of women especially interested in the subjects there presented.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. At the March meeting of the trustees Miss Mabel E. Prentiss, acting librarian, was elected librarian, to succeed the late Mrs. E. P. Bartlett. A site for the new Carnegie building has been chosen at the southeast corner of Main and Center streets.

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum. The library authorities have decided to make a six months' trial of the plan of a duplicate collection of popular novels and other books. Books from the duplicate collection may be drawn on payment of a charge of one cent per day for each volume, except in the case of novels, when two or more volumes may be counted as one. These books may be drawn in addition to books drawn by members from the main library. Duplicate books will not be reserved.

A circular announcing the new plan has been sent out by the president, Mr. Stone, who points out that "with a limited income of less than \$7500 a year it is obvious that the demand requiring from three to 50 copies of a popular book cannot be met without sacrificing much that is essential in building up a library of permanent and substantial value."

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (13th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 2303; total 41,994. Issued, home use 111,099 (fict. 77.76%); ref. use 6203. New registration 752; total registration (from Sept. 14, 1899) 5355.

Mr. Jones says: "I am becoming more and more convinced, and in this I find myself in agreement with many leading librarians, that the library should not aim to buy every new book that is published, but rather buy fewer titles and duplicate more freely. This is especially the case in fiction and juveniles. The demand is mostly for certain popular books which are much discussed, and the public is better satisfied by getting these promptly than by having a long list of new books in which they take little interest. We cannot afford everything. We should buy only the best."

A "children's corner" has been arranged, with two book cases, which it is hoped may be a precursor of the much-needed children's room.

Sandusky, O. At a meeting of the local Trades and Labor Assembly, on March 17, Miss Virginia Davis, librarian of the Carnegie Library, spoke upon the library and the services it could render to all citizens. Special preparations had been made, without her knowledge, for her reception, and the meeting was most successful. She gave a brief description of the contents of the library, its technical and general magazines and newspapers, its books on mechanics, engineering and varied trades, and its good stories; outlined the simple rules regulating its use; and extended a special invitation to all present to visit the library on the next Sunday afternoon, when arrangements would be made to permit inspection of the building and to issue books. Application blanks were distributed at the close of the meeting.

Savannah, Ga. An effort is being made to secure a fund from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a public library building, and it is suggested that the local Historical Society should transfer its collection to city control, as the nucleus of a free public library. A letter was received from Mr. Carnegie's secretary on March 17, as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie places all the libraries he gives under the control of city councils. In cases where the management is delegated to a commission or library trustees by councils, he, of course, acquiesces, but his aim is to have a popular institution supported by popular taxation, which alone can give the feeling to the poorest citizen that it is his library, he paying for its support just as other citizens do."

"The question is for Savannah to decide how much per year it will tax itself for a free public library."

Steubenville, O. Carnegie L. The opening exercises of the library were held on Tuesday evening, March 11. Addresses were given by the leading clergymen, the superintendent of schools, the editor of the oldest newspaper and representatives from the glass and iron works. Mr. G. W. McCook, president of the board of trustees, made the address presenting the library to the citizens, and the mayor of the city accepted it on behalf of the people. After the exercises the whole building was opened to the public for the first time. On the following morning the routine work of the library was begun.

The total cost of the building is given as nearly \$65,000. It is of stone, brick and terra cotta, 36×117 feet in dimensions, with a wing nine feet wide at the south end, and is absolutely fireproof. The main entrance is through a massive stone tower 18×18 feet square and 102 feet high from the grade line to the top. A flight of heavy stone steps leads up between ornamental lamp posts to a tile floored veranda surrounded by a balustrade of heavy stone. The entrance vestibule is of marble, finished in buff enamelled tile, and within this is another vestibule, from which opens the lobby, floored, as are all the rooms on this story, with white Vermont marble. A wainscoting eight feet high running around the interior is of Italian marble, and a heavy

carved and polished oak moulding separates this from the upper walls, which are in frescoed rough plaster and stucco work. The color scheme worked out on all the frescoed walls and ceilings of the building is buff and light blue. Immediately opposite the main entrance is the large semi-circular delivery desk of Italian marble, with mahogany top. Back of this is the reference room, 34 x 14 feet in dimensions; on the north side is the stairway to the trustees' room, which is located in the tower; and opening from the lobby on either side are the two large reading rooms for adults and children, respectively, equipped with open shelves and handsome fittings. In the basement is an auditorium, 46 x 33 3/4 feet in dimensions, book receiving room, heating apparatus, etc. The librarian is Miss Ellen Summers Wilson.

Troy (N. Y.) Y. M. A. L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 11,307; total 42,894. "The operation of several circulating and lending libraries in the city has diminished the number of calls for current fiction, which has inured to the benefit of the library and will enable its funds to be expended more profitably for enduring literature of a character valuable for a public library."

University of Nebraska L., Lincoln. Mr. Wyer, the librarian, has prepared the following comparative statistics, showing the growth of the collection during the past four years:

<i>Accessions:</i>			
year ending March 1,	1899	2426 v.	
" " "	1900	4625 "	
" " "	1901	3900 "	
" " "	1902	6010 "	
<i>Expenditures: Books, binding and periodicals.</i>			
year ending March 1,	1899	\$5605	
" " "	1900	9769	
" " "	1901	5221	
" " "	1902	9940	
<i>Expenditures: Salaries and assistance.</i>			
year ending April 1,	1899	\$3520	
" " "	1900	3835	
" " "	1901	4010	
" " "	1902	4210	
no. vols. now in library, 53,151.			

Wakefield, Mass. Beebe Town L. (Rpt., 1901.) Added 463; total 14,155. Issued, home use 29,556; lib. use 1310. New registration 367.

"As the usual vacation of the librarian was shortened by keeping the library open through the summer and as much extra work has been done by her, especially in connection with the card catalog and the exhibition of the Educational Association, the trustees voted that an extra sum of \$25 be paid her. This amount, however, Mrs. Shepard, as an expression of her interest in the library, has generously returned to the board, to be used in the purchase of such books as may be mutually agreed upon."

Waterbury, Mass. Silas Bronson L. (32d rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 1433; total 58,590. Issued, home use 93,913 (fict. .736 %); ref. use 3705. Number of cardholders not given. Receipts \$39,313.27; expenses \$39,445.11.

A careful inventory of the books in the children's department showed a total of 3795 v., which reached a circulation of 40,630 v. (fict. 43 %). The main library is also largely drawn upon by young people, and "with the fact also that 90 teachers are using six cards each, we may say pretty confidently that about half the issues in the library are made to teachers and pupils in the schools." A Saturday "story hour" has been most successful in interesting the children in the standard myths and in foreign countries. Although 84 v. are reported as missing from the children's room, it is thought that most of these are only mislaid. Miss Sperry says: "There is encouragement in the fact that the number of volumes missing this year is 16 less than last, with a circulation more than 16,000 larger; and when one considers that with the system of free access a circulation of over 40,000 volumes has been managed by one assistant working four hours a day, it is evident that the economy in administration more than balances the loss in other ways."

As general free access cannot be given in the main library, the librarian, by way of compromise, opens her office to the public every Saturday, displaying there the new books and magazines of the week. This has proved a popular departure, interesting and useful to the librarian as well as to the public. The attendance has averaged about 100 each Saturday. Sunday attendance for the year was 2476, an average of 51 each Sunday. Unless the new arrangements and improved reading room facilities now under way increase the attendance, it is hardly thought worth while to continue Sunday opening.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (34th rpt., 1901.) Added 740; total 27,148. Issued, home use 43,321 (fict. and juv. 29,347); lib. use 3058. New cards issued 500; total cards issued 9048. Receipts \$5263.88; expenses \$5259.90.

The circulation shows an increase of 15.8 % over the previous year. The most important event was the completion of the new stack; and the re-classification of the collection is now in process, according to the Expansive classification. New printed catalogs are needed, at an estimated cost of about \$2000 for printing the entire set. Mr. Whitney refers to the possibility of establishing a "pay duplicate" collection of popular books, and a system of house delivery. "I believe a few enterprising experiments in a small way might be safely made, to the increased usefulness of the library." Appended to the report is a classed list of the additions of 1901.

West Hoboken, N. J. The state legislature on March 17 passed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Lutz, permitting the town of West Hoboken to issue bonds and purchase a site for a library building. This will probably ensure a Carnegie gift of \$25,000, for which arrangements are pending.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. The library has sent out poster announcements regarding its books for schools. The posters contain clearly printed lists of books on "Government and politics," "Geography and travel," "Indians," "Strange peoples," "Animal stories," "Shakespeare," "Nursery tales," "Short stories," and other subjects, and across the bottom in bold type runs the announcement: "All books in this list marked with a check are in your school house. The others will be sent to you at some future time. All of these books, besides hundreds of other good ones, may be had at the central library, corner of Eighth and Market streets, where there is a pleasant room expressly for girls and boys, and librarians who will make you very welcome."

Woonsocket, R. I. On March 6 a proposition was submitted to the city council by the trustees of the Harris Institute Library offering to transfer their property, consisting of the Harris Institute building and the Harris Annex building, to the city forever, for \$68,000, on condition that the city maintain the library. The trustees suggest that if the offer is accepted "the library be managed by the city through three commissioners appointed for three years, the term of one expiring each year, with powers as nearly as may be like those at present enjoyed by the trustees."

Worcester County (Mass.) Law L. (3d rpt.—year ending March 22, 1901.) Added 589; total 20,360. No. readers 1889; books used 9453. The cataloging and classification were completed on April 30, the library having been entirely reorganized within three years. "It has been cataloged and classified, two catalogs, one public and one official, having been made in 15 months' time of one person," and under difficulties of building alteration and construction. Dr. Wire says: "The work of cataloging and classification contrasts very favorably as to time with similar work in other libraries where I have known double the amount of time to be consumed with no better results. But by giving the whole matter my personal oversight, and, in fact, applying the classification largely myself, by revising the rest of the classification and all the cataloging, and by doing away with some unnecessary things, such as full names, dates and cross references, also by cutting titles, I was enabled to attain the result above noted."

Appended to the report is the outline of the scheme of classification, which will appear in full in Cutter's *Expansive classification*, seventh division.

Yale University L. (Rpt.—year ending July 31, 1901.) Additions by purchase 7960; by gift 2220 v., 6525 pm. The total resources of the library are given as 270,000 v., 100,000 pm. and 1000 v. of manuscripts, for the general collection; 22,000 v. for the Linonian and

Brothers Library; and various department and seminary libraries having a collective strength of 59,000 v. The total number of volumes, exclusive of manuscripts and pamphlets, is 351,000; the several library funds amount to \$353,000. The total of additions noted for the year does not include the most important accession of that period, the Count Landberg collection of Arabic manuscripts, purchased at a cost of 80,000 marks, the gift of Morris K. Jesup, of New York. "Gathered by many years of active search throughout the east, supplemented, in the case of some important manuscripts not purchasable, by the employment of careful and skilful copyists, the collection is no less valuable from its character than from its extent. Among the 842 manuscripts composing it the departments best represented are those in which Arabic studies now chiefly center—history, biography, language, poetry and Mohammedan law."

FOREIGN.

Ontario, Canada, Libraries in. (In Rpt. of Minister of Education, province of Ontario, 1901.) For the year ending Dec. 31, 1900, a total of 448 libraries are reported, of which 263 are free, 126 not free, and 43 are libraries which did not report before Dec. 31, 1901. The usual tabulated statistics are given. An important change was the requirement that the official year for library reports be from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, instead of from May 1 to April 30, as formerly. The state grant of money to libraries was allowed to apply to the purchase of magazines as well as of books, a change that seems to have been appreciated. Dr. S. P. May, library inspector for the province, also visited libraries in the United States—New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and his notes regarding them are given in Part 2 of this report. He gives statistics of circulation, cost, and fiction use. In his summing up he states that "280 libraries, viz., 21 libraries, 30 school libraries and 229 travelling libraries issued 3,479,975 books. Total expenditure \$321,127.31." These "280 libraries" consist, however, only of the Aguilar Library, with its four buildings and 26 travelling libraries; the Free Library of Philadelphia, with its 15 branches and 95 travelling libraries, and the Buffalo Public Library, with its 30 class room collections and 108 travelling libraries—being, in fact, simply three city library systems. In contrast with this statement Dr. May points out that in Ontario "371 libraries loaned 2,043,904 volumes." He says: "It is gratifying to state that the public libraries in Ontario are conducted at much less cost than the libraries in the United States. The proportion of fiction issued in the United States is much higher than in Ontario," and of the open shelf system: "This would not be successful in Ontario; it would require too many assistants, and I am pleased to say that in nearly all our libraries the public are not allowed access to the shelves."

Gifts and Bequests.

McGill University L., Montreal. The library has received a gift of \$20,000 from Sir William MacDonald, to buy books required in the regular university course.

Carnegie library gifts.

Albany, N. Y. March 14. \$175,000.

Maintenance fund of \$20,000 annually required. Plans for the acceptance of the gift include a merger of the libraries of the Young Men's Association, the Pruyn Library and the Albany Free Library; the erection of a central building, for \$150,000, and the use of \$25,000 for the equipment of the south end (Albany Free) library as a branch.

Athol, Mass. March 13. \$15,000.

Atlantic, Ia. March 13. \$12,500.

Baraboo, Wis. March 13. \$12,000.

Beatrice, Neb. March 13. \$20,000. Accepted, March 25.

Benton Harbor, Mich. March 13. \$15,000.

Berlin, Ont. March 13. \$15,000.

Blue Island, Ill. March 13. \$15,000.

Bozeman, Mont. March 13. \$15,000. Accepted, March 24.

Brazil, Ind. March 13. \$20,000.

Cedar Falls, Ia. March 13. \$15,000.

Charlotte, Mich. March 13. \$10,000.

Chicago Heights, Ill. March 13. \$10,000.

Danville, Ind. March 13. \$10,000.

Demison, Ia. March 13. \$10,000.

Denver, Colo. March 13. \$200,000.

Maintenance fund of \$30,000 annually required.

Estherville, Ia. March 22. \$10,000.

Fort Scott, Kan. March 22. \$18,000.

Fulton, N. Y. March 13. \$15,000.

Georgetown, Colo. March 7, \$10,000.

Goderich, Ont. March 13. \$10,000.

Greencastle, Ind. March 18. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$15,000.

Greensburg, Md. March 13. \$15,000.

Guthrie, O. T. March 22. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$26,000.

Hampton, Ia. March 13. \$10,000.

Huntington, W. Va. March 22. \$10,000 additional, making a total of \$35,000.

Iowa City, Ia. March 13. \$25,000.

Jacksonville, Fla. Feb. 13. \$50,000. It is planned to transfer the property of the local library association, valued at \$6000, to the new library organization.

Las Vegas, N. M. March 13. \$10,000.

Little Falls, Minn. March 13. \$10,000.

Littleton, N. H. March 13. \$15,000.

London, O. March 13. \$10,000.

Maquoketa, Ia. March 13. \$20,000.

Monroe, Wis. March 19. \$20,000.

Mount Clemens, Mich. March 13. \$15,000.

New Albany, Ind. March 13. \$35,000.

New Brunswick, N. J. March 15. \$50,000. Accepted, March 30.

Newton, Kan. March 13. \$10,000.

Oskaloosa, Ia. March 13. \$20,000.

Paris, Ill. March 13. \$18,000.

Redfield, S. D. March 13. \$10,000.

Reno, Nev. March 13. \$15,000.

St. Joseph, Mich. March 14. \$15,000.

St. Thomas, Ont. March 13. \$15,000.

San Bernardino, N. M. March 13. \$15,000.

Santa Rosa, Cal. March 13. \$20,000.

Saratoga, N. Y. March 13. \$10,000.

Sheboygan, Wis. March 17. \$10,000 additional, making a total of \$35,000. The city council has agreed to appropriate \$3500 yearly for maintenance.

Southbridge, Mass. March 7. \$20,000. The town already appropriates \$2800 yearly for library maintenance.

Tipton, Ind. March 13. \$10,000.

Victoria, B. C. March 13. \$50,000.

Waukesha, Wis. March 13. \$15,000.

Wilmington, O. \$10,000. Accepted, March 3.

Yankton, S. D. March 13. \$10,000.

Librarians.

EDWARDS, Mrs. Jane, for six years librarian of the Missouri State Library, has resigned that office.

HAGGARD-NORÉN. Miss Selma Constance Norén, New York State Library School, 1898-99, and Mr. Ralph Whitledge Haggard were married Feb. 12, 1902, at McCook, Neb.

KING, James L., has been appointed librarian of the Kansas State Library, succeeding Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, whose term expired in March. The librarian's term is for four years. Mr. King has previously held this office, serving from 1894 to 1898. During Mrs. Diggs' incumbency he acted as assistant librarian.

MCCRACKEN, Miss Mary, of Urbana, Ohio, has been appointed librarian of the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Public Library.

MARSH, Miss Grace C., desk assistant of the Webster Free Library, New York, has been granted seven months' leave of absence to completely reorganize the Field Library of Peekskill, N. Y.

NUTTING, George E., formerly assistant librarian of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding the late Prescott Curtis Rice. Mr. Nutting is secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club.

STEVENS, Benjamin Franklin, the well-known bibliographer and bookseller, died, on March 5, at his home, "The Sheaves," in Surbiton, Surrey, England. Mr. Stevens was born at Barnet, Vt., Feb. 19, 1833, the son of Henry Stevens, the founder and first president of the Vermont Historical Society. He entered the University of Vermont in 1853, but did not finish the course owing to ill health, and in 1860 joined his brother Henry, the well-known antiquarian bookseller, in London. He married a daughter of Charles Whittingham, of the Chiswick Press, and engaged in business on his own account as purchasing agent for American libraries, his firm being now Stevens & Brown. From his entrance into the book business he devoted a great part of his time to special bibliographical work. Although less famous than his brother for his knowledge of antiquarian books, he possessed a unique knowledge of the manuscript sources of American revolutionary history. For 30 years he was engaged with a staff of assistants in the preparation of a manuscript index of American sources in European archives from 1763 to 1784. His published works include "The campaign in Virginia, 1781," in two volumes; General Sir William Howe's "Orderly book, 1775-76"; and an edition of the Earl of Dartmouth's papers for the Historical Manuscripts Commission. He issued in limited edition a series of 25 volumes, containing facsimiles of more than 2000 historical manuscripts illustrating the American Revolution, with an introduction, notes, and an elaborate index. He also published a facsimile of the Columbus Codex, photographed from the Paris manuscript; and he had for some time been engaged upon an exhaustive report on the American manuscripts in the Royal Institution, for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and upon an edition of the "Secret service papers of George III." for the Royal Historical Society. For 30 years he was American dispatch agent, through whom was forwarded all the mail for the United States fleet on the Atlantic. In addition to his business and personal literary activities, Mr. Stevens was constantly applied to for special reports on American historical manuscripts in Great Britain to learned societies and libraries in the United States and for the supervision of transcripts and catalogs of such material. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member

of the Council of the Royal Historical Society, and connected with many learned societies in the United States. He was a familiar figure in American society in London, and his facilities for securing the privileges of English archives and libraries were always readily placed at the disposal of American and continental students. The funeral services were held on March 10, in Kensal Green Cemetery, and were attended by Ambassador Choate and the members of the United States Embassy.

Cataloging and Classification.

ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, cumulated, 1900-1901: containing a record, under author, title, subject, and series of the books published in the United States, recorded from Jan. 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1901, together with a directory of publishers. New York, Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1902. 39+477 p. O.

BIRMINGHAM (Eng.) F. Ls. Occasional lists, no. 2: Books, pamphlets, and magazine articles on British South Africa. Birmingham, 1901, [1902]. 36 p. O.

The five-page general author list of books is followed by a 15-page nonpareil list, two columns to the page, of magazine articles. Lists for the various branches are given separately.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for March contains reprints of some interesting manuscripts from the Chamberlain collection, including letters from Andrew Jackson, Fisher Ames, Aaron Burr, and John Quincy Adams.

The CHICAGO P. L. publishes *Special bulletin* no. 3, devoted to books, magazine articles, sermons, poems, essays, etc., relating to Easter.

The CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. publishes an "annual number" of its bulletin, the *Open Shelf*, devoted to a classified record of the accessions of 1901. The list covers 16 pages.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for 1901: giving in one alphabet, under name of author and also subject, the size, price, month of publication, and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom and of the principal books issued in the United States. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1902. 328 p. O.

The NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has issued nos. 3-6 of its co-operative reading lists, devoted to "Stories of delicate workmanship," "Stories that most men like," "Gardens and gardening," and "Botany." The first contains 15 titles, including "Amos Judd," "The

cardinal's snuff-box," "Cranford," "Madame Delphine," etc., the second has 15 entries, comprising "Alice Lorraine," "The day's work," "Foul play," "The gentleman from Indiana," "The Honorable Peter Stirling," "The moonstone," and others, and the last two are excellent selections of both practical and entertaining nature books.

THE NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for March is mainly devoted to the record of material relating to Brooklyn, including works relating to the history of Brooklyn, maps and directories, and reports, etc., relating to cemeteries, public health, parks, fire department, and water supply.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for March devotes its four special reading lists to Costume, Needlework, Textile design, and Germany.

SECTIONAL CARD CABINETS. An adaptation of the sectional plan of separate "units" combined in varying arrangements, commonly applied to bookcases, has been made for card catalog cabinets by the firm of Clarke & Baker. These sectional cabinets permit the extension of the card catalog case, according to the increase in the collection, and are especially intended for new libraries or for small branch collections. The card drawers, sliding shelves, and various forms of base are all supplied in "unit" form, to be combined in the arrangement best adapted to the library's needs.

THOMAS CRANE P. L., *Quincy, Mass.* Classified list of new books added during the year 1901. Published by the trustees, 1902. 16 p. O.

TORONTO (*Ontario, Can.*) P. L. List of books, pamphlets and magazine articles on the subjects of temperance, total abstinence, prohibition, Gothenberg and other licensing systems of the liquor traffic, in the library. 12 p.

A compact, classed list.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Suggestive list of books for a small library, recommended by the state library commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho, and Delaware, January, 1902. 42 p. O.

A simple, practical classed list of about 1200 titles, followed by an index to publishers, and prefaced by excellent suggestions as to the ordering and selection of books.

CHANGED TITLES.

Thomas Hardy's "Poems of feeling, dream, and deed"; title changed to "Poems of the past and present." (Harper.)

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Adams, Braman Blanchard, 1851- (The block system of signalling on American railroads . . .);

Ayres, Franklin Herman (Laboratory exercises in elementary physics . . .);

Bass, William Louis (Azucar de cana);

Bedell, Edwin Augustus, 1853- (Digest of opinions of O'Brien, J. in the Court of Appeals of the state of New York, from v. 119-164);

Buffum, Joseph Howard, 1849- (Manual of the essentials of diseases of the eye and ear);

Bullinger, Edwin Wilson, 1841- Bullinger's postal and shippers' guide for the United States and Canada . . .);

Chapman, Mark Boatner (Mounds, monuments and inscriptions illustrating Bible history);

Crew, Henry, and Fatnall, Robert Richardson (A laboratory manual of physics . . .);

Crozier, Hugh Vaughan (Temperance and the Antisaloon league);

Dalton, Charles Test (The role of the unconquered);

De Vore, James William (Somewhat of a liar myself);

Earle, Stephen Carpenter (The Rutland home of Major-General Rufus Putnam);

Esenwein, Joseph Berg (How to attract and hold an audience);

Farson, Charles Thaxter (A commentary on the mechanics' lien law of Illinois);

Firey, Milton Jacob, (Infant salvation);

Granrud, John Evenson (Roman constitutional history);

Hall, Joseph Davis, 1856-, ed. (Biographical history of the manufacturers and business men of Rhode Island . . .);

Loos, Richard Conover (Illustrations published in the interest of those contemplating the erection of buildings, memorials, etc.);

McKnight, Caroline Gertrude Case (Suggestions from our Lord's prayer for the new age);

McLaughlin, James Matthew (Elements and notation of music);

McLellan, James Alexander, and Ames, Albert Flintoft (The public school arithmetic for grammar grades . . .);

Meyers, Robert Cornelius V (Theodore Roosevelt);

Moran, William Joseph, and Brelsford, Charles Henry (The first book of illustrated words and sentences);

Murphy, John Benjamin, ed. (General surgery);

Neihardt, John Gneisenau (The divine enchantment);

Price, William Thomas (Historical sketch of Pocahontas county, West Virginia);

Sanderson, Ezra Dwight (Insects injurious to staple crops).

Bibliography.

ARMENIA. Lynch, H. F. B. *Armenia: travels and studies; with il., maps and plans, a bibliography and a map of Armenia and adjacent countries.* New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1901. 2 v. O. net, \$15.

"The bibliography of 26 pages is all one could wish for a full study of Armenia, historically, ecclesiastically, politically, or geographically, including even the philological study of the Vannic inscriptions."—*Dial.*

BIBLE. Eys, W. J. van. *Bibliographie des bibles et des nouveaux testaments en langue française des xvme et xixme siècles. Partie II: Nouveaux testaments.* Genève, Henry Kündig, 1902. 269 p. 8°.

The BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO announces the publication of a limited subscription edition of Augustus de Morgan's paper "On the difficulty of correct description of books," first published in 1853. There will be 300 copies printed, to be ready for distribution before the end of April. Members of the society receive one copy each, free of charge; for remaining copies the price is \$1 each.

CENTRAL AMERICA. Phillips, P. Lee. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America; including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, 1800-1900; comp. for the Bureau of American Republics. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 109 p. O.

CIM, Albert. *Une bibliothèque: l'art d'acheter les livres, de les classer, de les conserver et de s'en servir.* Paris, Ernest Flammarion, 1902. 8°, 10 fr.

COREA. Courant, Maurice. *Supplément à la bibliographie coréenne.* Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1902. 7.50 fr.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. announce that they have decided to issue certain of their new publications in a special library binding, to be sold at an increase of 15 cents over the regular price. This edition is bound in buckram, thoroughly sewed, with trimmed leaves, and is intended especially for public library use, in which books are subjected to heavy wear. In ordering this binding, librarians should specify that the "library edition" is desired. The books so far as issued in this form are "The battleground," by Ellen Glasgow, and "The mystery of the sea," by Bram Stoker.

ENGLISH DRAMA. Schelling, Felix E. *The English chronicle play: a study in the popular historical literature environing Shake-*

peare. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 11+310 p. 12°, net, \$2.

Professor Schelling gives an interesting list of plays (over 200) on English historical subjects. Nearly half of these plays are no longer extant.

IRELAND. Wood-Martin, W. G. *Traces of the elder faiths of Ireland: a folk-lore sketch. A handbook of Irish pre-Christian conditions.* New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 2 v., il. 20+405; 16+438 p. 8°. \$12.

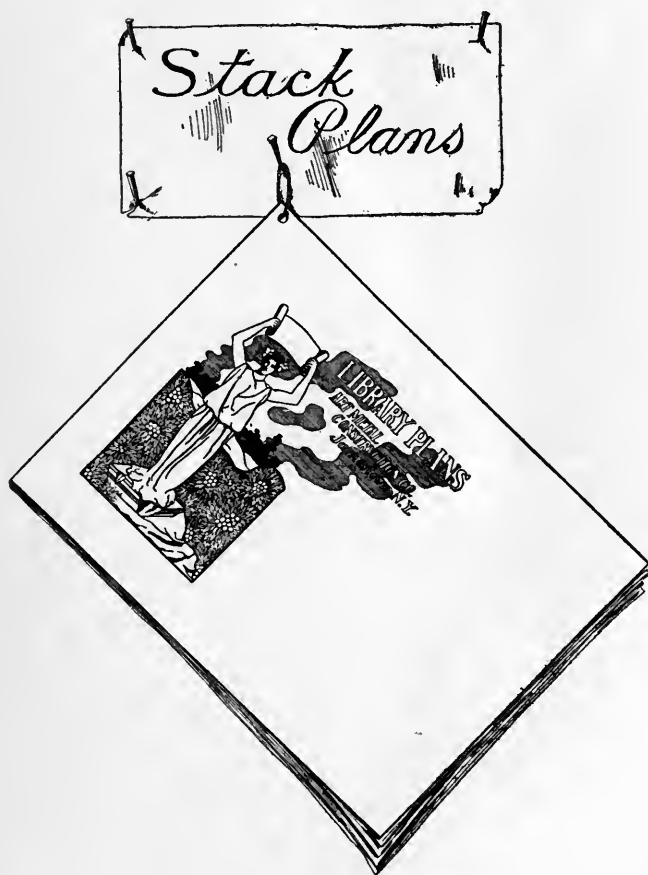
In volume 2, pages 327-422, there is a classified bibliography—35 classes. The arrangement is alphabetical by author under each class, followed by an index of authors. The author's names are numbered consecutively under all the classes. "Anonymous" is also so numbered and it appears under 21 different classes. In this way an author's name is numbered several times, so that the true number of authors represented in the bibliography is about 400. The number of titles is nearly 3000.

LAW. *Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 9 novembre, 1901, classée dans l'ordre des Codes, avec table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs.* Paris, Marchal et Billard, 1902. 8°, 1.50 fr.

NEWARK (N. J.) BIBLIOGRAPHY. The "Bibliography of Newark, N. J.," which was announced last autumn as in preparation by Mr. F. P. Hill, of the Newark Free Public Library, is now in press and will be shortly issued to subscribers. The first permanent printing press at Newark was established in 1791. No effort has been spared to make as complete as possible the present bibliography of books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., published or printed at Newark up to 1900. The edition is privately printed and limited to 300 copies, of which 100 are already sold. The price is \$3 net. Mr. Hill is assisted in the editing and publication of the work by Mr. V. L. Collins, reference librarian of Princeton University Library, by whom subscriptions will be received.

POOR, The. Munsterberg, E. *Bibliographie des Armenwesens. 1. Nachtrag (Schriften der Centralstelle für Arbeiter-Wohlfahrts-Einrichtungen: Abteilung für Armenpflege und Wohlthätigkeit).* Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1902. 11+63 p. 8°, 1.20 m.

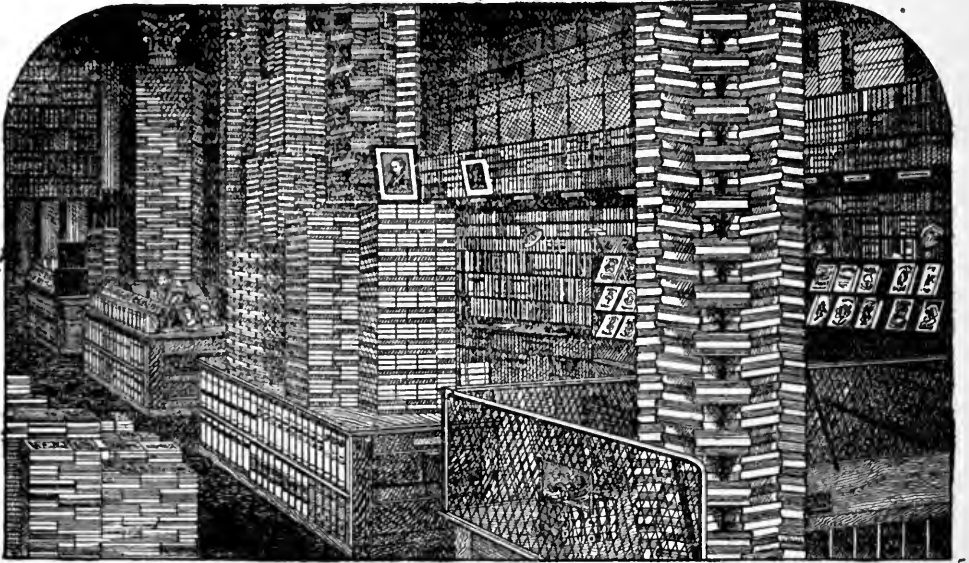
STEEL WORKS. Brearley, Harry. *A bibliography of steel works analysis. Pt. 12: Iron. (In Chemical News, Feb., 1902, 85: 101-103; March 7, 1902, 85: 113-114.)*



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A few extra copies of sheet 8 have been printed so that it can be sent as a specimen on application from intending subscribers.

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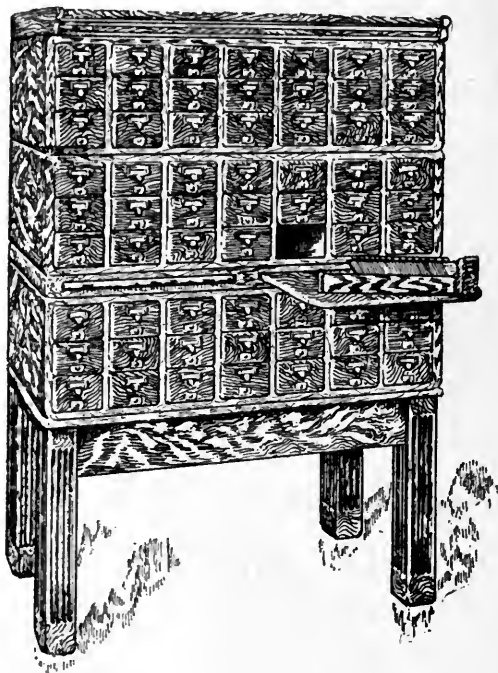
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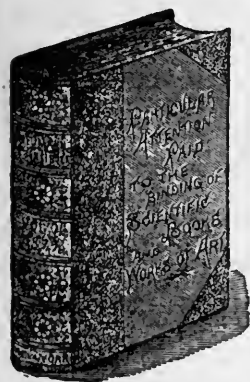
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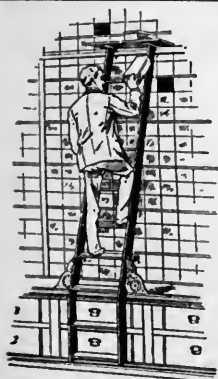
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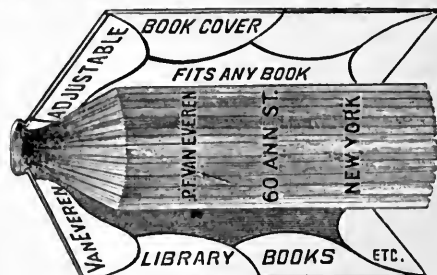
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MAY, 1902.

No. 5

It is but a few weeks now before the American Library Association meets in Boston and Magnolia for its twenty-fourth annual conference. The program, as outlined in the last number of the JOURNAL, shows again how varied library interests have become and how busy a week is before the delegates. It evokes the familiar criticism that what may be called the "machinery" of the meeting requires each year a greater amount of space and crowds out papers and general discussion. This is true, to a degree; yet it should not be forgotten that most of the formal reports deal with subjects of general importance upon which united action is desirable, while a very large proportion of the program is given to sections and group meetings on special phases of work. One remedy suggested for the overcrowding of the program is the dropping of the practice of calling special conference meetings of state or local library associations. The members of such associations have generally a fair acquaintance with one another and can meet at other times and places with greater effectiveness than amid the distractions of "conference week," and there is certainly fair ground for questioning the wisdom of a practice that limits the too brief opportunities a conference affords of meeting those one cannot meet at other times and broadening personal and local points of view.

EVERYTHING indicates that the Magnolia conference will touch high-water mark in attendance. Coming as it does at the most delightful season of the year, before the intense heat of summer, meeting at one of the most beautiful of the New England coast resorts, and offering special facilities for visiting the libraries of Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, it holds special attractions which have been promptly realized by librarians in all sections of the country. It is worth while to repeat, what has been so often said before, that the librarian who goes to a conference, especially for the first time, with an open mind and an interest in the work, derives from it a fund of encouragement and practical help that in its direct results to the library is

worth many times the money cost. Every year this fact is more fully recognized by trustees, but there are still many librarians—often those who can least afford it—with whom attendance is a matter of personal expense, undertaken at a heavy sacrifice. This is especially the case with the smaller libraries, where the hours are longest, the work most unrelieved, and where the librarian most needs the help and stimulation that come from meeting those interested in like work and seeing different aspects of the same subject. Yet there are few cases where the librarian's attendance could not be assured by trustees in earnest in the matter; or where at least leave of absence with pay could not be granted as a matter of course. There is still time for trustees and librarians to give earnest attention to the ways and means whereby conference attendance may be assured; and it is to be hoped that the Magnolia meeting will set a record in its register of delegates sent as official representatives of the smaller libraries of the country.

THE tragic death of Paul Leicester Ford ends an extraordinary career. Moulded by nature in the giant frame of his father, and inheriting through his mother—a granddaughter of Noah Webster—keen intellectual powers, he was handicapped in life by the misfortune which dwarfed his stature and for many years limited physically his intellectual development. These obstacles his indomitable will conquered, and before he became known as a writer he was known to his friends as a marvellous worker. Brought up in his father's remarkable private library, he, like his brother Worthington, developed strong bibliographical tastes, and his early literary work in this field brought him into relations with the LIBRARY JOURNAL, of which he was one of the editors for three years. His editorial work, parallel with that of his brother Worthington on the writings of the great political leaders of the country, showed exceptional ability. When he ventured upon fiction, an experiment as amusing to himself as to his near friends, it was probably with no thought of making the mark which he did.

His strong individuality was sweetness to his friends, but made bitterness with others. Words cannot reflect the tragedy of the end. The library profession claimed only a part of Paul Ford's time, but in that time he did more than many men who have given a lifetime to the work, and those who knew him as an editor of this journal, and in other relations as a bibliographer, will lay a laurel of admiring appreciation upon his untimely grave.

It is unfortunate that the American Booksellers' Association in dealing with the net question has indulged in a diatribe rather than an argument. Nothing is to be gained on the part of the producers and distributors of books by treating the position of the librarians in this manner, and we trust that the spirit shown in this pronouncement may not be reflected in any action of the library associations or of librarians individually. The librarians of the country, collectively and individually, believe that their position as bookbuyers is distinctive, in their relations with public service, and is entitled to recognition in the prices of books sold for library purposes. At the conference of the American Library Association where the question first came up for discussion nothing could be better, from a fair-minded point of view, whether that of publishers, booksellers, or librarians, than the tone shown—of willingness to participate in a proposed reform which should in the end work out a better and possibly fairer method of book distribution. The publishers, on the whole, have appreciated the tone of the library profession; it is the more unfortunate that the booksellers have not done so.

PRESIDENT ELIOT has faced boldly a question which most librarians have preferred to leave to their successors in the latter part of the 20th century. As Dr. Poole used to emphasize, no librarian can tell which is a "live" book and which is a "dead" book—especially for future generations; but, on the other hand, it will sooner or later become physically impossible—not to say pecuniarily impossible—to put every book that ever was issued at the instant service of every reader. Perhaps the time is not yet when this question can be solved, although the British Museum,

and the Bibliothèque Nationale, as also the Library of Congress, the Harvard library and presently the New York Public Library must have it more and more before them as years and decades pile up volumes by the thousand, hundred thousand and million. If it is too soon to "hazard a wise conclusion," it is not too soon to do a good deal of thinking on this problem of the future, which is so soon to be a difficulty of the present.

Communications.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS: INFORMATION DESIRED.

LIBRARIANS who have not already reported gifts of over 250 volumes or of \$500, or more, made to their libraries since July 1, 1901, are reminded that such reports must be made at once in order to appear in the report to be presented at the Boston and Magnolia Conference of the American Library Association, in June. Other noteworthy gifts falling below these limitations will be inserted if considered of sufficient importance. All communications should be sent to

GEORGE WATSON COLE,
Graham Court, New York City.

AN ITEM IN LIBRARY ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE report of the Public Library of Malden, Mass., reviewed in your last issue, page 218, seems to resemble the 240th report of the Public Library of Erewhon, which was so long magnificently supervised and controlled by the literary exotic Eviladaed. In one of the cuneiform bricks recovered by the Abstract Society in their exploration at Erewhon, a list was given of some books lost from a room the youthful people of that generation frequented. The missing volumes were subsequently found to have been mislaid on the shelves of a covered cavern in one of the Assyrian deserts. They were not lost and the explorers returned them. The loss to the original library was estimated to be 44 "srallo"; the recovery of them when the expenses of the explorers were duly totalled amounted to 44,392 "srallo." Fortunately the discovered brick contained the names of the children who had mislaid these books. No ground for misdemeanor on their part could be attributed to them. They were nearly all members of the Royal Family of Erewhon. Two of them became rulers and fortunately for posterity, in another brick discovered during the same exploration, an account was given of an image raised to the honor of one of the gods of the country by one of these misdeameaning children in remembrance of his great success in life. He attributed his rise in life to the benefits of the books he had read at the library, from which he was at one time charged with having stolen a book.

A BRICK HUNTER.

READING FOR THE POOR.*

By W. FRANK PERSONS, *Assistant Editor "Charities," New York City.*

Of the poor there are many degrees and classes, with varying environment and opportunity. Within our great cities, they are confronted by conditions the most unfavorable. There the distinction between social classes is drawn sharply and irrevocably, notwithstanding the fact that individuals are constantly crossing the line from one to the other. Each class dwells in a community of its own, seldom visiting, and often scarcely aware of the existence of the other. The poor, and by this term I mean throughout this paper the unskilled laboring class of least earning capacity—the poor hold exclusive possession of whole blocks and often of entire wards. At the best they dwell in an unchanging environment, with a monotony of life which stifles ambition, precludes high ideals, and limits aspirations. At the worst, this unbroken level of unfortunate humanity may sink so low as to become a "folk swamp" in whose unwholesome atmosphere, contaminated by the miasma of vice and ignorance, there is the least possible amount of the oxygen of energizing and uplifting influence.

Museums, libraries, and other places of public interest are not visited by the poor except under the stimulus of personal influence and encouragement. Their limited information of such places, their lack of leisure, and more than all else, the apathy and inertia resulting from the chilling monotony of their daily lives, effectually discourage such pilgrimages. Not long ago I learned of a truck driver who had lived all his life in New York and had never seen Brooklyn Bridge, though his home was not a mile distant. This is by no means an unusual case. It is but typical of the barrenness of life for the poorest people in our great cities.

The fear of want is ever present with great numbers of the poor. It is a fear so very akin to probability, that they have always to take it into account. The unskilled laborer too often fails in his efforts to secure

better material conditions. He passes through a cycle of seasons—is busy, idle, out on strike, and destitute. Black care, uninteresting and ceaseless toil are the lot of many thousands of the poor. Their life is unrelieved by any ready means of wholesome recreation for mind or body.

The eighty thousand tenement houses of the Greater City of New York shelter two and one-half millions of people, and as though the social forces of the community were not unfavorable enough, the tenement apartments in which a large proportion are obliged to live have been so constructed that individual privacy and physical comfort have been made practically impossible. Where there is a lack of pure air and an almost total absence of sunshine, where all the domestic duties must be performed in one small room, it is not surprising that the home is devoid of attractions and refining influences.

Add to the burden of poverty, the depression of a discouraging environment, and the blight of vicious amusements—add to these a cheerless and comfortless home—and the conditions become most unfavorable for the poor to rise in life, or to attain to a degree of education and culture that will insure civic peace and morality. These conditions of life and the inability of many thousands of the foreign born to use English books, account for the fact that the poor do not read, except where intelligent and persistent effort has been made to supply directly to them books suited to their needs. Public libraries are taking up this work to an increased extent. Social settlements early realized the helpful influence of good reading, and nearly all make the use of a library an important feature of their work. These agencies are, however, but oases in a great desert of intellectual privation.

That the poor do not read, and I do not count the scrutiny of the yellow journals as reading, is the testimony of all who have been intimately associated with them in charity, or in social work of other kinds. One of the agents of the Charity Organization Society of New York City has said that

*Read at Bi-State Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1902.

during the past four years, in which time he has visited practically every tenement house on Manhattan Island below the City Hall, he has seen only one person reading a book. Another agent could remember no such instance in an experience of 12 years, save in the case of people who had fallen from a higher station in life.

These statements, it is true, come from those who have had to do mainly with the very poor, those below the level of self-support. Yet their testimony is not unsupported by that of workers in social settlements who reach a class above, and I believe the statements are indicative of the true state of affairs. It must always be borne in mind that for the most part those in need of charitable assistance are but a section of the unskilled laboring class which has fallen temporarily into distress, a condition which a great part of this class may have experienced, and to which all sections of it are more or less liable.

Literature which bears a direct relation to the needs of the poor, if of a readable character, will be read when placed in their hands. The charity agent of whom I first spoke, notwithstanding the discouragement of the observation he had made, distributed among housekeepers in his district 100 copies of a popular treatise on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Upon investigation three months later, he found that 65 were still in use, thumb-marked and dog-eared in mute testimony of the practical service they had rendered. The men of all classes of the poor, moreover, when able to read at all, peruse the yellow journals, which with their lurid type, sensational statements and illustrations, gratify their desire for intense emotion.

It is the children of the poor that we find at once the greatest opportunity and the brightest hope for library work. Among the poor it is often only the children who know how to read, and without regard to class, children are the ones in whom the habit of reading may most easily be cultivated. They are the medium through which nearly all that is elevating in life reaches the homes of the poor. The influence which they exert is ever potent. The school, the settlement-club, and the library reveal to them a new and better life than they enjoy. The young

mind thus influenced inevitably raises the standard of the home, and even leaves its mark upon the neighborhood.

Children in the homes of the poor, such as I have described, must depend almost entirely upon what they receive from books for moral and mental stimulus. They have few athletics, few real games, no music, no art. They know little of nature. The changing seasons mean little more to them than the transition from winter's cold to the sweltering heat of summer. Wild flowers never lend a charm to their barren lives. From their teachers in the public schools and from their books they must get all they are to know of the good and the beauty and the opportunities of life.

It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the effects of such mental poverty as results from the lack of acquaintance with good books. The need for the elevating influence of wholesome reading is so evident that we are led at once to consider the best means of supplying it.

The adult poor, of whom I wish to speak first, cannot at once be induced to read books. It is too great a departure from their established habits, and such reading is out of harmony with their usual line of thought. Their progress in reading, as in all else, must be a growth, an extension of present interests, and not a branch grafted on from another root.

Periodical literature, especially the illustrated papers and magazines, and trade journals, can easily be made popular if provided within easy access of the homes of the poor, in attractive reading rooms where the social as well as the intellectual side can be made prominent. If, furthermore, a librarian is in attendance who is in sympathy with the wants and needs of the people, and who may to some extent encourage their discussion of political, social, and industrial questions, and point out readable books upon these various subjects, then a growing interest in such a library can be awakened, which will lead more and more to the carrying away of books to be read at home. The work of the librarian must be largely that of bringing books and readers together. The love of reading, indeed, comes mostly from contact with those who love reading themselves. The highest grade of librarian and attendants should be sent to the poorest districts.

Of course the broader characteristics of the neighborhood, as well as the needs of individuals, must be considered. It is necessary to understand the constructive and destructive forces, the industrial and social conditions, the racial characteristics of the neighborhood when establishing a branch library and selecting the books and attendants for it. For instance, the well equipped library placed in a Jewish district, whose attendants despised Jews and loathed dirty children, was a failure. Another indispensable condition is that the books should be kept on open shelves. The person who casually picks up a book prompted by curiosity will return the second time with more interest as he finds that it contains things which he really desires to know and which he can use.

The poor have a peculiar claim upon the public library. They need its wisest and most special service. They should have books which will reveal to them the courtesy, the polite manners, and the social customs of a modest American family life. The poor, I fear, are not greatly helped by the fiction which takes them into the rich man's parlor and shows only the luxury, the elegance, and leisure of his life. There should be reading which will create ideals by exalting the heroic deeds of common people, such as is beginning to appear in our magazines; literature that will lift them up out of themselves and give them noble ambitions. The poor need books on the trades in which they are engaged; books and papers in the language of their native land; history and biography; books which will give them "glimpses of the great world into which they have been born, some conception of the heritage which they may claim, and of its cost to countless generations in blood and tears, in sorrow and suffering."

Should not the privileges of the public library be quite as accessible as those of the public school if we are to continue to regard it as one of the great educational forces? Where the library does not stand as such, the management should not be content until its influence is felt in every portion of the community in which it is situated. Especially important is it that library privileges should be extended to the children. The most ready and direct way to encourage and direct their

reading is a wise co-operation between the public school and the library. The good public school teacher of to-day is perhaps the strongest outside influence in the poor child's life. The librarian should embrace the same opportunity.

Wherever the circulation of books through the schools has been attempted, the value of the work is recognized. The latest report of the librarian of the Buffalo Public Library says: "I believe that the work in the schools is as valuable, if not the most valuable, that the library does, and its direct influence upon the intellectual and ethical improvement of the city can hardly be overestimated." The work of the Webster Free Circulating Library, maintained by the East Side House Settlement of New York City, is very largely with the schools in the neighborhood. Of the 600 teachers in these schools, 365 use the library in various ways. That its services are appreciated is evident from the collection of 2000 personal letters received by the librarian from these teachers commending the library and its influence upon the children's lives.

Far-reaching and valuable as is the work of libraries through the public schools, it yet fails to reach a large class of tenement house children who do not attend school, who are beyond the teacher's influence, or who are too timid and indifferent to visit the public libraries. For this class of children the travelling libraries which are sent into the homes of the poor by many public libraries and charitable associations are exceedingly helpful. They become so many little home clubs scattered throughout the city, and exert an influence which in many instances is transforming. Signs are constantly seen of their practical value on the everyday life in the families, in increased cleanliness of person and household, a growing pride in better surroundings, and a general uplifting of the whole family life to a higher plane, and what is more encouraging, the keeping it there. That the good influence of such libraries on family life is not without recognition among the poor themselves, is shown by the appeal of a little girl of eleven years, living in one of the most wretched streets of Boston, that such a library might be placed in her home because she thought "it would keep her mother sober."

In establishing such libraries, as in all other social work among the poor, the element of personal interest and friendship is essential. The friendly visitor in charge of the home library must have natural endowments for her task, interest and love for her work, and above all, *training in social service*. For, as has been well said, "she must go into the alleys and byways, the home, the school, and the playgrounds, awakening in the children wherever she can find them a desire for reading, and giving them the means to gratify this desire."

Intelligent and persistent effort to furnish reading to the poor everywhere meets with the most gratifying success. It is clearly evident that the existence of a large non-reading class, even among the very poor, is mainly due to the lack of encouragement and opportunity to read. The libraries of social settlements and the branches of public libraries in the poorer districts of cities when properly managed, are literally swamped by the great inpouring of eager readers. A branch of the New York Public Library, at 22 East Broadway, on the lower East Side of New York City, issued nearly 16,000 (15,831) books to readers during the month of February, 1902. As there were but 3317 active registered readers it will be seen that each patron read an average of five books during that short month. Although this library has not the stimulus of a reading-room, it is unable to meet the rapidly increasing demand. A branch of the Aguilar Free Public Library, in an equally

poor district, (106 Avenue C,) upon a capital of 10,000 volumes, issued during February, 15,403 books to 2269 patrons, or an average of about six per reader. It is unnecessary to multiply instances of this kind, as the same testimony comes from all sides.

With such encouraging testimony of the practicability of interesting the poor in reading, and with a full realization of the great work yet to be accomplished in this field, there should be a great awakening to the opportunity. Branch libraries should be established at the strategic points in the city population, with attractive reading rooms equipped with periodical literature, books and papers in foreign languages, and the open shelf system. Books and attendants should be chosen with careful regard to personal and neighborhood characteristics. The essential element of personal, friendly interest must never be overlooked in carrying on the work. Equally as valuable is the force of social organizations, such as clubs, and the groups whose interest centers about the home libraries.

Withal, literature should be provided which partakes of the heroic in character, which will appeal to the personal characteristics and race sensibilities of the patrons, and which will lend interest and happiness to their lives. The public library should recognize the peculiar claim which the poor have upon its services, for by fulfilling its duty to them, much will have been done to lift them out of the darkness of their poverty.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.*

By W. GEO. EAKINS, *Librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.*

PUBLIC indifference to public documents is largely due, no doubt, to the belief that such publications are almost entirely statistical in character; and the system of their distribution probably heightens this effect upon the popular mind, which places little value upon that which is so freely given away. This gratuitous distribution is, however, usually governed to a greater or less extent by regu-

lations designed to check waste and to place the public documents in proper hands, and I shall direct your attention to the measures adopted for this purpose at Ottawa and in the province of Ontario.

A word in passing as to the Parliamentary publications of the old province of Upper Canada. Only those who, while investigating the sources of Canadian history, have studied these early documents can have any idea of the amount of interesting, curious

*Read before Ontario Library Association, Toronto, March 31, 1902.

and valuable information they contain; and only those who have ever attempted to make a collection of them know anything of the difficulties which confront the laborer in this field. The fact is, as many of you know, that no complete collection of the printed public documents of Upper Canada exists; nor can one ever be made. Even though all the imperfect collections in existence were brought together, they would not supply the material for a complete set. For instance, of the journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada prior to the year 1825 only those of the years 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1821, so far as is known, exist in print. Of the years 1801 and 1802 I know of only three copies—in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, the Ontario Legislative Library and the Toronto Public Library; and the Legislative Library possesses the only copy of the journals of 1803 that I have ever heard of. Some fifteen years ago the Ontario Government had six typewritten copies of the journals from 1792 to 1824 made at a cost of about \$1200, and deposited them for safe keeping in several of the largest libraries in the province. Even these, however, are incomplete, as several years are lacking. In like manner, no complete set of the early *Upper Canada Gazette* exists, nor could one be made up from the broken sets to be found in a few libraries. This publication—the first product of the printing press in Upper Canada—combined for some years the office of newspaper with that of official organ, and its columns during that period are filled with information of the greatest interest to the student of our early political and social history. Of the issues for the years 1793 to 1807 the Legislative Library of this province possesses, I believe, the only surviving copy. The early provincial statutes, too, though by no means so rare, are to be found in comparatively few libraries. A volume of the Acts of the years 1792-1804 brought \$71 at auction a few weeks ago. For the rarity of these early printed documents of Upper Canada various causes may be assigned and among them, no doubt, was the destruction by fire of the Parliament buildings in York in 1813 and again in 1824, and of those in Montreal in 1849.

I have mentioned these facts in order that the librarian who may have become fired

with the hope of making a complete collection of the records of our early legislatures may know at the outset the impossibility of the task, and may realize also the difficulties which he will encounter in gathering together even a set of such of the printed documents as have survived.

Coming now to the public documents of the Dominion of Canada and of the province of Ontario, I shall, I think, fulfil the purpose of this paper if I point out briefly what they are, what space they occupy, and how they may be procured.

The chief Parliamentary publications of the Dominion of Canada (other than statutes), up to and including the year 1901, are as follows:

Journals of the House of Commons and the Senate, and Sessional Papers.....	471 vols.
Commons Debates.....	55 vols.
Senate Debates.....	28 vols.
Geological Survey Reports, 1866-98	30 vols.
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	35 vols.
	<hr/> 619 vols.

These 619 volumes fill about 120 feet of shelf space. Complete sets of the several series cannot now be obtained at Ottawa, as many volumes are out of print; and, although miscellaneous broken lots are continually being put upon the market in sales of private libraries, the demand is so small that few booksellers take the trouble to make up sets except upon order. Certain of the series, however, are now being offered for sale in Toronto, and the price asked for them may be of interest to some members of this Association. They are as follows:

Journals, House of Commons, 1867-1900.	\$18 00
Journals, Senate, 1867-1899.....	14 00
Sessional Papers, 1867-1899.....	110 00
Commons Debates, 1870-1900 (complete.)	125 00
Senate Debates, 1876-1900 (complete.)	60 00
	<hr/> \$327 00

Few, I daresay, of our public libraries—except the larger ones—would be willing to expend even this amount on these publications, even if they could afford the space necessary for their accommodation. Some, however, might be glad to receive future issues, if they were put in the way of doing so by being placed on the distribution lists.

For the benefit of any such I shall give a few hints as to the mode of procedure necessary to be adopted in seeking this favor. As a preliminary let me quote the following "notice" issued by the King's Printer at Ottawa:

"In order to remove a prevailing idea that Statutes, Voters Lists, Blue-books and other public documents can be given out from this department free of charge, it would appear necessary to explain that the distribution of all matter whatever from the Printing Bureau is regulated by definite rules—either by Statutes or by Orders in Council. When documents are first printed they are distributed according to lists authorized by the Committee of Parliament having charge of the special matter in view, or by Order-in-Council. After these lists are filled, copies remaining over are sold at prices fixed by authority and the proceeds form part of the casual revenue of the Dominion and are accounted for and paid to the receiver general in the usual way. The prices of Blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon them and are fixed so as to cover only the cost of paper and press work. They may be ordered direct or through any bookseller in the Dominion."

For libraries seeking to be placed upon the distribution lists the procedure varies according to the wants of the applicant. Application for the "Blue-books" must be made to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. Ordinarily, only the paper-covered copies, distributed during the session or immediately preceding it, are sent, and with them the "Bills" and the daily "Votes and Proceedings," as issued. The cloth-bound volumes of "Journals" and "Sessional Papers" (comprising the Proceedings, Blue-books, printed returns, etc.), which are distributed at a later period, are sent only in special cases to such libraries as the Committee may deem worthy to receive them.

For the "Hansards" the application should be to the chairmen of the Debates Committees of the two Houses. The revised edition of the Commons Debates—appearing several days after the original issue—is sent in sheets as issued, title pages and index being supplied after the close of the session. The Senate Debates are distributed only after the session, complete, in sheets sewn and ready for binding. The bound volumes of both are sent, as in the former case, only under special circumstances.

The Geological Survey Reports are under the control of the Department of the Geological Survey.

For the *Gazette* application should be made to the King's Printer.

The Statutes are distributed in accordance with the rules laid down by Order-in-Council. In the list for this province "libraries and colleges" appear among those entitled to receive free copies. Any library worthy of the name will, I believe, be recognized as coming under this heading. In all cases of distribution to libraries the aim of the authorities, it should be understood, is to make the public documents available to the public. It is expected, therefore, not only that they will be preserved, but that suitable shelf-space will be provided for them.

To libraries which may want only occasional Parliamentary publications it may be pointed out that the Department of Public Printing always has in stock the documents of the later years, copies of which may be purchased at very slight cost. A price list of these may be obtained without charge, from the Superintendent of Stationery. As a timely instance of what is to be had in this way I might mention the great report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada (1895), the seven bulky volumes of which, in paper covers, are sold for \$3. The report of the Royal Commission on the Relations of Labor and Capital in Canada (1889) is also still in stock, and its five volumes can be had for \$3.75.

The public documents of the province of Ontario are, of course, fewer in number than those of the Dominion, and the method of their distribution is less complex. Of past publications, other than the Statutes, we have the following:

Journals and Sessional Papers,	
1867-1901.	136 vols.
<i>Ontario Gazette</i> (beginning March	
7, 1868).....	34 vols.
170 vols.	

These 170 volumes fill a space of about 68 feet. What I have said with regard to sets of the Dominion documents applies here as well. Most of the volumes of early years are out of print, but odd lots are nearly always to be found in secondhand stocks. The price placed upon a set of the Journals,

1867-1900, now on sale here, is \$12; and for the Sessional Papers, 1870-1899, the sum of \$50 is asked.

The distribution lists are, I believe, regulated by Council, and application for a place on them should be made to the King's Printer, Toronto.

In conclusion, let me say that, while few of our libraries may care to trouble themselves with the whole range of Parliamentary literature, there are certain Government publications which should find a place in every library whose reference department consists of more than an English dictionary. Among them may be mentioned the Statistical Year Book of Canada, the Census returns, the General Elections returns, the Reports of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, etc. In every locality there are persons who from time to time want information which these publications contain, and who, failing to get it in their local libraries, have no other resource than to appeal to the city daily or weekly newspaper for assistance. A trifling library expenditure would render unnecessary this troublesome and unsatisfactory method of procuring information.

Then again, there are other public documents which by reason of their especial historical or educational value should be found on the shelves of every library in the country. Perhaps Lord Durham's famous Report scarcely comes within the scope of this paper, but I take the opportunity of expressing the opinion that it is a document to which every Canadian student should have easy access. I do so the more readily because an edition of the Report, with an introductory historical note, has just been published in England. The volume of the "Parliamentary debates on Confederation," published at Quebec in 1865, is also worthy of a place in every library. Among Ontario publications of like interest and value may be mentioned the "Documentary history of education in Upper Canada," compiled by Dr. George Hodgins for the Education Department. Of this work eight volumes, covering the period 1792-1849, have so far been published. Above all, in every collection should be found the invaluable series of Reports of the Archives Department at Ottawa, with its great wealth of hitherto buried material relating to the early history of our country.

THE DESK ASSISTANT: AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

(*Time: The Present. A Librarian and a Desk Assistant.*)

LIBRARIAN — Miss Gray, I have been considering the work of the delivery desk for some time, and I should like to have a talk with you upon the duties and possibilities of your position.

I trust you will express your opinions very freely, as my sole aim is to establish closer relations between the librarian and his desk assistants.

MISS GRAY — I am very glad that you have broached this subject, as I have often felt that the desk assistant needs just such an opportunity to discuss her work on even terms without running the risk of being misunderstood. I wish you would begin this discussion by declaring your approximate ideal of a good all-around desk assistant.

LIBRARIAN — Very well; and although many of my statements will be axiomatic, still it is a good thing sometimes to state self-evident facts in black and white.

What I am about to say does not refer to

a library school graduate — not that it would be impossible for such a graduate to gain some ideas; but I am talking now only to the average assistant in a public library who has had no previous training.

We will assume, then, that you as applicant for a position as desk assistant are a woman with a high school education, or its equivalent. You must be neat in appearance, dress simply and always be prompt, as nothing is so demoralizing as an assistant scurrying in at the last minute, breathless and apologetic, or coolly indifferent to her tardiness.

At the desk you must be alert, approachable, good-tempered and patient. You must always remember that the general public is not conversant with the latest methods in library economy, and, what is more, has no desire to be, and what is second nature to you has no meaning at all to the patrons of the institution.

Rules are necessary to the proper conduct

of any business, and the library is no exception to this, but let the manner of the enforcement of the rules be as unobtrusive as possible. Be firm and decided, but pleasant.

Always consider that your first duty is to attend to the wants of the public as expeditiously as possible. Don't stop to talk to your friends while there is a single reader waiting to be served. It is annoying to be kept waiting, and as the public cares very little for the librarian whom it seldom sees, but judges the library by the desk assistant, the reputation of the institution is practically in your hands, and what may seem a small matter to you may have a far-reaching effect in making the library popular or unpopular.

Know the books in the library by reading the latest bulletins and catalogs, so that when certain books are asked for your face does not become a blank and you are compelled to refer the applicant to some one else.

Read a newspaper, so that you may know what is going on in the world.

Read some of the literary journals, thus keeping in touch with the new and interesting matters in the field of letters.

Read a journal devoted to library economy, so that you may become familiar not only with the latest thought in your own field, but with the names of the leaders in the work.

When not at the desk do with a vim whatever work may be assigned to you. Be anxious always to learn about everything that is going on in the library, even if not directly connected with your particular duties.

Never grudge working overtime, if occasion requires it. The assistant who cheerfully and without comment stays after hours to finish necessary work always scores a point.

Learn to work without talking very much. One cannot do as well if one's mind is distracted by extraneous matters. Above all, do not discuss your superiors or fellow-workers except in a friendly spirit.

If you have a real grievance go directly to the librarian without discussing it with the members of the staff. Accept his decision in the matter, even if contrary to your own judgment, with as good a grace as possible and let the matter end there, unless you feel it serious enough to bring to the attention of the trustees.

Cultivate a spirit of loyalty, and keep from criticising. It is to be supposed that the librarian has been chosen with care and is conducting the affairs of the library in the best possible manner. Learn to judge matters not only from the personal point of view, but in a broader fashion, remembering always that your interests must be secondary to the welfare of the library.

Now, Miss Gray, I have stated very briefly not my ideal of what a desk assistant should be, but what every library ought to expect from its assistants.

MISS GRAY — I have listened with great interest to your characterization of the desk assistant, and feel that what you have said is very true in the abstract; but I am not prepared to say that with the low salaries now prevailing you ought to expect assistants such as you describe.

Is it possible to get a woman to answer your requirements at so low a salary as \$35 or \$40 per month?

Can you expect the same interest in the work at \$40 per month that you display at \$300?

LIBRARIAN — I agree with you that salaries paid to assistants are too low, but there is a constantly increasing tendency to remedy this.

I feel, however, that I am justified in requiring you to do what you are told faithfully and to the best of your ability. Beyond this I demand nothing, but it is certainly to your advantage to know the things I have suggested.

MISS GRAY — Working seven or eight hours a day, when do you expect me to read the various newspapers and magazines you have suggested? I am tired after my day's work, and may have to help at home in the evening, or I may have to eke out my salary by doing outside work during my leisure time. Much as I should like to do what you suggest, it seems impossible to find the time.

LIBRARIAN — Of course these things are unfortunate, but you can hardly expect the library to take cognizance of your affairs outside of the seven or eight hours for which you were engaged, unless the additional work you are doing affects the quality of your work at the library. In that case it is certainly within the library's province to demand that you give up either your outside work or

your library work, as you have certainly sold your time and strength to the institution.

MISS GRAY—This seems rather a hard doctrine, since I must live and you do not provide me with the proper means of support at a salary of \$35 or \$40 per month.

LIBRARIAN—I think upon reflection you will hardly say that "the library does not provide you with the proper means of support," since you applied for the position knowing the conditions and accepted the salary without coercion.

The alternative would be to find a better position elsewhere.

MISS GRAY—That is more easily said than done.

LIBRARIAN—Exactly, and that is a point usually overlooked by the assistant. Without equipment for any other work, it would seem wiser to devote herself to the business in which she is gaining her livelihood, striving to learn all there is to know, than to spend her time bemoaning her unhappy lot.

MISS GRAY—You remember laying stress upon working overtime when necessary? Of course any right-minded person is willing to stay occasionally after hours to finish special work; but isn't it rather a mistake to take it as a matter of course? When I have worked my seven or eight hours it doesn't seem right to expect me to stay overtime to finish work that in my judgment might just as well be done the next day.

LIBRARIAN—It certainly would be unfair to expect extra work without compensation, and although few libraries could give extra pay, still most of them would gladly give time off to suit the assistant's convenience.

As to the necessity of finishing work, of course it depends very largely upon the individual case, but generally speaking it is a good thing to gather up the loose ends as far as possible each day. Abuses may occur, and the assistant may not be treated fairly in some cases, but I am speaking of libraries where the librarian is a fair-minded man or woman, understanding fully that the library can only be successful if the assistants receive just treatment.

MISS GRAY—If the desk assistant is of so great importance, why is it that a cataloger commands higher salary and better hours, and that when promotion is made the desk assistant's salary is rarely increased in

her own department, but she is transferred to the cataloging or some other department if there is a vacancy?

LIBRARIAN—Until very recently librarians and trustees alike have looked upon desk work as purely mechanical, requiring no very high grade of intelligence and therefore not worth very much in the way of salary.

Cataloging is only in part mechanical, and requires a certain training which cannot be acquired in a few weeks, and thus of necessity the salaries are higher. It is only within a few years that desk work has become of any importance, and that librarians have recognized that it is the chief point of contact with the public, and requires assistants of the sort I have described.

If the librarian has just awakened to this fact, it does not seem strange that the desk assistant so far should have failed to see her opportunity.

Now, however, it lies entirely within her power to convince the trustees that the work demanded of her is no longer mechanical, but as taxing as that of the cataloger or reference assistant.

If this can be demonstrated the salaries paid in this branch of the work would be commensurate with the importance of it.

MISS GRAY—What you have said is interesting, but I cannot quite see how I am going to demonstrate the value of my work to the trustees, even if I follow the plan outlined by you?

LIBRARIAN—What follows if you read what I have indicated? You know what is being done and written, you learn to know the books in your own library, and the public, finding that you really know many things, gets into the habit of asking your help. You no longer refer questions to some one else, because you are fully competent to answer them yourself, and would now feel it rather humiliating not to be able to do so.

You respect yourself more and are becoming more and more valuable to the library. You are not satisfied to do any of your work in a careless, unintelligent way, but are always wanting to learn as much as possible about it and every other department of the library. The librarian either has the matter brought to his attention by your immediate superior or notices the improvement in your work himself (as a rule he sees far more than you give him

credit for), and when the time comes recommends that you be paid a higher salary.

MISS GRAY—Suppose, however, that there is no opportunity for advancement, and that the salary schedule remains the same, what have I gained by my extra exertions?

LIBRARIAN—Your whole horizon has been broadened and your work is no longer mechanical, and there is every opportunity to find a position in some other library where better salaries are paid, as all libraries are looking for just such assistants as you.

Of course there must be privates in the ranks, but there is always room at the top and ability never fails of recognition.

I do not mean to convey the impression that following my advice will result in the immediate recognition of the value of the desk assistant by the trustees, but I do feel that the desk assistant, when fully aroused to the importance of the work and to what she could make of herself could conquer the time-honored prejudice that desk work is purely mechanical and compel proper remuneration by demonstrating the great value of her work.

MISS GRAY—You certainly have shown possibilities in my work that I had never thought of before, as I had always rather looked down upon my desk work, wishing that I might be promoted to some other department where I might really show my ability.

Thanks to your presentation of the facts I now see that I have failed to grasp an opportunity directly under my hand. It is really not exactly my fault as I have never had anyone talk to me about my work in this way, but have simply done it rather mechanically, thinking it a pleasant enough way in which to earn my living. If you are willing to spend the time I would be so glad to discuss this question still further, as I feel the need of discussion on the prospects of the work.

LIBRARIAN—I am very glad that our little talk has aroused greater interest in your work, and I should like to resume our conversation at some future time.

I blame myself, as well as librarians in general, that so little attention has been given to the importance of the desk assistant's work, and I trust the time is not far distant when a good desk assistant will receive the same salary as, if not a better one than, the cataloger.

THE LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION OF 1853.

VERY few libraries contain a copy of *Norton's Literary Register* for 1854, in which are recorded the proceedings and list of "delegates" of the "Librarians' Convention held in New York City, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, 1853." The proceedings are now of merely antiquarian interest and are sufficiently summarized in Mr. E. M. Barton's paper at the Milwaukee conference (L. J. 11: 217). The list of delegates, on the contrary, is a roll of honor which should not be forgotten but should be preserved where it may be easily found.

At the Denver Conference of the A. L. A., on motion of Mr. Nelson, it was voted, "That all surviving members of the Librarians' Convention in New York City in the year 1853 be made honorary members of this association." For some unexplained reason this vote was overlooked at the time and the names in question were never added to our rolls. This having been lately called to my attention, I began an investigation, and find that at least eight of the original 82 members are still living; namely, Prof. D. W. Fiske, President D. C. Gilman, Dr. Edwin H. Grant, Mr. S. Hastings Grant, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. E. A. Harris, Mr. C. W. Jencks, Dr. A. J. Upson. Of 60 I have approximate date of death, but of 14 I have been unable to secure information. To the many librarians and others who have assisted me I return thanks. If any reader can help in clearing up the list I shall be glad to hear from him and the results will be printed in a later number of the JOURNAL.

In the following list the names and addresses are as given in *Norton's Literary Register* for 1854, but for ease of reference the list is arranged alphabetically instead of geographically and the usual abbreviations are used. Additional information, including date of death or present address, if known, is given within brackets. Names of survivors are in italics.

ABBOTT, Rev. Gorham D., Principal Spingler Institute, New York, N. Y. [Died 1874.]

AKERMAN, Charles, Director Mechanics' L., Providence, R. I. [Died 1879.]

BAILEY, Henry M., Ln. Young Men's Institute, Hartford, Ct. [Died 1895.]

BALLOU, S., Carrington L., R. I. [Killed in Civil war.]

BANVARD, John, New York, N. Y. [Painter and exhibitor of panoramas, etc. Died 1891.]

- BARNARD, *Hon.* Henry, Supt. of the Common Schools, Hartford, Ct. [U. S. Com. of education, 1867-70. Died 1900.]
- BOURNE, William Oland, Asst. Ln. Free Academy, New York, N. Y. [For about forty years clerk of Board of Education of N. Y. City. Died 1901.]
- CHAPIN, *Rev.* E. H., New York, N. Y. [Universalist clergyman. Died 1880.]
- COOPER, William, Hoboken, N. J. [Naturalist; first secretary of Lyceum of Natural History, N. Y. Died 1864.]
- COPPEE, *Capt.* Henry, Ln. U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. [Pres. Lehigh Univ., 1866-74; prof. same, 1874-95. Died 1895.]
- CROSBY, *Prof.* Howard, Ln. Univ. of the City of New York, N. Y., [Prof. Greek, 1851-63; Presbyterian clergyman, 1861-91; author. Died 1891.]
- CURTIS, W. P., Ln. Mercantile L. Assoc., St. Louis, Mo. [Ln. 1848-59. Died about 1865 or '66.]
- DEETH, S. G., New Brunswick, N. J., and Washington, D. C. [Biblioplist. Died 1858.]
- DE WITT, *Rev.* Thomas, D.D., Vice-Pres. N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y. [Collegiate Dutch church of N. Y., 1827-74; pres. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1872-74. Died 1874.]
- DICKINSON, *Rev.* James T., Durham, Ct. [Died 1884.]
- DISTURNELL, J., Member Amer. Geog. and Statis. Soc., New York, N. Y. [Author and publisher. Died 1877.]
- DODGE, Robert, New York, N. Y. [Life member N. Y. Hist. Soc. Died 1899.]
- DUNBAR, Edward E., Delegate from the Mercantile L. Assoc., San Francisco, Cal.
- FERRIS, *Rev.* Isaac, D.D., Chancellor Univ. of City of N. Y. [1852-70. Died 1873.]
- FIELD, Maunsell B., Record. Sec. N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y. [Lawyer. Died 1875.]
- FILER, H. P., Ln. Young Men's Assoc., Troy, N. Y.
- Fiske, *Daniel W.*, Asst. Ln. Astor L., New York, N. Y. [Prof. Daniel Willard Fiske, Ln. Cornell Univ. L., 1868-81. Present address, Florence, Italy.]
- FOLSOM, Charles, Ln. Athenæum, Boston, Mass. [Ln. Harvard Coll., 1823-26; Boston Athenæum, 1845-56. Died 1872.]
- FORBES, Philip J., Ln. Society L., New York, N. Y. [Ln. of the Society L., 1828-55. Died 1877.]
- FRENCH, B. F., Representative of the Fisk Free L., New Orleans, La. [Author "Hist. coll. of Louisiana," etc. Died 1877.]
- GARDNER, Aug. K., M.D., New York, N. Y. [Prof. N. Y. Medical College. Died 1876.]
- GIGER, *Prof.* G. M., Ln. College of N. J., Princeton, N. J. [Prof. Latin, Princeton, 1854-65; bequeathed his books and \$30,000 to that college. Died 1865.]
- Gilman, *Daniel C.*, Delegate Linonian L. of Yale College, New Haven, Ct. [Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., President Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Present address, Baltimore, Md.]
- GILMAN, Wm. C., New York, N. Y. [Father of Pres. D. C. Gilman. Active in reform work for children. Died 1863.]
- GITTERMAN, Henry, Asst. Ln. Hebrew Young Men's Literary Assoc., New York, N. Y.
- Grant, *Edwin H.*, M.D., New York, N. Y. [Present address, Anacostia, Washington, D. C.]
- Grant, *S. Hastings*, Ln. Mercantile L., New York, N. Y. [Present address, 18 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J.]
- GREEN, James, Ln. Mercantile L. Assoc., Baltimore, Md. Died about 20 years ago.]
- GREEN, *Prof.* W. Henry, Ln. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. [Prof. at Princeton, 1851-1900. Died 1900.]
- GREENE, *Prof.* George W., New York, N. Y. [Professor at Brown and Cornell; author "Hist. view of Am. revolution," etc. Died 1883.]
- GUILD, R. A., Ln. Brown Univ., Providence, R. I. [Ln. 1848-93. Author "Librarian's manual." Died 1899.]
- Hale, *Rev. Edw. E.*, Worcester, Mass. [Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D. Present address, 39 Highland St., Roxbury, Mass.]
- Harris, *E. A.*, Ln. American Institute, New York, N. Y. [Present address, 525 Bramhall Ave., Jersey City, N. J.]
- HAVEN, S. F., Ln. Amer. Antiq. Soc., Worcester, Mass. [Archæologist, author. Died 1881.]
- HAWLEY, Elias S., Representative of Young Men's Assoc., Buffalo, N. Y. [President Buffalo Historical Society in 1880. Died 1899.]
- HAYWARD, Elijah, Ln. State L., Columbus, O.
- HENRY, James, Jr., Actuary Mechanics' Institute, New York, N. Y.
- HINDE, Harold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- HITCHCOCK, *Prof.* Roswell D., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. [Prof. of church history in Union Theological Sem., N. Y., 1855-80; President same, 1880-87. Died 1887.]
- Jencks, *Chas. W.*, Ln. Mechanics' L., Providence, R. I. [Present address, 31 Broad St., Providence, R. I.]
- JEWETT, *Prof.* C. C., Ln. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C. [Ln. Smithsonian, 1848-58; Supt. Boston P. L., 1858-68. Died 1868.]
- JONES, Albert J., Director Athenæum, Providence, R. I. [Gave valuable collection of 670 vols., mostly in Italian, to Prov. P. L. Died 1887.]
- JONES, William A., Ln. Columbia College, New York, N. Y. [Ln. Columbia Coll., 1851-65. Author. Died 1900.]
- KENNADY, J. W., New York Express, New York.
- LYONS, J. L., Asst. Ln. Union Theological Sem., New York, N. Y. [Rev. Jere Lorenzo Lyons, D.D., missionary and agent American Bible Society. Died 1888.]
- MARTIN, *Prof.* Benj. N., Univ. of the City of New York, New York. [Prof. at this university, 1852-83. Died 1883.]
- MAVERICK, Aug., New York Times, New York. [Reporter and editor various New York and Brooklyn papers. Died 1888.]
- MERRILL, James, Ln. Athenæum, Portland, Me. [Died 1859.]
- MOORE, George H., Ln. N. Y. Hist. Soc., New York, N. Y. [Supt. Lenox Library, 1872-92. Died 1892.]
- NORTON, Charles B., Literary Gazette, New York, N. Y. [Bookseller, publisher, journalist. Died 1891.]
- NOYES, Joseph F., Ln. Athenæum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOYES, William Curtis, Esq., Ln. New York Law Institute, New York, N. Y. [A leading lawyer of N. Y. City. Died 1864.]
- OSGOOD, *Rev.* Samuel, New York, Delegate from Providence Athenæum. [Unitarian clergyman. Died 1880.]
- PERRY, Mr., Astor L., New York, N. Y.
- POOLE, William F., Ln. Mercantile L. Assoc., Boston, Mass. [Ln. Boston Athenæum, Cincinnati and Chicago public libraries, Newberry Library. Died 1894.]
- PURPLE, S. S., M.D., New York, N. Y. [Author medical works; pres. N. Y. Academy of medicine, 1876-80. Died 1900.]
- RAYMOND, C. H., Buffalo, N. Y. [Charles H. Raymond, M.D. Died 1864.]
- RHODES, A. C., Vice-pres. Mercantile L. Assoc., Baltimore, Md. [Died ? date.]
- RICORD, F. W., Ln. Newark L. Assoc., Newark, N. J. [Also teacher, school supt., mayor of Newark, author. Died 1897.]
- ROMONDT, *Rev.* C. R. V., Ln. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. [Professor modern languages and author. Died 1889.]

- SAWYER, Thomas J., New York, N. Y. [Universalist clergyman; prof. of theology at Tufts College, 1869-99. Died 1899.]
- SCHROEDER, John J., New York, N. Y.
- SHEAFE, John L., Ln. State L., New Orleans, La.
- SMITH, Prof. Henry B., D.D., Ln. Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y. [Author works on church history, etc. Died 1877.]
- SMITH, Lloyd P., Ln. Library Company, Philadelphia, Pa. [Ln. of this library, 1851-86. Died 1886.]
- STEBBINS, George H., Principal of Public Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STEPHENSON, R. H., Ln. Mercantile L. Assoc., Cincinnati, O.
- THAYER, J. S., *Evening Post*, New York, N. Y. [Should be William S., afterwards consul-general of the U. S. for Egypt. Died there, ? date.]
- TORREY, Prof. John, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N. Y. [Prof. chemistry and botany, 1827-55. Author botanical works. Died 1873.]
- Upson, Prof. A. J., Ln. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. [Anson Judd Upson, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor University of the State of New York. Present address, Glens Falls, N. Y.]
- VANDERVOORT, John L., M.D., Ln. New York Hospital, New York, N. Y. [Librarian, 1837-91. Died 1891.]
- VAN NORDEN, William, Representative of Apprentices' L., New York, N. Y. [Ln. Apprentices' L., 1853-71. Died 1871.]
- VINTON, Frederick, St. Louis, Mo. [First asst. Boston P. L., 1856-65; do. L. of Congress, 1865-73; Ln. Princeton College, 1873-90. Died 1890.]
- WALLACE, John William, Ln. Law Assoc., Philadelphia, Pa. [Law reporter, 1842-76; Pres. Penn. Hist. Soc., 1860-84. Died 1884.]
- WILLARD, W. T., Ln. Lyceum of Nat. Hist., Troy, N. Y.
- WILLIAMS, Edwin, of the L. Committee of the American Institute, New York, N. Y. [Sec. American Institute; author. Died 1854.]
- WILLIAMS, Thomas Hale, Ln. Athenæum, Providence, R. I. [First librarian Minneapolis Athenæum, 1859-1880. In August, 1875, suggested the Philadelphia conference. (See "Public libraries in the U. S." 1876. p. xxvii.) Died 1901.]

GARDNER M. JONES, *Librarian,*
Public Library, Salem, Mass.

LIVING BOOKS AND DEAD: PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS AT MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held in Boston on April 24, President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, spoke on the subject "Living books and dead." He said in opening that he supposed that there was really no such thing as a dead book, but that he meant to talk of the care of books which may possibly be used, but are not in active use.

The real problem of storing books and keeping them accessible is a new one; for it is only within comparatively few years that the flood of new books has taken on such an extraordinary volume. "Within the past 30 years the world has been flooded with books. Four years ago an intelligent accountant of books stated that the annual output of books

in 13 nations of the world amounted to 77,000 different works. In these statistics Russia, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal and the whole of South America were left out; and it is consequently reasonable to suppose that the total number of different works produced in the world annually is over 100,000. When we add to this total the enormous number of pamphlets produced yearly, we begin to form some idea of the problems in selection and storing that confront librarians."

It is desirable to study the problem of the storage of books which this flood of new volumes forces upon the attention of librarians. It necessitates, unless possibly it be in the case of great national storehouses of books, a selection in the buying of books. "A library of 100,000 volumes needs two and a third miles of shelving. There has consequently got to be on the part of all libraries, but the very largest, a close selection." Even a library which buys as many as 15,000 volumes a year must make a careful selection; for, beside books which are being freshly published, some books of other years must also be purchased. This annual output of books is going to increase rather than diminish, since the facilities for producing books and manuscripts are constantly on the increase. The low cost of paper and press work compared with years ago, has reduced cost in all branches of printing; and the new facilities for the production of illustrations tend yearly to make the number of books produced in the world greater and greater. Mere mechanical facility in the production of manuscripts is no small factor in the increased production. An author fairly rapid at dictation can produce 300 pages a week; and it is likely, judging from internal evidence, that many of our modern books are actually turned out at some such speed.

"There is another interesting result of this increased production. It is a very unusual specialist who is able nowadays to keep up with the literature in his own department. Harvard has many good specialists in her various departments; and some of them tell me that they cannot keep up with the flood of reading matter in their own lines. About all they can do is to skim the cream, and often they depend on some one else to do the skimming for them.

"As the librarian must select for his library, so the reader must select for his reading; and the more competent he is the more fastidious will he be. Completeness is out of the question. In selection a university has a great advantage over an individual, because it has at command a large force of specialists to make the selection. But notice one of the results of this mode of selection in a university library. It almost invariably results in a library casually developed on several sides, without proportion. A symmetrical selection would be possible if the uni-

versity had always on hand scholars in all the various departments of learning competent to make the wisest selection.

"The mode of selection in the ordinary public library is selection according to the urgency of the demand, which is not a good way from the scholar's point of view, but from the point of view of the general reader is the right way. But what is the result if the selection is made on this basis through many years? There can be no symmetry if popular demand is always the guide.

"It should be laid down as a general principle that no library should retain any book, unless that book be kept accessible. If books cannot be kept accessible, they should be given away or burnt. But what do we mean by accessibility? The present definition of the word as applied to libraries would appear to mean that a book is accessible when it can be procured in from three to five minutes, and is not accessible when it cannot. In some of the libraries of to-day this may be possible; but for the libraries of the future, if their growth is to be commensurate with the increase in the number of books in the world, it will not be possible. In reality a book should be regarded as accessible that is delivered within 24 hours after being called for. The present demand for instant delivery is unreasonable. No man of science expects to find such a ready furnishing of material in any other field of inquiry. If the botanist wants to investigate the life of a plant he watches patiently while the plant grows; and so through every department of the natural sciences the investigator is willing to spend much time in patiently waiting for conditions favorable to his study. But your book student wants his book in three minutes. I don't believe in spending money by the million to satisfy this impatience in readers.

"I would divide books into two general classes, those in use and those not in use. This classification will of course vary in different countries and in different libraries. In the British Museum the line is drawn closely. There a book that has not been called for within three months is put into the unused class. In the Harvard library there are many books that are not called for once a year. I think it will be found in any library that there are classes of books that are seldom called for, such as volumes of sermons, books about science—not books of science—old books about books, and old editions of works of reference.

"How ascertain what books are in use and what are not? It should not be difficult. Many libraries keep a record of all the books given out for reference and for home use. Those books that are found to be little used should then be stored elsewhere than in the main library. In libraries where there are open shelves with the books classified, the student 'browses.' What is gathered by that method is not the most nutritious food and there is little advantage in the habit. At Har-

vard 200 or 300 persons have access to the shelves. For a specialist this is an unscientific method, because the collection is casual and incomplete. Browsing is only permissible as a pastime after working hours are over."

President Eliot then spoke of the present method of storing books in stacks. In an economical stack with narrow passages only 22 per cent. of the cubical space may be occupied by books, *i.e.*, about one-fifth of the building may be occupied by books. Sketch plans have been made for a new building at Harvard, and the proportion occupied by books there is only 19 per cent. It is plain that this is far from being an economical storage, except on the principle that every volume is to be accessible in the light and at once.

"The main library ought not to be too frugally designed. It ought to be spacious and impressive. Prompt accessibility and classification by subject prevent frugal storage. For economy in space the classification should be by size; there should be no allowance for the vacant spaces seen in every classified library. Economic storage is inconsistent with classification.

"The storage library building should be plain, and on cheap ground, and all the books should be sorted by sizes, serially numbered, and arranged in double rows, if need be. Could we then rise above the one-fifth of the cubical space? Yes, and other economies could be made in the passage ways. But we cannot rise above 40 per cent. if accessibility in five hours or even 24 hours is to be attained.

"Consider how the cost of a book mounts up in the course of years. Add simple interest to the original cost of the book and to the \$1 which is the estimated cost of ordering, cataloging and shelving a book, and then keep the book 100 or 500 years always accessible, and is there not reason for shrinking from doing this for a book which is not used? In the cheaper storehouses there should be study rooms for the users of many books. Consider the advantage which will accrue in facilitating the use of the live books. In the university library the aim is to feed the youthful mind, and teach the younger scholars how to grow. Now, such use of a library is very much interfered with, if that library is clogged, and its catalog is clogged by a mass of books not in use. When cards count by the million, it grows harder and harder to use the catalog. The use of the Harvard card catalog would be easier and more general if a million or so cards were taken out of it. Large numbers of the teachers of the university do not go to the card catalog. In spite of the excellence of the facilities, many scholars say that they do not use the classified catalog. This is only one of the directions in which I believe that the use of a library of living books would be greatly facilitated by the exclusion from it of the dead books."

PRESIDENT ELIOT AND DISCRIMINATION IN BOOKS.

No one who reads, in the present issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, President Eliot's extraordinarily suggestive address at Boston on the 24th of April, before the Massachusetts Library Club, can fail to be struck with the mental grasp displayed in it. And if the reader, moreover, was able to be present and listen to its delivery, he must have felt that one seldom witnesses a more effective use of the pure intellect, in the orderly marshalling of related facts, and in the consequent natural transition of the listener's thought, from one conclusion strongly desired by the speaker, to another conclusion also desired by the speaker.

Stripped of the specific details proposed for the Harvard College Library, President Eliot's "program" is a much needed plea for greater discrimination in regard to books—their purchase, their storage, and their use. Very fortunately also this same principle of discrimination underlies every one of the contributions to the discussion which followed President Eliot's address at Boston. This discussion, participated in by Professor Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Brooks Adams, Mr. Lane of the Harvard College Library, Mr. Green, Mr. Cutter, and others, represented widely different points of view, but had the rare distinction of really shedding light, and of really directing attention to several otherwise unconsidered sides of this many-sided question. Taken together with Mr. Lane's article, "Plain facts about the Library," in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Dec., 1899, v. 8, p. 168; and with the recently printed "Report of a committee appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College to study the future needs of the College Library," (March 31, 1902), as well as the reference to this matter by President Eliot himself, in his recent annual report (quoted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April, 1902, p. 200), there is certainly supplied "food for reflection," of the greatest service to libraries generally.

President Eliot, reasoning from the strikingly impressive figures which tell the story of the overwhelmingly increased output of newly published books in recent years, maintains that, even in a library of the rank of the Harvard College Library, a far more rigid discrimination will be necessary, when making future additions. He maintains also that even in erecting a new library building, such as that proposed at Harvard, not all the books can reasonably be expected to be equally accessible. Some groups of books (as, for instance, "old editions of books of reference"), he maintains, with much show of reason, may even be placed in some other building than the library building proper.

It is perhaps when attempting to decide where to draw the line between "living books"

and "dead books," that the chief divergence from President Eliot's recommendations is likely to arise, but there are several important suggestions which it may be well to correlate, at this point, with his main thought. One of these is the "sifting" policy, so effectively advocated by Mr. Charles Francis Adams in 1893, and since very largely acted on, by libraries generally, in antiquated works of natural science and similar fields. That it ought to be still more fully acted on is plain from the instance cited by Professor Ripley, at this Boston meeting, of occasionally seeing a library reader with a treatise in his hands (for example, on electricity), which, from its antiquated date, is not merely inadequate, but is absolutely misleading.

Correlated with the above also should be the policy of forwarding to the library which makes some otherwise "dead" subject a specialty (as "old school text-books," for instance), those books which accumulate in other libraries on these subjects.

Another necessary correlated principle is that of the exchange of duplicates among libraries. In this connection, the feasibility of a general "clearing-house" has been repeatedly discussed; hitherto without result. With changed conditions it is not impossible that a different face may be put on this matter also.

A principle which is closely allied with the above was touched upon by Mr. Brooks Adams, at the Boston meeting, in connection with the necessity for the fuller development of special collections in libraries. Speaking from his own experience as a specialist in a single department, Mr. Adams maintained that this selective tendency needs to be carried very much further in future, even in the large libraries, to satisfy the demands of the investigator.

Correlated with the recognition of the modern library's inability to overtake the torrent of annual production in any given field of study should be the practice so strongly urged in recent years by Mr. George Iles and others—namely, the systematic evaluation of books by specialists in the various departments.

One more principle which should be correlated with those named above is that of interlibrary loans, by which a needed book is made accessible to a scholar, even when not owned by the library nearest him in his own community. Not only was this practice recalled verbally, by Mr. Green in his remarks at Boston, but its importance is deliberately reasserted at p. 8 of the committee's "Report," already mentioned above.

If there are, moreover, several suggestions in President Eliot's address which do not command so wide acceptance as those cited above, they are named here with a frank recognition of the very real difficulties which he is trying to face, and with the hope that at least equally satisfactory solutions of the

problem may be found elsewhere. President Eliot, for instance, for the purpose of largely increasing the percentage of space in a library building which shall be available for books, would advocate, not a "stack" of the conventional type (as distinguished from the open shelves of a reading room), but an entirely separate building, of the "packing-box" order. This secondary, or "storage" building, he would plan for, not merely as a detached structure, but as one remote (if necessary), from the main library; built, moreover, on land of a distinctly low value, and consequently situated, it may be, in the "undesirable" part of the town; with an interior planned by no means to facilitate the consultation or the study of books on the premises. Its sole purpose is to attain the maximum of compactness in storage, and the arrangement of the books would be solely by size rather than by classification.

The crux of the whole problem apparently lies in the successful choice of a ground of distinction between the books which are to be retained in the main library building, and those in the more or less remote "storage" building. This ground of distinction President Eliot was at first apparently inclined to look for (in his reference to the matter in his annual report), in the total number of books "borrowed from the College Library during the year." (See L. J., April, p. 200.) From these figures, he maintained, the "large mass of unused, or very little used books" might "safely be inferred." And yet, as more than one university librarian has pointed out, nowhere is the "circulation record" (for home use), a more inadequate guide to the total use which the books receive, than in a college library; and the acceptance of these figures in the culling out of a book which may not indeed have left the building for the space of one year, or three years, as the case may be, is almost certain to involve the removal of large numbers of books which are nevertheless in active use. President Eliot's modified program, in his Boston address, would apparently base the culling process on the "record of all books given out both for reference and for reading"; and this represents a distinct gain in his recognition of the situation, yet, it of course still fails to provide for registering the use of books on "open shelves" under the conditions found in many modern libraries.

Unhappily, the "colonizing" of books outside of the main library building (no reference being here made, of course, to distinctly organized "department libraries" in the case of a college library, nor to "branch libraries," in the case of a public library), is by no means an untried experience in various American libraries which have been forced, through overcrowding, to put it into operation during the past ten or fifteen years. And yet the actual experience which has been thus gained has had the very great merit (in discussing

a problem like this), of showing "where the shoe pinches." It is hardly necessary to point out that the "cycle," so to speak, for the recurring use of different groups of books differs widely, and that certain books, though not used on a large scale for a period of several years, are then wanted, and wanted very decidedly (quite as much so as a page in a cyclopædia, which is not turned to as a matter of daily routine, but which cannot be spared from the book on that account). Librarians who have been obliged to send away to some secondary or "storage" building certain groups of books which they consented, after some hesitation, to designate "Books not often wanted," have found, to their sorrow, that scarcely a month would pass before the demand for not a few of them would become very much in evidence. These considerations are, however, cited as showing that the program of "storage" buildings is beset with difficulties of detail, and not in order to antagonize the suggestion itself. On the contrary, the suggestion is one which should receive the best thought of the librarians of the country, and it would be well if a representative committee could prepare a list of groups, or subjects, in which one might be inclined to say that "the presumption is against the book," this list to be canvassed carefully and in detail.

There are, however, a few points in regard to the construction and management of these "storage" libraries, which are not likely to require so long a canvassing by librarians; and among them is President Eliot's recommendation of classification by size alone, in these "storage" buildings. Surely the case must be a serious one if it shall require so thorough an acceptance of mediæval standards; and one is inclined to ask whether, if a true classification must be ruled out, there may not be at least an alphabetical arrangement, as is customary in many libraries in their collection of "duplicates for exchange." The interests of the scholar or investigator seem to demand also that such a "storage" building should contain at least one study-room, for the consultation of its books; and, most of all, a skilled attendant, whose qualifications, owing to the exceptional difficulties which the situation involves, should be by no means inferior to those of the average library attendant, and should indeed be far in advance of the average.

In no particular, however, is the program of President Eliot less likely to commend itself to librarians than in its implied attitude towards the question of those "delays" which all too easily beset the path of the reader or student, even in the most carefully conducted libraries. If President Eliot can view with equanimity a plan which frankly involves a delay for the reader, in obtaining his book, not merely of five minutes, but of five hours, or of "twenty-four hours after being called for," the librarian certainly cannot, and should not. One such instance as that cited by Pro-

fessor Ripley at the Boston meeting should make it plain that if the problem seems at present insoluble except on this condition, the problem must at all hazards be restudied.

It is hardly necessary to say that, while the present discussion has grown largely out of the fact that the problem is a present and practical one at Harvard College, and while the successful solution of the Harvard problem is naturally a matter of deep interest to librarians generally, they are fortunately not obliged to bear the responsibility of solving that particular problem. Theirs is the more general and universal problem, involving conditions which bear more or less fully on the future policy of libraries throughout the country. To President Eliot, as to Mr. Charles Francis Adams nearly ten years ago, a debt of gratitude is due, for bringing forward a question of universal interest, discussed by some one from outside the library ranks, but discussed in such a way as to compel attention. At this stage of the matter, what is needed on the part of libraries in general is chiefly discussion, reflection, and the practical testing of theories. As a help, however, in the detailed canvassing of the subject, it is perhaps not out of place to attempt a formulation of the points already touched upon, in the following list of suggestions, which are here submitted solely as a "text" for further discussion and criticism.

1. Let a limited number of "depository libraries" (or communities containing coördinated libraries), be agreed upon, as the only ones in the United States expecting "to store *any and all books*," (President Eliot suggests "three" only, but others may be thought desirable).

2. Let the other large libraries of the country aim at becoming exhaustively complete only in certain definite specialties (not widely duplicated by each other), rather than in their collections as a whole.

3. Let the still smaller libraries agree to depend even more fully on interlibrary loans, as well as to develop the "discriminating" measures indicated below.

4. Let those libraries which work side by side, in the same community, develop more systematic measures of co-operation, in the purchase of books, and in their cataloging and in their use.

5. Let the "evaluation" of books by specialists in each department be more fully systematized, and let the results be made more widely accessible in printed form.

6. Let all libraries except those agreed on as "depositories" make an increasingly systematic use of rigid discrimination, both in the purchase of books, and in the acceptance of gifts of books.

7. Let the "sifting" processes, which have thus far been fragmentary in many libraries, be systematically embodied in the routine, (a) as applying to duplicate copies of books, or (b) to undesired or antiquated groups of

books; and (c) occurring at regular and specified periods. (Let this include also the omission to replace certain books, discarded through "wear and tear.")

8. Let a definite plan be formulated for disposing of all material thus "sifted" out, whether (a) to branches of the main library; or (b) to other libraries; or (c) in its removal by sale or destruction; or (d) to a secondary or "storage" library building (if found to be unavoidable), as suggested by President Eliot.

9. Let the relief and convenience of the reader or student be increasingly sought, (a) by sifting out books from the shelves, as above; (b) by a corresponding sifting of the catalog; (c) by less delay (rather than more), in supplying the books wanted; (d) by more of an open-shelf equipment (rather than less); (e) by continuing to grant to investigators the opportunity of critical first-hand examination of the books in the stacks; (f) by the arrangement of the books, even in the "storage" buildings, on some other plan than that of size; and (g) by the provision of at least one study-room in connection with every "storage" building.

10. Let a representative committee attack the question of preparing a tentative list of undesired or "dead" books, or groups of books, to be canvassed later, in detail, and in the light of the experience of individual libraries.

W. E. FOSTER,
Librarian Providence Public Library.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS.*

AN interesting presentation of the question of a new library building for Harvard University is made in the report of the special committee appointed to consider the subject by the university authorities. Not only are the chief features of the proposed building outlined and explained, but special attention is given to the problems of handling the constantly growing collection, and to the solution offered by President Eliot, of separating "living" books from "dead" ones. In its lucid and thoughtful review of the problems that confront the great university library of to-day, the report commands wide attention.

Harvard, it is demonstrated by means of a comparative table, although leading Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, in the strength of its collection, is behind these colleges in its equipment for housing and using its books, and the necessity of better facilities in these directions is accepted as a premise. Three points bearing upon the general subject are first considered: 1, the relation of the special reference libraries to the

* Harvard University. Report of a committee appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College to study the future needs of the college library; presented March 31, 1902. 22 p. O.

central library and the expediency of maintaining a central library or splitting the collection up into many special libraries; 2, the possibility or desirability of separating "live" from "dead" books; 3, the probable expediency of enlarging or altering the present building, as compared with erecting a new building. On the first point the opinion is practically unanimous that disintegration into scattered special collections would be most undesirable, and that the policy to be followed should be one of centralization. There are now 26 special reference libraries, falling into the three classes of laboratory collections, collections for large elementary courses, and collections for the use of advanced students. The latter, with a few exceptions, it is thought "should properly be placed under the same roof with the central library, each in a separate room or rooms of its own, to which only the advanced students and the instructors in each department would ordinarily have access," for the reason "that students and professors may have the readiest access to the supplementary material which that library contains, namely, the periodical collections, the general comprehensive collections in the stack relating to the same subject and the collections in other related fields. In the case of these departments the library is itself their laboratory, and the workers in these subjects have the same right to expect adequate and convenient facilities for carrying on their work in the library that investigators in scientific fields enjoy in their laboratories."

On the question of the possible division of "live" from "dead" books, there is "a remarkable unanimity of opinion that to attempt such a discrimination is inconsistent with the interests of learning, if it implies the destruction or removal of the so-called dead books, or even the storing of them in such a way that they are not both well classified and directly accessible to scholars." Taking the term "live" books to apply, in a general way, to the volumes in the special reference collections and in the general reading room and many current and new books, and applying the term "dead" books to the books of the stack, the committee has given careful consideration to the question, "because if it should appear either that any considerable proportion of the present library collections could be discarded without injury to the interests of the teaching staff, or that they could be stored in some radically different and more economical way from that now in use, it would have a direct bearing on the plans to be made for the increase of the library." In a library so large and so old as the Harvard Library, built up by gifts as well as by purchases, it is evident that there must be many books of slight value, and many once valuable that have been superseded by later editions or by later and better works on the same subject. Can any large number of such books be either discarded or packed away in some

less accessible fashion? Can this be done, for example, in the case of old editions of scientific text-books; old editions of encyclopædias (bulky works as they often are); old grammars and dictionaries; early school editions of the classics since re-edited in better form; old editions of many standard reference books of which a reader always demands the latest editions; antiquated medical books; hymn-books and psalm-tunes; old guide-books, directories, catalogs, and registers? Such at first sight would be the more likely candidates for exclusion under the policy suggested. Yet there is hardly one of these that would not find earnest defenders, prepared to cite instance after instance of the usefulness of just such books in their own investigations; and it is noticeable that the retention of these books is urged by those who know them best, not by advocates of a mere aimless accumulation. Duplicate collections, however, of such material in the same vicinity do not seem essential, and if another library accessible to residents of Cambridge can be found willing to specialize in these relatively unattractive fields the college library should not hesitate to find what relief it can by judicious transfer or exchange. Inconvenience to inquirers will occasionally occur, but it will not be of a serious nature.

"It is, however, to be remembered that all the above-mentioned books taken together can hardly form a tenth part of the books in the general stack collection. The other nine-tenths of the so-called dead books have a very different claim upon us. They constitute in one way or another the record of human thought, expression, action, condition, or discovery; that is to say, they are the original sources to which students of philosophy, literature, history, economics, and science turn for the material on which they work. A moment's reflection shows that this is true of the host of pamphlets on political and economic questions which form the record of contemporary opinion and discussion, of many long sets of periodicals both literary and scientific, of government documents and records, municipal reports, statistical publications, newspapers, letters and other personal narratives, and of treatises on science, economics, the arts, philosophy, etc., which express the theories and conceptions of the time in which they were written, and mark the steps of progress. And it must be admitted that the greater part of the publications first mentioned often serve a similar purpose, though in a rather more remote and accidental way. All have their use and value, and often prove it in unexpected ways. The ultimate decision as to whether the Harvard library should keep what it has once incorporated in its collections, or may discard or transfer freely to some other library, depends upon the place which the library occupies, and should continue to occupy in the world of learning. Should its final aim be to furnish a com-

pact and strictly limited collection of the books of primary importance, depending upon other larger libraries in Boston, or in other parts of the country, for material occasionally needed, or should it expect to draw in and arrange under its own roof everything that is likely to be of real though remote service in any branch of scholarly investigation, probably few persons would give an unqualified assent to either alternative. The library has already too far outgrown the first conception, wise and appropriate as that is for many smaller libraries. The second conception is so enormous that no library can ever realize it completely. But the committee's opinion is that the policy of the Harvard library must incline strongly and fearlessly in the larger direction, and that it must maintain and administer its collections undiminished (with inconsiderable exceptions) — collections which it has brought together at great pains and expense and with the best expert advice."

As a legitimate means of keeping the collection within reasonable limits co-operation with other libraries is suggested, both in interlibrary loans, and in the avoidance of duplicating expensive and rarely used works, long sets of little-used periodicals, and like works.

The question of the storage of less used books in a more economical manner than the ordinary stack permits is considered. "If the books were packed closely on the shelves and arranged strictly by height, with perhaps double rows on each shelf, a distinct saving in the number of cubic feet occupied by a given number of books would result, and it would still be possible to produce without serious delay any particular book required. But, as we have already pointed out, books of the kind we are considering, must be in most cases accessible to the student personally, and they must moreover be systematically classified, otherwise access to the shelves loses most of its value. Close order on the shelves and division primarily by sizes is not consistent with good classification and is therefore inadmissible.

"The committee, therefore, is unable to recommend any radically different method of storage from that in use at present. For certain classes of books, indeed, now stored in the stack, a more expensive rather than a more economical system is essential to their proper preservation and convenient use. We refer particularly to the collections in fine arts and archæology, where a large proportion of the volumes are heavy quartos and folios, for which special cases and tables should be provided in a room devoted to their use."

The requirements of the proposed building are outlined as: 1, two or more large reading rooms, for general reference books, current periodicals, and reserved books for elementary and some advanced courses; 2, a series

of moderate sized rooms, one or more for each department, giving a separate working reference library for advanced students or opportunity for quiet study to professors and visiting scholars; 3, a stack similar to the present one, large enough to hold the accessions of the next fifteen or twenty years, with possibility of future enlargement; 4, suitable rooms for books in fine arts and archæology, archives, manuscripts, maps, and other special collections; 5, convenient and ample administrative rooms. These general points are considered in detail, with careful estimate as to extent and character of use to be provided for, and tabulations of probable yearly rate of accessions, administrative force required, etc. Some general estimates of cost are made, with suggested total of from \$750,000 to \$787,000. In conclusion the committee urge: "Not only should the new library be as perfect in plan and equipment as a wise and generous expenditure can make it; it should also, avoiding any display of costliness, possess a beauty and dignity of its own both within and without, that it may be a constant source of pleasure and inspiration to all who use it." Suggestions and criticisms of the plans outlined and points referred to in the report are asked for from librarians and others interested.

REPORT ON THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.*

THE official report recently presented upon the appropriations desired for 1902 by the Bibliothèque Nationale gives an interesting review of the disadvantages under which the administration of the library at present labors, and urges prompt improvement of existing conditions. For administrative expenses the sum of 445,000 francs is assigned, comprising the administrator-general at 15,000 francs; three custodians (*conservateurs*) at 10,000 francs each; one secretary-treasurer-custodian at 10,000 francs; six assistant-custodians (*conservateurs-adjoints*) at 7000 francs each; 18 librarians at from 3600 to 6000 francs each; 26 sub-librarians at from 2400 to 3300 francs each. There are also eight probationers and 16 clerks at a total of 50,020 francs; the sum of 26,000 francs is allotted for overtime and supplementary service; while 77 persons additional are attached to the corps of attendants, with a further salary total of 120,500 francs.

"Among the four departments into which the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale are distributed, that of printed works continues to be the most overburdened, and it is most desirable that a better distribution of

* Rapport fait au nom de la Commission du Budget chargée d'examiner le projet de loi portant fixation du Budget général de l'exercice, 1902. (Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts; service de l'instruction publique); par M. Maurice-Faure, Député.

labor should permit an increase in the number of employes in this department, the state of the finances making additional appointments impracticable. The complaints of the public against the slowness of the service are continual, and it must be admitted that they are often justified. The interval between the demand for a work and its delivery is at least half an hour; oftentimes an hour, and even longer. The extent of the delay depends upon the time when the demand is made, and is especially marked between the hours of two to five in the afternoon, when there are the greatest number of students or visitors. There are days when more than 600 volumes are asked for. In the reference room (*salle de travail*) two or three librarians, two attachés, and eight or nine attendants are especially assigned to this hard task, and they are greatly overdriven. A rearrangement of the *personnel* appears essential, both to facilitate rapidity of service and to save the strength of the employes. This increase of labor is the result of the change, contrary to the aim of the institution, that has taken place in the use made of the library. Formerly open only to scholars and men of letters, it is to-day encumbered by a clientele of readers who come simply to amuse themselves, to the prejudice of serious students. The demand of this special clientele is for new novels, which may be found in all reading rooms, for sporting journals, 'The art of winning on the races,' and like works. The reading room should suffice for such demands, and some regulation to this effect seems necessary.

"The catalog cards, which are for the use of the staff and constitute the manuscript catalog, are not united in a single alphabetical series. They are divided into several series—French history, Medicine, Medical theses, etc., etc. The attendants when asked for works coming under several different classifications are obliged to search in two, three, or four alphabetical series of cards. Thus long delays and annoyance to the reader result. It is only when the manuscript of the 'Catalogue général' is prepared to be sent to the printer that these various series of cards are amalgamated." It is pointed out that another cause of the delay in service is that most of the employes of the department take up in rotation and only for one or two hours a day the work of searching the card records, so that each one serves a slow apprenticeship. No one knows what has been done by his predecessor, and there is no sense of personal responsibility. "More than anywhere else, in this research work and in the central office, the *personnel* should be fixed, thoroughly competent, and charged only with this arduous work, for to do a thing well and quickly it must be understood from top to bottom."

Reference is made to the general demand on the part of students and the press, that the reference room should be open in the evening.

Although that is not feasible until a system of lighting is installed, it is suggested that the hours of opening might be somewhat extended. At present the room is open, according to the season, from 9 to 4, from 9 to 5, or from 9 to 6. "During all the autumn, winter and part of spring it is closed at four o'clock. Now, there are many persons who cannot come until two o'clock; they do not receive the desired volumes until nearly three o'clock, and at 3.50 they must begin to return their books, harassed by the pages, who announce the time of closing." It is urged that four o'clock closing be the rule during December and January only, when it is really dark at that time; for other times the closing hour should be 4.30, or according to the daylight.

Defects in the law regulating copyright deposits at the library are noted. At present but three months are granted in which to make formal demands of printers who have not effected the required deposit. This time is entirely too short. The library often does not learn of the issue of provincial publications until after the expiration of the period, when it can no longer secure them by formal demand, and secures them—if they are secured at all—as a favor only instead of by legal right. Not only is a longer period desirable, but it is important that the official deposit should be required of the publisher and not of the printer, as is the present practice. "It often happens that the plates which accompany a work are neither printed nor executed in France, but abroad—as frequently in the case of medical works and for works of art. The printer then deposits the text only, and the library receives an incomplete work. It may happen also that there is a change of printers during the publication of a work. Each printer deposits—they do not always do that—the part that he has printed, and it is for the library to put the pieces together." The deposit, owing to the ineffectiveness of any penalty for its neglect, is most laxly carried out. "In consequence, the library either finds itself deprived of its principal source of increase, or it is obliged to buy the works that it should have received through deposit. Now, as the value of books constantly increases, this is a serious injustice to a budget, which, considerable as it appears, is not equal to those of the great foreign libraries, notably those of London and Berlin, not to mention the American libraries, which are very rich, thanks to private generosity, and carry off from the book market, by force of bank notes, the rarest editions and most precious bindings.

"Finally, it is necessary that every document issued from the national printing office, particularly those of a secret or special character, should be deposited at the Bibliothèque Nationale—with a prohibition of their use, if desirable, for four or five years. As no such deposit is now made it happens that rare items that, at a given time, could en-

lighten some special fact of history, are conspicuous by their absence."

M. Maurice-Faure closes his report with a strong arraignment of the present method of publication of the great "Catalogue général" of the library. "The publication of the 'Catalogue général' proceeds with a slowness that may well be called discouraging. This publication was begun in 1868, and but seven volumes have actually appeared, which contain only the letter A and a very small part of B. Now, this covers only the first series of the catalog, that by authors. There is to be a second series, for anonymous works; and a third for various publications 'of a special character.' It is evident that the completed catalog will make at least 200 volumes, and according to the present rate it will take at least 120 years to finish it, since in three years there have been published only six of the 200 volumes. What usefulness can there be in a catalog which on the day of its completion (say, at the earliest, the year 2021) will be 120 years out of date? To continue in this fashion is simple waste of money. Undoubtedly more rapid progress is possible. The example of the British Museum proves this. The catalog of that immense library (authors and anonyms) began printing in 1881 and was finished in 1898; in other words, the English had done in 17 years what we shall accomplish in 120 years, if we do not change our methods. It may be said that to make this English catalog there were extraordinary funds available, and that if the French catalog advances slowly it is because the budget provides but 100,000 francs for the making of all the catalogs of the Bibliothèque Nationale. But it is only necessary to compare the two catalogs to see that the English catalog has been made and printed with a view to cheapness, strict economy, large size, compact printing, while the French catalog is published in expensive style, in octavo form. The French catalog is undoubtedly more delightful to the eyes than the English; it is more agreeable to read; perhaps it has other advantages. But the English catalog exists, and for three years has been of service to students; while the French catalog does not yet exist, and, if the present plan is not abandoned, will only exist for a remote posterity. To change the plan, now that publication has been once begun—to change *format*, style of printing and even method of editing, it may be said, will be an inconvenience; it will be annoying to the eye to find the first six volumes of the catalog in octavo, while the others are in quarto form. Small harm, after all. What is necessary is that the catalog should be finished in reasonable time, that is in 15 to 18 years. We urge the Minister of Public Instruction to study the question of ways and means whereby the 'Catalogue général' of the Bibliothèque Nationale may be published complete by a date which should not be later than the

year 1920." Various criticisms are made upon technical features in the catalog, the designation of duplicate copies is recommended, and an annual catalog of accessions is suggested to replace the present unsatisfactory and inadequate monthly bulletins of French and foreign additions. The final criticism touches upon the pamphlets, books and like material gathered in collections not included in the general records. "These pamphlets and books are not represented by an author card in the manuscript catalog, and thus do not appear in the printed catalog. To realize the importance of this elimination it should be understood that certain collections constitute veritable small special libraries. Thus, from 1897 the collection relating to mutual aid societies has grown to occupy 23 meters of shelving and to comprise at least 17,000 items; the collection dealing with railway companies covers 53 meters of shelving and embraces over 22,000 items." The need of making this material readily available to readers and giving it proper record is urged, and the practice of establishing artificial collections of this sort is regarded as most undesirable.

THE NET PRICE QUESTION.

A "MEMORIAL" upon the vexed question of discounts granted to libraries, addressed to the executive committee of the American Publishers' Association, by the executive committee of the American Booksellers' Association, was printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* of April 26. It was inspired by the resolutions passed at the Bi-state Library Meeting at Atlantic City and later endorsed by many other library associations, asking that a new rate of discount up to 25 per cent. on net books be granted to libraries; and it urged with considerable rancor that the request be denied, and that libraries be required to pay full net prices on their books. It said, in part:

"The resolution practically asks that local dealers shall be required to maintain bookstores for the distribution of your books, by the investment of their capital in your books with the constant risk of not being able to sell them and so recover the money invested; that dealers shall be required to pay transportation on your books from your warehouses to every city throughout the country; that dealers shall be required to pay for clerk hire to sell your books to libraries; that dealers shall be required to pay insurance on your books in transit and to store; and that dealers shall be required to sell and deliver your books to libraries at precisely the price which they pay you for your books in your own warehouses, in cities remote from the libraries. And finally you are urged to allow your members to sell their books directly to libraries at 25 per cent. discount, which is precisely the discount that you recommend your members to allow to dealers, in your own warehouses.

"We beg leave to direct your attention to the fact that the average librarian, throughout the country, is absolutely dependent upon the bookseller, to help him make suitable selection for the library. . . . It is the general practice of the average librarian to ask the local bookseller to help him make up his list of purchases, as often as he has an appropriation for the purchase of books. This service is rendered by the local dealer often at the expense of a day, and sometimes several days, of valuable time. When the list is made up the librarian submits it to jobbers and wholesale dealers in other cities, as well as to publishers, and they are asked to bid for the order. When the bids are received the lowest one is the basis upon which the local dealer is told he can have the order, if he is so fortunate as not to be entirely ignored. The price quoted on such orders by jobbers, wholesale dealers and publishers is usually the price at which the local dealer purchases your books, unless they are protected by the net price system. Thus the local dealer, in order to hold his local trade, is compelled to furnish the books to the local library at the same price he pays for them in the warehouses; and he is also compelled to incur the serious loss in handling your books as above described. We submit that since the local dealer does the work and incurs the expense of furnishing books to the local library, he is entitled to a living profit. Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire!

"Certain instances were cited by the librarians, where the prices of books published in series had been increased to the public. It would have been strange indeed, if in the adjustment of their business to the new conditions, some members of the Publishers' Association had not made mistakes in pricing their books. But, if so, where the price has been made too high, or too low, the publisher of the book has to suffer most for his mistake, since he has most invested. This is a matter that should give no one any anxiety, since it will soon adjust itself.

"If you will require public libraries to pay the full net price for all of your publications as is done by English publishers, you will enable dealers to purchase your books liberally, to introduce them thoroughly during the first year after publication, and to push their sale effectively. Then, at the end of the period in which the net-price system is protected, such books as you do not choose to maintain under the net-price system, and thus keep permanently on the market, can be put on our clearance counters and closed out. This will afford public libraries an opportunity to purchase at lower prices; and the limited "appropriations" can be made to go farther in meeting the demands of the patrons of libraries.

"The burden of complaint by the 'professional librarians,' who spoke at the recent meeting, was that they were compelled to pay higher prices than they paid before the net-

price system was adopted. In this connection you will recall that prior to the adoption of the new system, librarians were buying books at the same prices, and often for less than were paid by local dealers. At the same time, the patrons of the libraries, the friends of the librarians, and their friends' friends, were allowed to order books through the libraries, at wholesale prices, and to have them shipped from your stock-room by the use of public funds."

A bitter attack is made upon Mr. Dewey, as "the militant enemy of the book trade in New York state," and the intention is expressed of recommending "an appeal to all labor organizations and to both political parties, to see that, in their nominating conventions, delegates and candidates for the state legislature are pledged to the removal of the present incumbent, and a thorough investigation of all his methods in vogue in the state library."

The JOURNAL has received from Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., a communication dealing with the booksellers' memorial. Mr. Daniels says: "In my experience as librarian in four libraries I have never been able to do business with the local bookseller, although I have really tried to place business with him. Only four times in eight years have I ever been obliged to ask a bookseller for lists, and when I did so, the request was sent to McClurg or Stechert, because I hoped that there might be something in stock in a large bookstore. I use a bookseller as subscription agent, and although he asks more for the year's periodicals, I stay with him, because I like him, and because I turn over my 'shorts' and 'pick-ups' to him.

"We buy about \$2000 in books each year, with a tendency to increase — we do increase, year by year, and such has been the strain from each department, such has been the call for new books, and especially scientific books, that we have done everything in our power to buy books for the work of class instruction and laboratory practice. We have neglected to buy many of the books every library should own in bibliography, library science and reference; but we have promised ourselves that, in due time, we should have all these, and now the heads of the departments who have been made acquainted with the conditions of this net-price matter, seem perfectly willing to put all our money into what is best called equipment: books of permanent value. As far as possible we shall avoid the purchase of net-price books, until the matter is settled; that means that we shall buy little outside of the reference books we have needed so long.

"It would be well to have some librarian or bookseller add to the information concerning this controversy by making tables which would classify bookbuyers (libraries) by size and book orders. I suppose that public li-

braries have a little more money than college libraries, but I think that we have a little more money in our library than a public library of the same size (about 20,000 v.) and income for income, the college library spends more money for books.

"Between the publisher and the irate bookseller there is nothing for us to do in this library and other libraries, but to wait for calmer times and more settled conditions. There are a great many things that we shall buy, things we need and would not buy but for this net-price affair. We shall live through this experience and we shall see more reasonable charges for books; then we shall buy books as they come from the press.

"The library and the bookstore are both subject to the same general laws of change and progress. It may be that the library is dependent upon the bookseller, as the memorial asserts, but I am inclined to believe that the library is slowly taking the place of the bookstore. Nobody goes to the local bookseller for information. Or, to put it on personal knowledge, I have more calls for book information than the local bookseller has. The bookseller knows very little about books because he has no tools and has many other lines of trade beside books. The larger city bookstores, less than 50 in America, do have the tools and the information, but they do not have the people so completely. The skilful, enthusiastic librarian of to-day seems to have taken the place of the bookseller with the people who want to know about books.

"I am personally acquainted with more than 500 graduates who have at one time or another used the college or school library and who are now in the world and at work. From the mass of students there is but a faint call for books after graduation, but about once a week, I receive a letter asking for a list on nature study, or manual training, or music, or this or that, and I have been curious enough to find out whether or not these young people (and old people too) have gone to the bookstores for information. Some of them do not live near bookstores, none of them go the second time to the store for information. They all write to the librarian because they prefer his advice in the matter, and because they know that his annotations mean something.

"I do not know just how soon the library will oust the bookseller, but in the present condition of affairs, it will not be long. The librarian is willing to do anything the public asks, and the public will ask for some sort of better service than one can get at most of the bookstores.

"To have Mr. Dewey discharged from the Albany library would settle nothing for the bookseller, and it would give Mr. Dewey a vacation which he has been too busy to take for many years. Booksellers must learn to live (and live they will) without artificial stimuli. This net-price is administered to the

retail trade like a salt cure, an oxygen pump or some other last resort. There is a class of bookselling which must be carried on by booksellers, but they will be different men from the authors of the memorial."

The resolutions passed at the Atlantic City meeting have been formally endorsed by the state library associations of New Hampshire, Illinois and California, and the Cape Cod Library Club. The California association in its preamble states that "the American Publishers' Association, in adopting the net-price system in 1901, declared that it was not the intention of American publishers to raise the cost of books to libraries more than a few cents, but only to protect the bookseller, but that it has been found that "the net rate system works a considerable hardship on all libraries, especially the small ones, and has a tendency to increase the percentage of books bought of foreign publishers as cheaper under the new conditions."

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BINDING USED AT WORCESTER COUNTY LAW LIBRARY.

From the 4th Report of the Librarian.

Books to be sewed as sent down, unless an obvious mistake has been made. In case of doubt, book to be laid aside and library to be notified. Directions on slips with volume to be followed, unless sample back or volume is sent, or a new combination made up. All books to be sewed all along with best Irish linen thread, octavos and smaller on four strings, quartos and folios on a proportionally greater number of strings. All maps and charts to be backed with muslin, all plates to be mounted on muslin hinges and not to be refolded unless necessary. Better way is to cut off the inside and outside margins if any shortening is necessary. Trimming to be done only to match other volumes of set. No bleeding to be done. Where directed only rough trimming to be done and some cases to be trimmed only on top and other edges to be left rough. Covers and advertising matter to be bound as placed either in middle of volume or at end. Tops to be burnished or sprinkled as case may be. All books of one hundred (100) pages or over to be laced in boards on full number of strings. When so stipulated, heights of books to be followed by trimming down or stiling up, as case may be. Books to be covered with full Holliston cloth, morocco, calf, or sheep, as directed, or $\frac{3}{4}$ morocco, calf, or sheep, as directed. Millboards, endpapers, marblepapers and all coverings, to be of best quality. Sample book of leathers, cloth, and paper to be made up. Price list of bindings, as to materials and sizes, also to be made up. Mark Worcester County Law Library, at bottom, in ink, on all law reports.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD—IN MEMORIAM.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD, the well-known bibliographer and novelist, was shot and killed on the morning of Thursday, May 9, at his residence in New York city, by his brother, Malcolm Webster Ford, who then shot and instantly killed himself. The tragedy was the result of long existing dissensions between Malcolm Ford and his brothers and sisters, arising from the disinheritance of the former by his father, Gordon L. Ford, who died in 1891, and who had always opposed his son's absorption by and prominence in athletic sports. The elder Ford's will was not contested, but Malcolm Ford claimed that a verbal agreement had been made between himself and his brothers and sisters, by which they promised to share with him their father's estate, and in 1894 he brought suit to compel the carrying out of this arrangement. As no written proof of the agreement was forthcoming the decision was adverse, and since then the estrangement between Malcolm and the other members of his family had been greatly deepened. It is understood that for some time past his financial affairs had been oppressing him, and he had frequently asked and received assistance from his brother Paul, who, it is supposed, finally refused further aid. The reasons for the tragedy are known only by inference, but in a statement issued by the family it is said that Malcolm had for some time past shown evidence of an unbalanced mind, and that the fatal act was believed to be the result of that condition.

Paul Leicester Ford was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1865. He was one of seven children of Gordon L. Ford, formerly a lawyer but for many years publisher of the *New York Tribune*, and from childhood showed strong bookish tastes which were developed in every way. In infancy a fall from his nurse's arms permanently crippled him. His physical condition prevented him from going to school or to college and he was simply turned loose in his father's fine private library, with a measure of guidance from tutors and instructors. From the first his tastes were for literature and publishing, and at the age of 11 he was an editor and printer, when he and his brother, Worthington Chauncey Ford, "set up" Paul Ford's first work, "Webster genealogy; compiled and printed for presentation by Noah Webster, New Haven, 1836; with notes and corrections by his great-grandson, Paul Leicester Ford, 1876. 99 p. 4 pl. 4°, 250 copies." This was followed by "Websteriana: a catalogue of books by Noah Webster; collated from the library of Gordon L. Ford," 1882. 20 l. 4°, 6 copies. From this beginning the list of his literary work is long and varied. With his father and his brother Worthington, he established the Historical Printing Club, which issued books and pamphlets relating to American history and bibliography and was

maintained until after the father's death. His bibliographical contributions included "Bibliotheca Chaunciana: a list of the writings of Charles Chauncey," 1884; "Bibliotheca Hamiltonia," 1886; "List of editions of the *Federalist*," 1886; "List of the treasury reports and circular issued by A. Hamilton, 1789-95," 1886; "List of members of the Federal conventions of 1787," 1888; "Pamphlets on the constitution of the U. S. published during its discussion by the people, 1787-88," 1888; "Bibliography and reference list of the history and literature relating to the adoption of the constitution of the United States," 1888; "Some materials for a bibliography of the official publication of the Continental Congress, 1774-89," 1888; "Check list of the American magazines printed in the 18th century," 1889; "Check list of bibliographies, catalogues, reference lists, and lists of authorities of American books and subjects," 1889; "Franklin bibliography," 1889; "List of some briefs in appeal cases relating to America tried before the Land Commissioners of Appeal, 1736-58," 1889; "Bibliography and reference list of the history and literature relating to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, 1787-88," 1896. Several of these, with many other bibliographical reviews, reference lists, etc., first appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, of which Mr. Ford was associate editor from 1890 to 1892, and to which he was for many years a frequent contributor. Other well-known historical works and *brochures* were his monographs: "Who was the mother of Franklin's son?" 1889; "The true George Washington," 1896; "The New England primer," a reprint with introduction and notes, 1897; "The many-sided Franklin," 1899; "Washington and the theatre," prepared for the Dunlap Society, 1901. Two important undertakings were his editions of the "Writings of Thomas Jefferson," in 10 volumes, and the "Writings of John Dickinson" in three volumes. He had recently completed an edition of the "Journal of Hugh Gaine," the early New York printer, which has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co.; and he was the founder and editor of *The Bibliographer*, of which the first number appeared in January, 1902.

Mr. Ford early varied his historical and bibliographical work by the writing of short stories and plays, but his entrance into the novelist's field was not made until 1893, when he wrote "The Honorable Peter Stirling," his best novel, which although slow in winning recognition has met with constant and ever-deepening public appreciation. His other well-known works of fiction include "The story of an untold love," "The great K. & A. robbery," "Janice Meredith," and "Tattle tales of Cupid." He married in 1900 Miss Mary Grace Kidder, of Brooklyn, and after travel abroad settled in the beautiful home which, it was understood, represented the immediate results of the sales of a single novel, and in which he came to his tragic death.

THE TYPEWRITER FOR CARD CATALOGS.

Just now many libraries are adding the printed cards of the Library of Congress to their catalogs. This makes the present a most opportune time for adopting the typewriter for cataloging purposes. Moreover, with the typewriter, the subject headings can be written on these cards so neatly and satisfactorily that, to the casual observer, the difference in type will hardly be apparent.

For small libraries that cannot afford to print their catalogs the typewritten cards are unquestionably superior in legibility, uniformity and general appearance to those written by hand. The external appearance and clearness of a catalog have not a little to do with its attractiveness, and hence with the disposition to use it on the part of the readers. Every means which helps to make a catalog clear and simple is worthy the attention of a library seeking to be of the largest possible use to a community. Then, too, the economy in time is another point to be considered in libraries where a few assistants are doing the work of many, a practised operator being able to typewrite about twice as many cards as he can write by hand in the same time.

The fear of fading has heretofore caused many to hesitate in deciding to use the machine for cataloging. Upon this point Mr. W. F. Yust, of the New York State Library, reports some very interesting experiments made by Mr. A. A. Clarke at the Y. M. C. A. Library in Albany, N. Y., in 1900. In that library typewritten cards were subjected to sunlight, rain, heat, and some were even boiled, and in all cases the ink came out untouched. Indeed, it proved to be almost indelible, since it required very strong chemicals to remove it at all.

The tabulation shown on the next page was made at the University of Texas Library from replies to inquiries regarding the use of the typewriter in libraries. These questions were sent to 66 libraries selected at random, 18 of which had had no experience with the typewriter in cataloging, and four did not reply.

After experimenting with several machines, we have decided that the Smith-Premier is superior for card work for various reasons. From the construction of the cardholder, it is impossible for the card to shift its position when the platen is revolved. This absolute uniformity of spacing makes it possible to reinsert a card and strike the writing line without extra care or expert skill in manipulation. The typewriter which least hampers the operator with its mechanism is best adapted to work of this nature. The card is uninjured by being rolled on the platen, and immediately resumes its original form when released, the size of the cylinder preventing the breaking of the fiber.

Various critical or explanatory remarks were made by some of the libraries reporting. The general verdict of all was that in legibility and attractiveness a typewritten catalog was superior to hand work, and that the advantage of greater rapidity in preparation also lay with the former.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, reported: "Our catalog is printed. However, we typewrite our shelf-list cards, and also the main author cards, when a book is cataloged. This card, after having been used as copy for the printer, is filed in the catalog room catalog."

The Cleveland Public Library reports: "We have tried in our catalog three machines—the Remington, Smith-Premier, and Hammond. Of these, the Smith-Premier has given us the best satisfaction for all-round work. It is equally good for correspondence, manifolding, and cards. The Hammond keeps the card flat, but the card platen on the Smith holds the card securely for writing and it resumes its shape immediately when it is taken from the machine, apparently uninjured. We have found the typewriter a means of economy in our catalog room, and it gives the entries on the cards in an absolutely uniform manner." The librarian of the Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt., says: "Though this catalog was started only a year and a half ago, already four persons have worked on it; but because of the typewriter it is perfectly uniform." At the Library of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., the Hammond is preferred, "because I can have shuttles for all the languages and have the various abbreviations also, which you cannot have on the other machines." The Williams machine is used at the Grosvenor Library, and "if well cared for, the writing is superior to ribbon work."

Indiana University Library reports: "We would not think of returning to written cards. The typewritten catalog is clearer and more simple for users; quicker and less expensive to make. The money saved pays for the machine in a few months. As to red ribbon, we have found it far better to use black ink, but three colors of cards." Osterhout Free Library says: "We think a typewritten catalog is far better than any other, on account of its clearness and uniformity—except the cards now published by the Library of Congress." The Library of the School of Education of the University of Chicago reports: "We could not accomplish one-third as much as we do if we wrote all these cards by hand. We write in the red headings." A preference for written cards is expressed at the University of South Dakota, where it is thought that "written cards are much plainer; then, too, the typewritten ones fade, and the tracing of added entries is not so easy as with the pen."

CAROLINE WANDELL, *Cataloger,*
University of Texas Library, Austin, Tex.

NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLS.	MAKE OF TYPEWRITER.	COLOR OF RIBBON.	MAKE OF RIBBON.	MAKE OF RED RIBBON.	GRADE OF CARDS.
Andrew Carnegie Free Library, Carnegie, Pa.	6,000	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	None used.....	L.B. r.
Bloomfield (N. J.) Public Library.	5,500	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Webster.....	Webster.....	Unruled; red edged L.B. 33. Medium.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.	165,960	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	.....	.....	L.B. 33l.
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa.	31,000	Hammond and Smith-Premier.	Black.....	Hammond, Smith-Premier.	None used.....	L.B. 33r.
Carnegie Library, Bradford, Pa.	7,000	Remington.....	Black.....	"Paragon," Wyckoff, Seamans & B.	Print headings in red ink.	L.B. 33. Light weight.
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.....	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library.	7,233	Remington.....	Black.....	Remington.....	None used. Red carbon paper is used instead.	L.B. 33x.
Chicago Public Library.	275,000	Hammond.....	Black.....	"Challenge" Olive ribbon.	Special make.....	L.B. 33x.
Cincinnati Public Lib.	250,000	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Carter's non-filling.	None.....	L.B. 33r.
Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.	.....	Smith-Premier.	Black.....	.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Columbia University Library, New York City.	315,000	Fisher Book-Typewriter.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver (Colo.) Public Library.	80,000	Jewett, Smith-Premier, Remington.	Black record.	"Paragon" for Smith; Manufacturers' makes for others.	None used.....	L.B. 33l.
De Pauw University Library Greencastle, Ind.	24,000	Smith-Premier.	Black.....	Smith-Premier.....	.....	L.B. 33l.
Erie (Pa.) Public Library.	27,500	Remington.....	Black record.	"Paragon".....	None used. Red carbon paper is used instead.	L.B. 33. Medium.
Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt.	6,881	Smith-Premier.	Black.....	Webster.....	None used.....	L.B. 33r.
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.	85,000	Elliot & Hatch.	Black.....	Lion brand, Elliot & Hatch.	Lion brand, Elliot & Hatch.....	L.B. 33r.
Girard College Library, Phil.	16,000	Hammond.....	Black.....	Hammond record non-filling.	.....	L.B. 33r.
Goodrich Library, Newport, Vt.	6,729	Smith-Premier.	Black.....	Webster Starbrand.	.....	L.B. 33l.
Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Penn. Library, Phil.	14,000	Hammond.....	Black record.	Hammond.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.	59,400	Williams.....	Purple ink (no ribbon).	.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Grosvenor Library, Medical dept., Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	Smith-Premier.	Purple.	.....	None used.	L.B. 33r.
Ilion (N. Y.) Public Lib.	12,000	Remington.....	Black.....	"Paragon".....	"Paragon".....	L.B. 33x.
Indiana University Lib., Bloomington, Ind.	40,000	Hammond.....	Black record.	Little's "Brilliant."	None used.....	L.B. 33l.
Los Angeles Pub. Lib.	68,000	Hammond.....	Black.....	Hammond record..	.....	L.B. { 33r in classes, 33l in fiction.
Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.	16,700	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	None used.....	L.B. 33r.
Minneapolis Public Library.	125,000	Remington.....	Black record.	Webster non-filling.	.....	L.B. 33x.
Newark (N. Y.) Public Library.	4,500	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Webster.....	Webster.....	L.B. 33l.
New Haven (Conn.) Public Library.	60,000	Hammond, Remington.	Black.....	Hammond, "Paragon," Hammond, Webster.	None used.....	L.B. 33r.
Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock, Vt.	12,684	Hammond.....	Black record.	.....	None used.....	Light weight.
Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	31,500	Hammond.....	Black record.	.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Powers Law Library, Rochester, N. Y.	10,000	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	None used.....	Medium.
St. Louis Public Library.	.....	Remington.....	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	Smith-Premier.....	L.B. 33x.
Sidney (Ohio) Public Library.	Over 5,000	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	.....	L.B. 33l.
Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.	4,500	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Smith-Premier.....	None used.....	L.B. 33r.
U. S. Patent Office Library, Washington, D. C.	76,200	Smith-Premier.	Black.....	Webster & Carter..	.....	L.B. 33.
University of Cincinnati Library.	30,000	Underwood....	Black.....	Underwood.....	Underwood.....	L.B. 53r.
University of Colorado Library, Boulder, Colo.	25,000	Smith-Premier	Black.....	Eureka, Black record.	.....	.....
University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.	7,000	Hammond.....	Black record.	Hammond.....	None used.....	Globe. Medium.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.	9,000	Smith-Premier.	Black record.	Webster.....	.....	L.B. 33r.
Wisconsin State Historical Library, Madison.	226,946	Remington.....	Black record.	Remington, "Paragon."	None used.....	L.B. 33l and 33r. (Latter for public)
*Y. M. C. A. Library, Albany, N. Y.	5,659	Bar Lock.	Black record.	Kee Lox, (Rochester, N. Y.)	"Eureka," (Mittag & Volger.)	L.B. 33l.

*Reported by Mr. W. F. Yust.

THE YORKVILLE BRANCH BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THIS building, the first to be erected in Greater New York with Mr. Carnegie's great gift of \$5,200,000, will stand on the south side of East 79th street, between Second and Third avenues. It will be the home of the Yorkville Branch, which since June 10, 1897, has occupied the diagonally opposite corner—the northwest corner of Second avenue and 79th street.

The branch is circulating books, sometimes at the rate of 1000 a day, in most inadequate quarters—a single floor having about 2000 square feet of area. The new building will have on its five floors, including basement and janitor's floor, 14,680 square feet—more than seven times what the branch is getting along with at present. It is not anticipated that this will be a square foot more than is needed.

It must not be supposed that the new building is regarded by those who have planned it as ideal for its purposes. A library in a crowded city street must make the best of adverse conditions. To make use of the type that is coming to be preferred for the small library—the type somewhat picturesquely named "the butterfly" by Mr. Eastman, in allusion to its central body flanked by its equal wings—a considerable plot of ground is necessary, not less than 100 feet front. This the price of land makes prohibitive over a large part of Manhattan Island. The typical branch building in the crowded parts of the city will have to stand on two city lots—say from 40 to 50 feet front—and its departments, instead of being spread out as much as possible on one floor, must be piled one above the other. In other words, we must not look to the butterfly for our model, but to the caterpillar—the caterpillar standing erect on its tail.

Experience in branch work in New York City indicates that the necessary departments in a New York branch are the general open-shelf room for adults, with circulating-desk and some reading-tables; the children's department; and the newspaper and periodical reading room. The best place for each of these is obviously the ground floor. Equally obvious, however, is the fact that in a building such as we have indicated only one of them can be so located, and that the other two must struggle even for second place. There are arguments in favor of every possible arrangement; it is not even likely that the same will be adopted in all of the future Carnegie buildings. In the one under consideration the adults have been placed on the ground floor, the children on the second floor, and the readers on the third, under the large skylight. In the basement are the heating apparatus (direct-indirect hot-water system), the receiving and packing room and space for storage. The janitor's apartment is placed in a half-story, above the third, situated in the

rear and opening out on the roof. It is invisible from the street. The small collection of reference books is placed in the rear of the ground floor, separated from the general adult department only by a railing. The children's department will have a study room, but unless there is absolute necessity this will not be wholly partitioned off. On the third floor the staff room has been placed and there will be space here not only for the general reading-room but for such other departments as future experience may suggest. The light here is chiefly from above (the small front windows serving only for ventilation) and the walls will be suitable for exhibitions of pictures, etc. The whole building will be lighted by electricity and there will be two small elevators—one for books, which will be operated by electricity, and the other a hand dumb-waiter for janitor's supplies.

The architectural features of the building are not due to a single hand. The general or typical arrangement of the front was fixed upon, after several conferences, by a commission of New York architectural firms appointed by the library trustees. These firms, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings; McKim, Mead & White; and Babb, Cook & Willard, decided on the general type of building, and to this type the plans of the Yorkville branch, which were prepared by Mr. James Brown Lord, conform. To this type also, future plans must conform, except where the conditions are rural rather than urban. This does not mean that the buildings will all look alike, for plenty of room for individual taste has been left. It means, in the words of one of the architects, that the Carnegie buildings "will all tell the same story, but will tell it in different words." The three arches on the ground floor, for instance, which are one feature of the type, may be treated in a great variety of ways. In the case of the Yorkville building the entrance has been placed in one of the side arches, opposite the stairway—an arrangement which, although a departure from symmetry, is not only more convenient but, according to some authorities, is more sound from an architectural standpoint, as it indicates from the exterior the structural arrangement of the inside.

Summing up such of the distinctive features of the building as are dependent on its position in a closely built-up block in a crowded portion of a city, it may be described as a branch library in which the different departments are located one above the other, on different floors, each floor being kept, as far as possible, free from partitions, and in which stress is laid on the circulation of books on the open-shelf system, the principal use of the building itself for reading purposes being in connection with children's work and with the general use of current periodicals and newspapers.

A. E. BOSTWICK,
*Chief Circulation Department,
New York Public Library.*

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, MARCH 31,
APRIL 1, 1902.

THE second annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association was held in Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday, March 31 and April 1, 1902. Sessions were held in Castle Memorial Hall, McMaster University, the president, James Bain, in the chair. The attendance was excellently representative of the library interests of the province, and the meeting proved a most satisfactory one. Steps were taken toward securing a provincial library commission, modelled upon the state library commissions of the United States, and the extension of the system of travelling libraries of Ontario was considered. Library buildings also received special attention in a report from a committee of the association and in an illustrated lecture by W. R. Eastman, state inspector of libraries for New York.

The first session was opened at 2.30 on the afternoon of March 31. After the usual presentation of previous minutes, appointment of committees and announcement of the A. L. A. conference to be held in Boston and Magnolia next June, reports of the various standing and special committees were submitted.

A. B. Macallum, of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, reported upon "Travelling libraries." Material progress in the development of a system of travelling libraries had been made since the last meeting, and a government grant of \$1200 for the work had been secured. Mr. Macallum thought, however, that the selection of books was not satisfactory. Standard authors were not well represented, and the proportion of light fiction was too large. A fair proportion of good fiction was, of course, necessary, but the conditions of the different localities to which the books were to be sent should be studied. What would be suitable for lumbering and mining camps might not be suitable for the settled though small agricultural communities in other districts, where a better class of reading was required. It was thought that a library commission should be appointed to deal with the whole question. E. A. Hardy, of Lindsay, a member of the committee, dissented from the views expressed in the report regarding the proportion of fiction. He thought that at least 50 per cent. of fiction was desirable. Alfred Fitzpatrick, secretary and agent of the movement to establish reading camps in the lumbering regions, agreed that fiction and light reading were most wanted in the lumber camps.

A report upon "Lists of books" was presented by James Bain; and H. H. Langton, of the University of Toronto, submitted the report of the committee on library buildings. This dealt with general principles in the planning of library buildings. Three points were

particularly insisted on as necessary in every well-arranged building: (1) complete separation of the reading room and reference department from the main entrance and also from the lending library, (2) ample space for books, providing liberally for expansion, and (3) a special room for the librarian, to be placed midway between circulating department and reading room, so as to afford easy access to either. A short discussion followed, especially upon the question of free access and its advisability. W. R. Eastman stated that access to the shelves is granted in many of the libraries of the United States, large and small, and that the expense and loss of books entailed thereby were greatly overestimated by those unfamiliar with the system. The final report submitted was upon "Classification," given verbally by E. A. Hardy, and a committee was appointed to draft a resolution protesting against the present system as authorized by the government.

"The value of public libraries to the community" was the subject of a layman's paper, by J. Davis Barnett, of Stratford. Mr. Barnett touched upon the moral value of the book selection as made by a public library board, in its influence upon the community and the publishing trade at large; the national welding effect of libraries, justifying government help; their stimulation of private gifts for the common good, without pauperizing effect; and the usefulness of books as working tools of modern civilization and in helping industrial design. Even novels were improving in their effect upon manners, living, and ideals; but the highest value of the library would not be reached until public library shelves are free to all.

"Some difficulties I have met with in library work" were outlined in a short paper by Miss V. Scott, of Owen Sound. These proved to be four in number: the difficulty of securing a simple and effective charging system; lack of adequate room and proper accommodations for the library's work; "the difficulty of making directors understand that 'a stitch in time saves nine'"; and the difficulty of inducing library members to read anything but fiction.

W. George Eakins, of the Law Society of Upper Canada, closed the session with a paper on "Public documents of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario," which is printed elsewhere. (*See p. 248.*)

An evening session was held, devoted to the president's address and Mr. Eastman's illustrated lecture on "Library buildings." Mr. Bain, in his address, dwelt especially upon the increased growth of libraries in Ontario and the increased duties and responsibilities thus entailed upon the librarians of the province. He noted the gifts made to Ontario by Mr. Carnegie. Twelve cities or towns (Collingwood, Ottawa, Pembroke, Stratford, Windsor, Lindsay, Guelph, St. Catharines, Cornwall, Sarnia, Smith's Falls, Chatham, St.

Thomas) had already accepted the conditions and proposed building immediately. The sums granted ranged from \$100,000 (to Ottawa) to \$7000, reaching a total of \$264,500. Mr. Eastman's lecture was well attended, and was illustrated by over 60 stereopticon views.

On Tuesday morning the delegates visited the libraries of Toronto and Victoria universities. The general session was opened at 10.30, with a paper by Miss Carnochan, of Niagara, on "Vicissitudes of a library during fifty years." This was a sketch of the Public Library of Niagara from its formation in 1848, gleaned from the documents in existence, particularly showing how its history and that of the country touched in many places and referring to the different acts relating to libraries and the part taken by the Niagara library respecting these. At the jubilee held in 1898 the interesting fact was mentioned that the president (Mr. Kirby) had held his position for 25 years and had been a member for 49 years, and the treasurer (Mr. Pafford) had occupied that post for 33 years. Reference was also made to the distinguished public men whose names are found in connection with this library. At its close the paper criticised two features of the present regulations, and asked that action should be taken by the libraries unitedly to ask for improvements in this direction. First, that the government grant should be increased so that the full sum earned by each library should be given without the pro rata reduction of 20 per cent., as last year; second, that the present orders respecting classification should be rescinded, "as the result is misleading and dishonest, and leads to confusion in the arrangement of books."

Miss C. A. Rowe, of the Brockville Public Library, outlined "Some useful methods in a small public library," touching particularly upon the card catalog, the usefulness of the indicator, charging systems, selection and buying of books; encouraging the reading of the better class of literature by attractive bulletins, good book reviews, display of new books, lists of best books, etc. Open access to the shelves was advocated if proper supervision could be given to the shelves and readers.

The final session opened at 2 p.m., the first paper being upon "The training of librarians in this province," by E. A. Hardy. After pointing out the desirability of trained librarians, Mr. Hardy inquired as to the financial possibilities of the libraries of Ontario to pay for such service. Twenty libraries are now paying \$200 per year and over for salaries, but at the close of the year at least 100 libraries would be in a position to pay \$100 a year and upwards. A librarian's work falls into two parts, mechanical service and trained service; the mechanical work has to do with the care of the rooms and the books, the issuing of the books, collection of fines, care of the daily papers and magazines, etc. The trained

service includes selection of books and periodicals, purchasing of same, acquisition of donations, accessioning, classification and cataloging of new books, influence on circulation of books, as to character and volume, co-operation with the school, with the study-club, and the studious patron, and with the local historical society. To secure such trained librarians various methods are possible: county institutes, attendance at Toronto, Hamilton, or London public libraries, attendance at a library school or summer library school, a correspondence course, or the creation of a summer library school in Toronto. Mr. Hardy advocated the government's taking hold of the matter, instituting a library course, drafting a syllabus, providing instructors and granting certificates, and suggested that libraries employing such certificated librarians should be financially recognized by the government. Failing government action, the association was urged to draft out a course of instruction and give its own certificate to those who did the work.

"Canadian literature" was treated in two papers. The first, by Lawrence J. Burpee, dealt with "Canadian fiction." It was an interesting and suggestive sketch of the early history of fiction in Canada, with which are associated the names of Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), James DeMille, Major John Richardson, William Kirby, Mrs. Moodie, and her sister, Mrs. Traill, and several others; and among French-Canadians, De Gaspe, Chauveau, Marmette, and Saint Maurice. The work of Canadian novelists of the present day—Gilbert Parker, C. D. G. Roberts, Robert Barr, Lily Dougall, and others—was also noted, and an earnest plea was made for a more hearty and rational encouragement of native talent than exists at the present time. An interesting chronological bibliography was appended to Mr. Burpee's paper. The second branch of the subject was "Canadian periodicals," treated by John A. Cooper, editor of the *Canadian Magazine*, who advocated more protection for the Canadian printer and publisher, and thought that people were too complacent with regard to the inroads of American literature. The final paper, on "How to secure the passing of a free public library by-law," was by Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent of Public Libraries for Ontario. After sketching the later history of the library movement in Ontario, Dr. May pointed out the clauses in the statutes directly bearing on the procedure to be adopted in organizing a free library. His practice was to call a joint meeting of the library boards (*i.e.*, of libraries not free) and the town council and discuss the matter of free library, pointing out the advantages of a free library and the legal procedure. There are 443 public libraries, *i.e.*, libraries working under the statute and receiving government aid in the province; 129 of these are free and 265 are supported wholly

or in part by the municipality. The library association can be of great value in holding meetings in local centers to awaken interest and guide public opinion in obtaining a free library.

At the close of the papers and discussions several resolutions were passed. It was resolved that the association request the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a commission to examine into and report on the whole question of the library system of the province.

It was also resolved that the association express its pleasure at the progress made in the establishment of reading camps and also its deep gratification at the liberality shown by the employers in the lumbering and mining camps.

Another resolution was passed that the association, while regretting, yet recognizing the necessity of the action of the Provincial Board of Health, in restricting the operation of travelling libraries, would urge that all latitude possible be given them.

The committee on classification recommended that the Education Department be requested to revise the present classification of books in public libraries, as great dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the province among librarians and those interested in library management with the existing system. Attention was also called to the present misleading practice of classifying works of fiction pure and simple under the headings of history, literature, religion and biography.

The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Langton, University of Toronto Library; 1st vice-president, R. J. Blackwell, Public Library, London; 2d vice-president, W. Tytler, Guelph Public Library; secretary, E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay; treasurer, A. B. Macallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto; councillors, James Bain, W. J. Robertson, H. A. Lavell, T. Scullard, Henry Robertson.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th annual meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

State Library Associations Round Table: Miss Beatrice Winsor, assistant librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, has accepted the chairmanship of this round table meeting.

REPRESENTATIVE AT N. E. A. MEETING.

Anderson H. Hopkins, of the John Crerar Library, has been appointed official representative of the American Library Association

at the meeting of the Library Section of the National Educational Association, to be held at Minneapolis, in July.

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Freear, secretary; Miss Florence Bayard Kane, organizer, State House, Dover.

The commission has just issued a compact and useful "Handbook," prepared by Miss Kane, which is practically an elementary library manual for the state. It contains the text of the library commission law, a summary of the state library act, and a variety of short practical articles and extracts dealing with the work and methods of small public libraries. Suggestions are given for the establishment of public libraries, and among the practical subjects treated are the librarian, reading room and periodicals, library management, regulations for readers, rooms and fittings, book selection, etc. The travelling library system maintained by the state is described, and there are full directions and suggestions for its use. While especially useful to those interested in Delaware libraries, the little handbook should be of service outside of state limits. There are more typographical errors than should appear—probably owing to adverse circumstances of compilation—but the arrangement is good, and the pamphlet is neatly printed. (88 p. D.)

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, state librarian, Trenton.

A meeting of the commission was held on April 24, when W. C. Kimball, of Passaic, was re-elected chairman, and H. C. Buchanan, secretary. An interview with the governor followed, when it was urged that the system of travelling libraries, now conducted as part of the state library, be placed under the management of the commission.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: T. H. Clark, custodian of the Law Library.

Secretary: R. K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F Streets, N. W.

The April meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on the 9th inst. at the Columbia University, the president, Mr. Thomas H. Clark, being in the chair, and 32 members attending.

The first topic for discussion was "Current events and notable books of the month." Mr. Martel, the first speaker, referred to the "Selected essays and papers of Richard Cop-

ley Christie," telling of Mr. Christie's valuable and exhaustive studies in relation to a group of Renaissance writers, including the Scaligers, Vanini and others, and showing the interest which this volume has for the bibliographer and cataloger. In mentioning also the list of chemical societies of the nineteenth century, compiled by Dr. Bolton, he referred especially to "Société d'Arcueil," founded by Berthollet in 1807, and numbering among its few members the most eminent chemists of the day.

Mr. Thompson spoke of the work of the Royal Society in compiling a subject index for the great catalog of scientific papers, 1800-1883, filling the gap existing from 1883-1901; and publishing both author and subject indexes from 1901 annually. Mr. Woodward made mention of the almost unprecedented edition of 100,000 copies of Miss Johnston's "Audrey" and of Conan Doyle's "The hound of the Baskervilles."

A short discussion of Mr. Carnegie's recent remarks regarding the restriction on admitting new fiction to public libraries was opened by Miss Gibson, who outlined the general subject, inclining to the belief that restriction so radical as the three-year plan suggested by Mr. Carnegie could not be maintained in a public library. Mr. Hutcheson suggested that the class of fiction should not be discriminated against, but since standard fiction has always been of such high and enduring value, both as education and recreation, quite as much care should be exercised in excluding inferior works on history, travel, or theology.

As the principal speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles K. Wead, of the Patent Office, entertained the association with "Notes on musical libraries and the literature of music." The members were invited to look at the subject neither from the standpoint of a musician nor of a bibliographer, but as cultivated men and women to survey the printed records of man's activity in one wide field.

Approaching his subject from the point of view of his own studies, Mr. Wead told how he had been attracted to the splendid collection of instruments in the National Museum at Washington and what facilities he had enjoyed for studying them. Of the eight classes of books on music the speaker mentioned first museum catalogs, that of the South Kensington collection of instruments standing at the head. Many others, both in this country and abroad, were referred to and compared. The division of the subject relating to the musical instruments and musical theories of various countries has an abundant literature, much of which must be gleaned from books of travel and musical periodicals.

The association voted its thanks to Mr. Wead for his instructive and entertaining paper, and adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss Florence Beck, Normal School Library, Charleston.

The seventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Library Association was held at Quincy, April 30 and May 1, 1902. The cordiality and hospitality extended to the association by the people of Quincy have been unsurpassed in the history of the association and were most deeply appreciated by all.

The addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Dana, representing Mr. C. H. Bull, president of the library board, and Mayor Steinbach, who extended greetings, in behalf of the citizens, to the association.

President Anderson H. Hopkins responded, and after expressing the appreciation of the association for the welcome extended, delivered his annual address. This was devoted to a presentation of a plan for the incorporation of the association, under a revised constitution, with the purpose of making it a more effective means for the library development of the state. He spoke of the great public school organization of the country, with its central bureau at the seat of federal government—exerting a powerful influence, even though without executive authority—and its system of subsidiary central bureaus for state, county, and township, from which run threads to each individual school reaching directly to the community. In contrast with this system was the public library—"an inorganic educational thing. Few indeed are they who have conceived what its power might be if it were erected into an organic institution which would meet its own needs with even such approximation as are those of the public school met by its organization. It is not even a headless body, not even a torso; it is inorganic. No puzzled librarian can turn to his official superior for guidance, because that official has no existence, unless the American Library Association may be supposed to furnish this element for the few libraries (not librarians) which have taken up the opportunity offered them, as institutions, to become members." A beginning toward system has been made in the formation of state library commissions, to be centers of influence and helpfulness within state limits. "A few commissions have been conspicuously successful; the others have been more inconspicuously successful. In its present state the success of the library commission depends upon the consecration to its interests of some individual rather than upon its own inherent qualities." Following the argument thus outlined, Mr. Hopkins presented concisely the plan for the reorganization of the state association. He said: "Almost from its birth the Illinois State Library Association has striven

to effect the formation of a library commission. It has sought legislation through the ordinary political channels, and each time the bill has failed of enactment. Perhaps there is another way in which the same end may be attained and possibly with both less difficulty and greater effectiveness. If this association will so change its constitution as to give its working policies a sufficient continuity properly safeguarded, and will erect itself into a corporate body under the laws of the state so that it may become a property-holder, it may then seek the financial aid necessary with a reasonable hope of success. The association will have transformed itself into a commission no whit less effective than that proposed in the bills which have failed of enactment." Four steps were necessary: "First, proceed to incorporate; second, change the constitution to meet the changed needs of the association; third, secure funds; fourth, begin the real work to which the preceding three steps have been preliminary." As to the funds necessary, "it is certain that no one will give funds to an unincorporate body having no continuity of policy, and such a body has little chance of earning or in any way accumulating them; whereas someone may be willing to give to a well organized and businesslike body funds for the prosecution of work manifestly for the good of all the people."

At the close of Mr. Hopkins' address there was a short recess for registration. This was followed by a business session. There were many new and important changes in the organization of the association to be presented and that they might be settled at once, the larger part of the opening session was devoted to them.

The annual report of the secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

A report from Mrs. Trimble, chairman of the library extension committee of the state federation of women's clubs was read on the travelling libraries sent out by the women's clubs of Illinois. She said the demand for the libraries was increasing so rapidly that the necessary risk connected with them was becoming too great, that a central office and systematic work under the control of some one person who would devote all his time to the work was needed. That on this account if for no other reason they stood ready to support any measure which might be proposed for the formation or creation of a state library commission, and she desired suggestions as to the best methods of influencing legislation. This was referred to the executive committee for action.

The committee on the preservation of records and the committee on statistics both reported progress.

When the committee on legislation was called upon to report Mr. Hopkins stated that no such committee had been appointed, as the

proposal set forth in his opening address, if carried out, would make such a committee unnecessary, but that in appointing a committee on by-laws he had requested it to act as a committee on legislation as far as necessary. He felt that the association would be much stronger as an incorporated body and would be more apt to receive recognition if its voice had some authority in the state.

It was asked, if the association pledged itself to incorporation, whether it would try for a commission. Mr. Hopkins replied that this was for the association to say, but that another legislature did not convene for over a year. This plan could be tried, and if it failed, or was found impracticable, a bill could then be prepared and presented at Springfield.

It was explained that in order to incorporate the laws of the state required that three directors should be elected annually in the manner specified in the articles of incorporation. For this the new constitution had provided. The proposed revised constitution was then read. It was modelled upon that of the A. L. A. with the changes necessary for the different conditions of the two associations. There was to be an executive board which must consist of five members: a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and the president of the preceding term. In addition there were to be elected by the association six councillors, two to hold office for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and at their first meeting ballots were to be cast for length of office. Each year thereafter two councillors were to be elected for a term of three years by the association. These six councillors and the executive board were to form the council. After much discussion, revision and amendment it was decided that the secretary be instructed to take the necessary legal steps for incorporating the association and that the constitution be adopted as amended.

In the evening the women's literary clubs of Quincy gave a most delightful reception in the parlors of the Newcomb Hotel to the visiting librarians.

Thursday morning's session was opened with a paper on "Realizing the ideal library," by Henry F. Woods, of East St. Louis.

Miss M. E. Ahern followed with a paper on "The librarian in relation to the library, hours, salaries; vacations," from the standpoint of the librarian. Under the subject of hours she advocated that time be allowed for social duties, recreation and self-culture as well as for the proper care of one's personal self and belongings, saying that a rested and restful librarian was worth more to the library than the time given which allowed her to become such. One-half day each week was not too much to allow in order that the librarian might keep up with the world of men as well as with the world of letters. She

urged that the librarian should not be expected to take her own time to keep up with the current literature, that her time should be her own and should allow her to develop other sides of her nature besides the literary one, but on the other hand the previous education and training should be such that she would not profit at the expense of the library.

Six and one-half to seven hours a day were suggested as the proper hours for service, and while hours were necessary for the staff the librarian should not feel bound down, but should feel at liberty to go and come as the needs required.

Salaries depended upon the preparation and training of the librarian and upon the duties imposed. If the giving out and taking in of books were the only essentials required the recompense could very justly be small, but on the other hand, one who had had college and library school training should not be expected to compete with one having had no such preparation. The librarian's salary should rank with that of the teachers of the public schools, the salary of the librarian equalling that of the principal and the assistants' corresponding with those of the grade teachers.

Vacations, Miss Ahern thought, should range from a minimum of two weeks in small libraries up to the vacation of the school teacher. The greater the strain the longer the vacation. Leave of absence to attend library conventions should not count against the librarian. In extracts which Miss Ahern read from letters received from different librarians on this subject the feeling seemed to prevail that there was room for improvement, that vacations were too short, hours too long and salaries not commensurate with work required.

Miss Anna E. Felt, a trustee of the Helena Public Library, then presented the subject from the standpoint of the trustee. She said in part: "In the selection of librarians and assistants, the trustees will soon learn that cheap labor is not profitable and will pay adequate salaries to trained and trustworthy employees. The better the material selected, the more satisfactory will be the administration of the institution.

"In small libraries it is desirable and necessary that each member of the staff should learn all departments of library work, cataloging, supplying books and information, preparing books for the shelves, etc. This will enable each assistant to take the place of another in case of absence and will also help to qualify the more expert for promotion.

"The average daily service appears to be about eight hours. This average is obtained by including a few librarians who report only five hours' service and quite a number whose time extends to eight and ten hours per day. No account is taken of library work done outside of office hours. If this be considered it would be found that nearly every librarian having the interests of his institution at

heart, puts nearly all his waking hours into the work. Generally speaking, the smaller the library the longer the hours of service.

"Librarians should not be engaged for a specified time, for this interferes seriously with the continuity of the work planned.

"One of the important duties of the librarian should be to attend the annual meetings of library associations and also to visit other libraries. Much enthusiasm is thereby received which oftentimes turns a library crisis from defeat into victory. This time should not be taken from vacation time nor should the expenses be borne by the library workers but by the trustees, from the city library funds, for in no way can money bring larger returns.

"A fair average for vacation is four weeks which can be taken at different times of the year if desirable. The only satisfactory vacation is entire absence from the sight or thought of books, library work or library subjects."

In opening the discussion Miss Mary E. Hawley said that it had been her fortune to be in a reference library and that the problems there were somewhat different. She thought length of hours were relative to some other conditions. In a small town one could break in the day's work by going home for lunch and perhaps have an opportunity for a rest, while in a larger city it was necessary to leave home a little after eight in the morning and not return until after six in the evening in which case seven and one-half hours of work each day seemed longer than in the smaller library. She advocated allowance of time for study and self-culture and thought librarians and assistants might be able to specialize more than was at present possible.

Miss Sharp disapproved of allowing vacations to accumulate or allowing people to work overtime and add the extra days to their summer outing. Mr. Wright asked why it was that more consideration was shown to men librarians than to women librarians in these respects, which Miss Milner attributed to the fact that "men would fight for a point and women would rather give in than make a fuss."

Mr. Waters followed with a paper on the "New method of pricing books," in which he reviewed the status of the net price system.

The morning session was closed by Mr. Roden who read a paper on "The public library, whence and whither." Among other things he suggested that sand-piles, pails and shovels were of more importance to children than children's reading-rooms; that in many cases the children's room had degenerated into a kindergarten, or a children's club. These remarks brought out much criticism, Miss Hassler, especially, making a strong plea for the children's room.

Miss Sharp, as official representative of the A. L. A., urged a large attendance at the Magnolia conference, giving the latest infor-

mation in regard to the meetings and the post-conference trips.

Miss Stearns, of the Wisconsin commission, then extended a cordial invitation to the association to attend the library meeting at Madison, Aug. 28-30, the subject of the meeting being "The books."

The afternoon session was devoted to a round table on "The relation between the schools and the libraries," conducted by Miss Ange. V. Milner. All the schools of Quincy were closed that the teachers might avail themselves of the opportunity for hearing what the librarians had to say and in return tell the librarians how best they could help the school teacher. The opinion was universal that co-operation there must be. The question was how best to secure it. The librarians complained because the teachers did not let them know when certain books would be in demand and that when the children came with a rush for certain books they were all out. Timely warning would have prevented this. A teacher bewailed the fact that the books for children were so many and various and advocated many copies of a few good books instead of so many different ones. She also thought a children's room kept a child from reading many of the older books with which he ought to become familiar.

Miss Florence Beck, of Charleston, spoke on "School libraries in rural communities."

The association then adjourned to enjoy a drive extended to the delegates by the people of Quincy.

The evening session was held in the Congregational Church and was opened with an organ recital by Mr. Chadwick, following which Mr. E. G. Swem spoke on the "Duty of the community to the library." Miss Tyler, of the Iowa Commission, then spoke of the work of the commission in that state and Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., in a paper on "Some notes on library progress" gave a historical sketch of the public library from the earliest times to the present day.

In a few closing words Mr. Hopkins spoke of the end of the meeting being practically the beginning, that the association was passing from the old to the new with a totally changed organization. He also spoke of the success with which the program had been carried out, it not being necessary to change the order or the names except in one instance and he expressed his appreciation and that of the outgoing executive committee for the interest and loyalty of all. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Anderson H. Hopkins; vice-president, Miss Anna E. Felt, Galena; secretary, Miss Eleanor Roper; treasurer, Miss Florence Beck, Charleston. Counsellors: E. S. Willcox, C. B. Roden, Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Miss Mary Fileen Ahern, Mrs. J. H. Resor.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield.

Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on Thursday, April 24, the president, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, presiding. Owing to the absence of Mr. Faxon, Mr. Jones reported upon the A. L. A. conference, followed by reports from the secretary of the local committee, Mr. Bolton.

The most important business item of the session was the report of Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, chairman of the club committee, relating to prices of books. He told of the letter which Mr. Charles Scribner, president of the American Publishers' Association, had written relative to the cost of books under the net price system (*see* L. J., Feb., p. 77), and of the reply which the committee had made (*see* L. J., April, p. 203). After a brief statement of the bearings of the situation he offered a resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Library Club indorses the action of the library associations of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in requesting the American Publishers' Association to permit dealers and publishers to give to libraries a discount up to 25 per cent. on net books.

Mr. Gifford's report was followed by a most interesting paper on "Rare books," by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed.

Edmund H. Garrett began his paper on the "Illustration of books" by quoting the old saw "You can lead a horse to water," etc., and rewording it "I can bring you to the library but I cannot make you think." A book called the "Ballads of New England," Ticknor, 1866, illustrated by Harry Fenn, marked, he said, an era in the illustration of books by showing the capabilities of wood engraving. He explained the process of wood engraving and showed how the artist was at the mercy of the engraver. He showed how photography made it possible for the artist to draw his picture in any medium he liked and of any size, since it could be reduced by that to the size required by the block of wood. The engraver, too, by this method always could have the original before him. He described the two schools of illustration—the pictorial and the decorative—and explained his meaning by reference to the Abbey and Puvis de Chavanne pictures in the Public Library.

The afternoon session was wholly given to President Eliot's address upon "Living books and dead," a summary of which is given elsewhere (*see* p. 256).

President Eliot was followed by a general discussion by Mr. Ballard of the Pittsfield Athenæum, Mr. Green, of the Worcester Public Library, Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of Harvard, Brooks Adams, of Boston, W. C. Lane, and Mr. Cutter, of Northampton.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Secretary: Chesley R. Perry, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

A regular meeting was held at the Public Library, March 13, President Josephson in the chair.

The executive committee reported that 23 copies of the "List of periodicals" had been sold by the club; that a report had been received from the committee on future work suggesting a union list of bibliographies, but this was not thought feasible, and selected reading lists were suggested instead; that an annual appropriation of \$5 for the use of the jail library committee was recommended; and that it was the sense of the committee that the club should arrange for a public meeting on library extension.

For the committee on future work, Mr. Roden said the committee recommended the preparation of the special reading lists, and he moved that the matter be taken from the hands of this committee and referred to the executive committee. This was carried.

Letters from the Chicago School Extension Committee were read by the secretary, and the sum of \$5 was voted for membership dues in that organization.

The report of the committee on relations between libraries and schools was read by Mr. Hopkins. Preceding the report was a summary of the symposium of letters printed in the March number of *Public Libraries*, showing what is being done in other cities. As to Chicago "the committee finds that the Public Library is willing, able and prepared to furnish such books as will be likely to be required for the various school libraries, but that the library is unable and can hardly be expected to be able to transport them to and from the schools. We find that the conditions in the public schools are ripe for the introduction of travelling libraries. In many of these schools there are teachers and advanced pupils who are capable and willing to take charge of these travelling libraries and be responsible for their care and proper distribution until returned to the cases furnished by the public library. The teachers are pressed by readers and by the methods of their instruction to call for such libraries. The committee recommends that the Chicago Library Club formally request the Board of Education to make ample provision for prompt transportation of the books for such travelling libraries to and from such schools as may make requisition for the same. The committee is not prepared to report on the proposed plan of permanent branch libraries to be placed in the public schools." This report was left to the executive committee for action.

For the home libraries committee, Miss Dickey reported that she has 144 books and four cases, the latter in poor condition. Three of these libraries were kept going all last year. The manual training department of the Chicago Normal School has promised to make for this work 10 new and attractive cases for the cost of the material, about \$6. It is believed that a number of the Normal School students can be interested to become visitors. The cost of transportation will have to be met by the club. The plan followed by Albany is advocated rather than that of Carnegie, Pittsburgh, as being less expensive.

A free public meeting for the people of Chicago was provided by the Chicago Library Club on Wednesday evening, April 2. Over 2000 invitations were sent out to representative professional and business men, but only a corporal's guard of them appeared at the meeting. The feature of the evening was a lecture by Professor Charles Zeublin, of the University of Chicago, on "The modern library movement." One hundred stereopticon slides were used, showing various phases of library work and library architecture. The speaker both instructed and entertained his audience. A brief discussion followed the lecture. Prominent among those present were Miss Katherine Sharp and her senior class from the University of Illinois Library School. Prior to the meeting at Handel Hall the library club joined the Illinois alumnae and the visiting senior class in dinner at a downtown restaurant, where a very delightful hour was spent.

A regular meeting was held at the Public Library on April 10, President Josephson in the chair. The executive committee reported one meeting held during the past month, at which \$25 was appropriated for the expenses of the public meeting at Handel Hall. It was voted to recommend the appointment of an editing committee of three to prepare one or two sample lists and to outline a plan for the preparation of other special reading lists, as suggested by the committee on future work (this editing committee to report at the meeting in October, 1902). Miss Ahern thought it unwise to appoint an editing committee for the special reading lists, or to take any other hasty action in reference to them at this time. At her motion the subject was made a special order for the next meeting. Miss Dickey reported progress and plans of the committee on home libraries. Miss Harriot E. Hassler, of the John Crerar Library, then read a paper on home libraries work, which was replete with interesting personal experiences undergone while engaged in this work in Pittsburgh, Albany, and other places. After its conclusion she answered many queries propounded by members of the club.

The annual election of officers will occur at the next meeting; nominating committee, Mr. C. W. Andrews, Miss M. B. Lindsay and Miss L. E. W. Benedict.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

The third annual meeting was held in the John Crerar Library, Friday, April 25, 1902.

The following new members were elected: Wm. Muss-Arnolt, Chicago, T. F. Currier, Cambridge, Mass., Kendall Banning, Hanover, N. H., K. D. Jessen, Cambridge, Mass., J. T. Gerould, Columbia, Mo., C. A. Nelson, New York, J. S. Nollen, Grinnell, Ia., W. H. Tillinghast, Cambridge, Mass., Miss M. W. Plummer, Brooklyn, Miss May Simonds, St. Louis.

The secretary read the following annual report of the council:

Third Annual Report of Council of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

"The council has met nine times during the year. To fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Wilmarth's resignation as vice-president, Mr. J. W. Thompson was elected vice-president and Mr. W. S. Merrill member of the council. The committee on publications has issued the second year-book of the society with similar contents as the first, and has now in press a special publication, a reprint of Augustus De Morgan's paper "On the difficulty of correct description of books," originally printed in the "Companion to the almanac," London, 1853. The year-book has been and the other publications will be sent to members of the society free of charge.

"The work of indexing bibliographical serials, mentioned in the last report, has been delayed on account of the slowness with which subscriptions were received, which made it doubtful whether the Publishing Board of the American Library Association would be able to print the cards. The publication is now secured, however, and the first lot of copy has been sent to the board. At a special meeting of resident and non-resident members of the society in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, July 4, 1901, a paper, by Mr. John Thomson, Philadelphia, entitled 'A bibliographical society of America,' was read and gave rise to a discussion on the desirability of the formation of such a society. The matter was left in the hands of a committee who should investigate the sentiment in regard to this proposition and report at a similar meeting to be held in connection with this year's conference of the American Library Association, which is to be held at Magnolia, near Boston, in June of this year. The committee, which consists of Messrs. W. S. Merrill, J. W. Thompson, and C. W. Perley, has corresponded with interested persons in and outside the society, and has already presented to the society a preliminary report. According to information lately given to the secretary by the chairman of the com-

mittee the results have so far been as follows:

33 members and 38 non-members have responded favorably to the idea of an American Bibliographical Society, and of these five members and 15 non-members have expressed their preference for the immediate formation of such a society, while the remainder either expressly stated that they would prefer to see the Chicago society develop more slowly into an American society, or did not express any preference either way. Two members and four non-members answered unfavorably, and of these one member and the four non-members suggested affiliation with the American Library Association. Three members and six non-members acknowledged the receipt of the committee's letter, but for one reason or another did not commit themselves to the plan at all.

"At the first regular meeting of the society during the past year a memorial was adopted to be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, suggesting that a Commissioner of Bibliography be appointed for the St. Louis Exposition. Copies of this memorial were sent also to a number of scientific societies and other institutions in the country, with request for their endorsement. The secretary has had some correspondence in the matter with the authorities of the Exposition Company, and it is understood that the matter will be determined in a near future; the company has received endorsements of the plan from a number of societies, including the American Historical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"20 new members have joined the society during the past year; one has resigned, and 11 have, by non-payment of the second year's dues, signified their withdrawal. The society has now 107 members of whom 41 are non-resident."

The treasurer's report showed balance from previous year, \$104.12; receipts during the year, \$234.50; total receipts, \$338.62; expenditures, \$199.91; balance on hand, \$138.61. Publications on hand: Year-book, 1899-1900, 57 copies; Year-book, 1900-1901, 95 copies; Contributions to bibliography no. 1, 132 copies.

Professor Francis W. Shepardson then read a paper on "The work of the Public Archives Commission," a summary of which will be printed in the forthcoming Year-book for 1901-1902.

The chairman of the nomination committee, Anderson H. Hopkins, reported that the committee, in view of the plans to broaden the society's field of work, unanimously recommended the re-election of the present council. This report was accepted.

The members of the council for the year 1902-3, therefore, are as follows: Camillo von Klenze, president; James W. Thompson, vice-president; Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary; Carl B. Roden, treasurer; Clement W. Andrews, Mabel McIlvaine, William S. Merrill.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary.*

EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY CLUB.

President: R. K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna.

The spring meeting of the Eastern Maine Library Club was held at the library of the University of Maine, on Friday, April 11. The first subject, "The collection and preservation of local history material," was presented by E. W. Hall, of Colby University, and the discussion resulting filled the entire morning session. Luncheon was served by the Orono hosts.

In the afternoon the net price question was discussed, and resolutions were passed endorsing the request for a discount up to 25 per cent., made at the Atlantic City library meeting in March. Other subjects presented were "Catalogs for small libraries," opened by Rev. D. A. Boatwright, of Bangor; "Historic reading for the young," by Dr. Fellows of the state university; "Educational value of fiction," by H. M. Estabrooke; and "What can be done to interest librarians in our library work?" by J. H. Winchester. An urgent appeal was made to all Maine librarians to attend the A. L. A. conference in Boston and Magnolia, in June.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: F. P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss F. B. Hawley, Brooklyn Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The second annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held in the large lecture room, Young Men's Christian Association Building, April 17, 1902, at three o'clock. 80 persons were present.

The committee on districting Long Island for library purposes presented a report signed by the chairman, Miss Plummer. The circular which was sanctioned by the club was printed and sent about March 22 to 141 libraries and branches in Brooklyn and Long Island. Replies had been received from 34 libraries only; of these 14 were from Brooklyn libraries, including the Brooklyn Public and eight branches, and four subscription or institutional libraries. From libraries outside of Brooklyn, reports were received from nine school libraries, and 11 public libraries including the Queens Borough Library of Long Island City. Replies from the school libraries were generally very brief, being mainly answers to the questions as to the name and character of the library. From the public libraries outside of Brooklyn came many inquiries as to whether arrangements had been completed for the May meeting. Five libraries ask to have notices of the regular meetings of the club sent them. No one asks directly for assistance, but two librarians state that they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered as needs require. Brook-

lyn librarians expressed interest and approval of the plan proposed. It was voted that the report of the committee should be accepted and the committee continued.

The names of 22 new members were proposed and accepted. Action was taken on an amendment to the constitution, so that hereafter regular meetings will be held on the third Thursday of each October, February, April, and May, and the first Thursday in December. A nominating committee was appointed by the chair to prepare two tickets to be voted on by ballot.

The resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association asking "that the American Publishers' Association be requested to consent that dealers and publishers give to libraries a discount up to 25 per cent. on net books" were then read by the secretary. It was moved by Mr. Bishop "that the Long Island Library Club adopt these resolutions as its own, and convey the facts to the proper authorities." The motion was carried.

The following program was then presented:

Subject: "The care of maps." Paper by Mr. Thomas Letts, of the American Geographical Society; followed by discussion by Dr. A. G. Mayer and Miss Mary L. Davis.

Subject: "The treatment and use of pamphlets." Paper by Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, Pratt Institute Free Library; discussion by Miss Mabel Farr, Mr. F. P. Hill, and Miss Charlotte Martins, of Princeton University.

MIRIAM S. DRAPER, *Acting Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

On April 11, Mr. John Cotton Dana gave an interesting talk to the library school on the question of the hour: fiction in public libraries, after which the students asked questions on various phases of the subject.

Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, spoke to the class on the subject of buying books at auction and second-hand and gave many practical suggestions for purchasing with a limited income.

Miss Florence B. Kane, class of '98, now library organizer for the Delaware State Library Commission, visited the school in April, and talked informally to the class on her experiences in sending out travelling libraries and in visiting the small towns of Delaware in order to create an interest in public libraries.

Miss Mary Fornance, class of '91, also addressed the school on her experiences in organizing libraries.

Miss M. Louise Hunt, class of '01, has been engaged as cataloger in the Public Library of Paterson, N. J.

Miss Beulah S. White, class of '00, has been appointed departmental librarian in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, visited the school in April as a member of the A. L. A. committee on library schools, and from the vantage ground of his long experience gave the students exceedingly good counsel.

The library institute, held in Albany, May 7 and 8, will give the school an excellent opportunity to study this important new development. Mr. A. L. Peck will be conductor. Dr. James H. Canfield will give the principal evening address. A large exhibit of Civil War posters, arranged by Mr. D. V. R. Johnson, is being shown in the State Library.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIBRARY VISIT, 1902.

The class made its annual trip during the Easter vacation, March 27-April 5, the libraries visited this year being those of Washington and Baltimore. The trip was made by 13 of the students, under the direction of Miss Davis. It was a disappointment to all the party that, owing to illness on the staff, Miss Plummer was unable to be of the company.

On arrival in Washington, Thursday evening, the party were welcomed by Mr. Clark of the Law Library and several former Pratt students who are now in the Library of Congress, and under their guidance paid a visit to the National Observatory. Naturally, the Library of Congress was the central point of interest in Washington, and the first day was devoted to it. In the absence of Mr. Putnam, Mr. Spofford welcomed the party in the luxurious reading-room, after which the class was taken through the building. In this first day the strictly library side was so much to the fore, that the architectural and decorative beauties of the building made but fleeting impressions. However, all of the party found free evenings and spare hours later in which to enjoy that side, and to feel glad that the building is worthy of whatever the National Library may become. After seeing the Library of Congress, it was most interesting to visit some of the specialized libraries, the Law Library, the libraries of the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office Library, and the collection of the Surgeon-General's Office. An inspection of the Documents Division of the Government Printing Office showed how much the government is doing to catalog and make its publications available for use. Two libraries visited on the same day were the Washington Public Library and the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University. In the former, Mr. Flint showed the library as it is, and then gave the class a suggestion of what it is to be, taking us to see the handsome building, still in process of construction, given by Mr. Carnegie. At Georgetown, Father Shandelle entertained the party delightfully at luncheon,

followed by an inspection of the college buildings, and an hour or more in the library, where he showed the old Bibles and other rare books.

On Wednesday, the party left Washington and arrived in Baltimore in time to spend the afternoon in the Walters Gallery. That evening was spent at the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society; and the next morning, the libraries of Johns Hopkins and the Peabody Institute were visited. The afternoon was devoted to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and on Friday the party returned to Brooklyn, leaving at Philadelphia a few of its members who proposed to study the libraries there until Monday. The trip was a pleasure in many ways, and particularly in the impression received of the cordiality existing among members of the library profession.

AGNES COWING.

Reviews.

OFFICE OF DOCUMENTS. Tables of and annotated index to the congressional series of United States public documents; prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 769 p. l. Q.

This volume, a quarto of 769 pages, comprises the second part of the forthcoming checklist. The first part is to be devoted to the documents of the first 14 congresses, and the third part will be a checklist of the departmental publications. The part under consideration is divided into three sections, the first being a revised edition of the congressional tables, first tabulated by Dr. Ames, then extended under Mr. Crandall, and now revised under Mr. Ferrell. In Mr. Crandall's extended version these tables occupy 79 pages, in Mr. Ferrell's revised version they occupy 93 pages, although the earlier edition included the 53d congress, while the later tables end with the 52d congress, for reasons explained in the preface. There are some changes in the serial numbers indicated on page seven of the present publication, which librarians will do well to consider, but the chief growth of the revision is due to the tabulation of special sessions, the publications of which are, as a rule, bound up with those of the succeeding regular session, and to the revision of the column called "Title," etc., in the old edition, and "Notes" in the new.

The second section of this part, covering pages 111-753, is the index proper, and is followed, pages 755-769, by "Appendixes," and the third division, composed of various tables. The first table, showing the number of documents bound up in the volumes from the 15th to the close of the 52d congress, is interesting because in it is accurately stated for the first

time a statistical fact in regard to the bulk of these issues, which may be of value when plans for cataloging them are under consideration. Of equal interest is the second table, in which we have for the first time a schedule of the printers of the national Senate and House, respectively, from 1817 to 1852, the date of the establishment of the government printing office. A most interesting contribution to the history of American official literature might be built up from this table of printers. The contract system antedating the government printing office, and the private printer system antedating the contract system, were both provocative of much antagonism and argument among able men, and I have no doubt many of the quirks and queeresses about which we write papers and hold discussions to-day might be traceable to personal animosity among printers.

The index proper is, of course, the main feature of the book, and as such should receive the lion's share of this notice. Of those forms of technical publication, with which the librarian is concerned, *viz.*, bibliographies, calendars, catalogs, checklists and indexes, the place of the index and its possibilities is perhaps least comprehended. It is admitted in the preface that "this work [an index] has long been recognized as the chief bibliographical need of American historians, publicists and legislators, but it was a work so formidable that those who were most competent to undertake it, and who were therefore most familiar with its magnitude and difficulties, have shrunk from the task. Poore's ponderous 'Descriptive Catalogue of U. S. Publications,' 1881, was indeed undertaken and carried through, but it is only a costly and almost useless monument to misguided industry and zeal. At last, however, the work has been taken up with the purpose of carrying it through upon lines laid down by the accumulated experience of librarians and bibliographers. . . . It has been constructed, with but few exceptions, from the headings of the various documents, no attempt having been made to analyze any but the annual reports of the executive departments. . . . A catalog of this vast series, which would require the undivided efforts of several trained catalogers for several years, will now be practically unnecessary. . . ."

While appreciating to the fullest extent the amount of work involved in its preparation, one cannot lose sight of the place which this index occupies and that which it aspires to occupy, and there is reason for a protest against these quoted statements. Poore's ponderosity may be admitted, for the sake of the alliteration, his industry and zeal will be granted, but his uselessness should be questioned. To affirm it would only be heaping the historical odium of inconsequence upon the pioneer. Doubtless his technique might be improved to-day, but in the absence of Poore's

industry, zeal and, we may add, courage, in 1881, it would have gone rather hard with the rest of us.

If, as is intimated, it is supposed that this work meets the needs of American historians, publicists, etc., it is, to say the least, unwise to admit that it is constructed from the headings only of the documents, and that no attempt has been made to analyze their contents. The class of person referred to is more often concerned with the cause and effect of the relations of political policies, the great undercurrents of our national life, when using these documents, than with finalities. How infinitely more complex an index would need to be to meet these requirements it is hard to realize. H. doc. 351, 25 cong., 2d sess., 23+821 pp., entitled "United States and Mexico," has, in the index, one entry, *viz.*, Mexico, Diplomatic affairs. The document deals with a period when our national life was in an extremely agitated state, and not only are our complications with Mexico exploited, but the relations of Mexico with Texas, of Texas with the United States, interstate relations with Texas, etc., are dealt with. There are seizures and claims innumerable, declarations of embargo and blockade, denials of the right of declaration, questions of consular jurisdiction, port and customs regulations, frontier hostilities, and all the various difficulties in which an aggressive and a pertinacious administration may become involved. In the index to U. S. documents relating only to foreign affairs, now in course of preparation by the New York Public Library, between 500 and 600 cards have been made for this document.

The unsatisfactory results attending the selection of document headings for index entries may be illustrated in the case of Kansas and the documents relating to her various constitutions. There are seven entries under constitution, one of which relates to the Topeka, or antislavery, constitution; three relate to the Leecompton, or proslavery, constitution; one relates to the Leavenworth constitution, and two relate to the Wyandotte constitution. There is no distinction in the entries as used, the word "same" being repeated six times, each repetition occupying a line which might have been given over to a brief descriptive entry of the document. In addition to these seven entries there are six other entries under words other than "constitution" which, if the rule to enter by headings had not been followed, would have appeared here. They are "Committee report on President Pierce's message" (836:34), being the message of Jan. 24, 1856, and relating to the Topeka constitution; "Admission into the Union, etc." (835:32), which is a memorial of the citizens of Leavenworth praying immediate admission of the territory under the Topeka constitution; another under "Admission, etc." (837:198), which is the report of a minority on framing a constitution; another under "Reorganize

territory of" (837; 82), which is Stephen Douglas' famous report recommending admission under vote of the people, and lastly (912:173) under "Admission, etc.," again, is Galusha Grow's report recommending admission under the Topeka constitution. All these documents are constitutional history and specifically of the Topeka constitution. Of the three belonging to the Lecompton constitution, two are properly entered under constitution, the third is entered under "Votes taken in election of October, 1856," the substance being the votes cast upon the question of calling a convention to frame a constitution.

Of the lesser points of style affecting only the technical appraisement are the excessive use of the preposition and the comma, as shown in the following entry: "Hampton, Va. National cemetery at, extension of, 1889," where both prepositions and at least the second comma are superfluous. In making the most condensed sort of an index entry it is always desirable that some indication be given of the nature of the reference. This rule is most admirably observed in the sessional index issued by the Superintendent of Documents, while in the index under consideration, where the line is longer than in the sessional index, the simple word "same" is found repeated, without any modifying phrase, often six and seven times.

The volume will be of particular service in those libraries where the duplication of the department reports is found to be impracticable, the reference of these reports to the congressional set having been carried out with care. The use of the wide margin for annotation, instead of interleaving the volume, is to be commended, for nothing so disqualifies a volume for ready reference as does the insertion in it of blank leaves. The adoption of the serial number for reference to the congressional set, while not new, having been used for several years in the excellent sessional indexes prepared by the Superintendent of Documents, demonstrates again the practical utility of this plan where the entire book is confined to these documents, as in the case of the monthly catalog and the sessional index. In connection with other literature, as, for instance, the regional bibliographies issued by the Library of Congress, one is not so ready to accept its utility. The work on this part of the checklist was done by Mr. William L. Post, to whose energy the realization of this tripartite checklist is largely due. Mr. Post is to be congratulated upon the completion of the most difficult portion of this work. The three volumes, together with the annual catalogs, sessional indexes and the monthly catalog will have made the technical publications of this office which have been issued since its establishment in 1895, assume not only most imposing proportions, but a distinctly valuable and useful character as well.

A. R. HASSE.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The Library opens its third volume with a belated January number, which contains, among other bibliographical papers, a review of "Early pestblätter;" "Humphrey Wanley and the Harleian Library," by G. F. Barwick; "Bacon's biliteral cipher and its applications," by Walter W. Greg; and "English book illustration of to-day," by R. E. D. Sketchley. The department of "American notes" is mainly devoted to Melvil Dewey's forecast of the methods and possibilities of "Library institutes." In the April number A. W. Pollard has a description of "The Franks collection of armorial book plates," with numerous reproductions; there is an article on various manuscripts and editions of "Les matinées du Roi de Prusse," by Lionel Giles; a classed list of "Sale prices of incunabula, 1900-1901"; and the second installment of Sketchley's "English book illustration of to-day," with many illustrations.

The NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB has just issued its handbook of "Libraries of Greater New York," being a "manual and historical sketch of the New York Library Club" (4+ 185 p. D). The feature of the volume that gives it special value to libraries and literary workers is the full descriptive record (99 p.) of "libraries of the city of New York," to which is appended a most useful "index to special collections" in the libraries recorded. The manual is sold by the secretary of the club, S. H. Bery, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th street, New York, at 25 c. in paper, and 50 c. in cloth, to members; and 50 c. paper, 75 c. cloth, to others; postage 10 c. additional.

LOCAL.

Anna Ticknor L. Assoc. Boston. The association announces that the circulation of books and photographs will cease after June 1, 1902. The library has been supported since the fall of 1897 chiefly by the gifts of friends who wished to carry on, in some measure, the work of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. "The increased number of correspondence societies and public libraries has been such as to diminish the demand for our books, and the expenses have so far exceeded the receipts that it seems best to discontinue our work. At the meeting of the association held Feb. 8, 1902, it was voted to give the photographs and other illustrations, with some books on art, to the Carnegie Public Library in Fort Worth, Texas. It will be known as the Anna Ticknor collection. It was voted to give the remaining books and all other material to the Boston Public Library, in which Miss Ticknor had a keen and inherited interest, for use in the public

schools, study clubs, institutions, etc. It will be known as the Anna Ticknor collection, and the book plate of the association will be retained. The library will also act as custodian for our records."

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. (3d rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 6831; total, 19,481. The report is devoted to record of cataloging and organizing work, preparatory to removal to the new building. Three card catalogs have been completed, one for reference room and official use, one for the children's room, and one typewritten for public use in the open shelf and delivery room—representing a total cost of \$3933.66. "The first year when we were using apprentice labor our books cost us 15 c. a volume to catalog. The second year the cost was 30 c. per volume, making an average of 20 c. per volume." The use of the reference room, prior to removal to the new building on Oct 1, was unusually large. "The circulating department of the library remained open until October 1, when the lease having expired on the old building, the trustees were forced to move the books, etc., into the unfinished new building. The 20,000 volumes were packed in 75-pound packages, wrapped in heavy manila paper with inner padding, and labeled with classification number. These packages were stored in one room and will not be unpacked until the building is accepted." Circulation was confined to members of the former Young Men's Association Library, until the opening of the new building.

There were numerous gifts during the year, most notable being Mr. Carnegie's further gift of \$20,000 for furniture and stack.

The librarian's report for the month of March gives interesting data regarding the opening of the library in the basement of the new building on March 4. "The registration was immediate and reached the unprecedented figure of 6096 persons at the close of March 31," an average of 264 borrower's cards issued per day. The circulation for the month was 10,704, of which 3218 was of juvenile books. "The staff has had its hands full simply in handling the public. It has been next to impossible to do any reference work or even to aid the public in the selection of books. The circulation for the last month has been equal to that in old and established libraries, employing from 30 to 50 assistants. The fact that we were only to open a part of the building at first has been favorable to us, as it has clearly demonstrated the fact that it will be impossible to open the whole building on our present appropriation." More books are greatly needed, especially in the children's department, where there are nearly as many children registered as there are juvenile volumes on the shelves. Miss Wallace adds: "The testing of the system we believe to have been most severe, and will hard-

ly be reached again. While we have much to congratulate ourselves upon, there are many glaring deficiencies in our book supply. Our need of books on the useful arts and sciences, mechanical drawing, engineering, hydraulics, and kindred subjects, is greatly to be deplored, and together with the urgent need of children's books deserves the attention of the board."

Baylor University, Waco, Tex. The cornerstone of the Carroll Library building, the gift of Frank L. Carroll to the university, was laid on March 3, 1902, and the addresses and exercises of the occasion are recorded in a special "cornerstone edition" of the quarterly *Baylor Bulletin*.

The building will be known as the Frank L. Carroll Chapel and Library.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. (14th rpt.—year ending March 3, 1902.) Added 722; total 10,385. Issued, home use 23,665; school use 350 (fict. 13,155; juv. 3943). New registration 250; total registration 1757.

For 12 Sunday afternoons during the winter the library was open, but the attendance proved so limited that the experiment was discontinued.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 3475; total 37,078. Issued, home and school use 123,270. New cards issued 1639; total cardholders, 15,262. Receipts \$10,120.81.

There has been an increase of 5431 in circulation, the result of delivery of books from the library to the schools; "all that is now needed is a large supply of duplicates of the books now in demand for this special purpose. As yet the percentage of fiction has not decreased to any considerable extent.

There have been alterations in the interior arrangements that have greatly improved facilities of use. More shelf room in the main stack is greatly needed, as is a separate children's room.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Opposition to the act consolidating the Brooklyn Library with the Public Library has not yet ceased, although the measure became a law by the governor's approval on April 15. On April 25 the committee of fifty, which has been the most active antagonist of the bill, held a meeting and discussed the advisability of bringing a taxpayers' suit to test its constitutionality; it was hoped to secure a fund of \$1000 to carry on the contest. The executive committee of the Citizens' Union, at a meeting on May 5, also passed resolutions of disapproval of the law, expressing the belief that "the principles involved in this measure embody a serious injustice to the citizenship of the Borough of Brooklyn, which has heretofore directly and with marked success conducted its public library"; and requesting the Board of Estimate and Appor-

tionment "to refrain from making any permanent contract with the corporation constituted by said law."

Further opposition has been based upon religious grounds. At a meeting held on April 30, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society, J. W. Devoy, treasurer of the Public Library, spoke upon "Public libraries," and complained that Catholic interests were unlikely to have sufficient representation upon the new library board. He said that "this discrimination and un-American action was clearly and explicitly submitted to the mayor by a representative number of Catholic men, animated with the sole desire of protecting their rights as citizens, who also were accompanied by a personal representative of the bishop of this diocese."

The members of the new board have not yet been appointed.

One hundred copies of the Buffalo list of "Classroom libraries for public schools" were ordered printed for the Brooklyn Public Library, and have been distributed to the principals of the public schools of the city.

An entrance examination for admission to the apprentice class of the library was held on April 1, under the direction of Miss Hawley. The subjects covered were general literature and general history, including contemporary literature and current events in all countries. The examination was planned to require a high school education or its equivalent on the part of the applicant, and to show how closely she was in touch with the world of books and the meaning of history, rather than how many text-books she had memorized. The questions were about as difficult as those given by the Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh and San Francisco libraries, as reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of June, 1901. About 70 people who had applied for admittance to the class during the preceding six months were notified of the examination, and it was advertised in the local papers. Only 18 reported for the examination, of whom 15 handed in papers and five passed, with averages ranging from 95.5 per cent. to 78 per cent. Of these five, two had several years' experience in libraries and one had taken the full library course at the Columbian University, Washington. This class was entered for the six months' apprenticeship on May 1. A final examination was given the outgoing apprentices on April 29. Twenty questions were asked, covering all the elementary branches of library science. On May 1 the New York City Civil Service Commission held an examination for the position of expert cataloger in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. In recognition of 50 years' faithful and efficient service, the directors of the Public Library gave a reception on the evening of April 10 to William

Ives, librarian of the institution. About 200 guests were present. Superintendent Henry L. Elmendorf spoke highly of Mr. Ives' long services, and introduced Hon. J. O. Putnam and J. W. Larned, both of whom made addresses. Mr. Ives spoke interestingly of the early days of the library, when it was a small proprietary institution.

Carnegie, Pa. Andrew Carnegie L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of April 22, in the presence of Mr. Carnegie and a large audience. It is, in a measure, an institute building, containing beside the library rooms, a music hall and a fine gymnasium, and it represents the gift of \$210,000 from Mr. Carnegie, of which \$100,000 was for the building, \$100,000 for endowment, and \$10,000 for books. In addition, the site provided by the borough cost \$10,000. The library contains 6229 v. and is used by 1689 people, or one-eighth of the population.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. At a meeting of the directors on April 29, measures were taken by which operating expenses were cut down \$6897 per month. The working force was reduced by 50 employes, number of book deliveries were reduced by half, and the hours of circulation shortened. No increases of salary will be granted, and all employes will be required to take 30 days' vacation without pay. The library will now be open from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m., and at the branch libraries the evening service was reduced one hour and the morning service was entirely cut off. The action is the result of a communication from the city controller, directing the board to reduce expenses.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. (37th rpt., 1901.) Added 12,525; total 174,425. Issued, home use 511,921, of which 354,247 were issued from central library (fict. 58.15 %; juv. fict. 17.42 %); lib. use 654,293 v., 252,237 periodicals. The school circulation amounted to 97,308, with an enrollment of 16,118 pupils. New cards issued 6857; total cards in use 32,341. Receipts \$93,773.91; expenses \$52,794.09, leaving \$9500 in library building fund and \$31,479.82 in general fund.

The report of the president of the board, C. H. Leonard, is a summary of the work done, based upon the resolutions presented in the board, during the years 1896-1901. He gives a resumé of the various negotiations regarding the Carnegie library gift of \$750,000 for a central building and branches. The postponement of the next general election until the autumn of 1902 has deferred until that time the vote upon the question of issuing bonds for the purchase of sites. In the meantime arrangements have been carried through for the construction of one Carnegie branch.

The total use of books, home and reference,

was 1,116,214, as against 1,057,412 the previous year, an increase of over 10 per cent. In May free access was given to the shelves in two alcoves of English fiction. These alcoves hold over 3000 v. and are kept constantly filled with the more recent novels, including one copy of all the best advertised ones. The plan has proved generally popular. "About 60 per cent. of the fiction circulated came from the two open alcoves. The regret now is that while we were about it we did not throw open all the fiction shelves, foreign as well as English, though there are some difficulties connected with the arrangement of the building which appear almost insurmountable. The open alcoves are frequently overcrowded and sometimes may be said to be jammed. That people sometimes put books into their pockets or conceal them under cloaks and walk off with them without taking the trouble to notify the assistants we positively know. Probably the losses do not amount to much, so far as money value is concerned."

The reserve post card plan is also largely used. "In the case of *fad* novels, of which we do not usually buy more than 40 or 50 copies, this appears to be the common way of securing the reading of them while they are in vogue." Delivery of books at home or office is made when desired on payment of a fee of 10 cents to cover carfare of messenger; "but the fact that the fees collected during the past year amounted only to \$1.20 indicates that there is no general call for book delivery." Mr. Utley adds: "I do not believe the Public Library should put itself in competition with the Booklovers' Library, but rather welcome that agency as relieving it from the purchase of an inordinate quantity of ephemeral literature to meet the hysterical demand for the latest popular novel."

The medical department has been actively developed: "The matter of the very limited use of the books by the medical profession of the city was brought to their attention through the medical societies. An energetic committee was appointed, which investigated the subject, and upon their recommendation the library appropriated \$500 to buy recent books, and \$75 to be expended in periodical subscriptions. Through the active efforts of this committee some 45 of the leading physicians of the city were induced to pledge themselves to subscribe for one each of the best class of medical periodicals, not already on the library subscription list. These periodicals were to be sent for the first use of the doctor subscribing, and after three months were to be collected by the library and placed on file on its shelves. A case to hold 120 periodicals was constructed across the room in such manner as to shut in the medical department completely and at the same time afford to those who use the department free and convenient access to all the unbound periodicals, as well as the medical books of reference. All the books in the medical department were reclassified and rearranged to meet the wishes

of the committee, who claimed that they would be thereby much more easily found and conveniently consulted. The card catalog was also thoroughly overhauled and revised in accordance with the ideas of the committee. A telephone was put into the department at the expense of the Detroit Medical Society to enable physicians to communicate readily with their offices or patrons. Thus it appears that the society, its committee and the library itself have done everything which could be thought of or suggested to promote the usefulness of the department to the medical profession of the city.

"In view of all these things it is interesting to note that the use of the department does not show an increase. The new books were bought and the department reorganized at the opening of the year. The medical books consulted in 1901 amounted to 3.75 per cent. of the total reference use of books, as against 3.71 per cent in the previous year. The number of books used in 1901 was actually less than in 1900. The chief value of the department still appears to be to the students in the medical colleges."

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (30th rpt.—1901-2.) Added 968 (by purchase 396); total 31,181. Issued, home use 13,840 (fict. 57%), of which 2112 were issued through schools and home libraries. New registration 149; total registration 1018. Receipts \$1927.11; expenses \$1924.11.

A dictionary list of accessions for the year is appended to the report. 16 art exhibitions were held, of which eight were from the Library Art Club.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (13th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 10,549; total 67,354. Issued, home use 472,543 (fict. 216,086; juv. fict. 68,770; magazines 40,526); total circulation (home and lib. use) 663,839. New registration 7177; total registration 22,015. Receipts \$45,507.46; expenses \$34,073.64.

The reports of both directors and librarian lay special emphasis upon the cramped and crowded quarters, and the urgent need of improved facilities for the work of the library.

During the year a careful inventory of the collection was made, showing a total of 1524 volumes as missing during the 13 years of the library history. Two changes in administration included the issue of non-fiction cards, of which 13,000 have been called for; and the adoption of a new system of records, by which the original guarantor's cards and reader's applications are filed, instead of copies as formerly, thus reducing the clerical work of the department.

There has been an increase in the number of books bound and rebound, 5168 having been bound at a cost of \$2628.21, or an average of 46.79c. per v., as against 4673 v. at 31.94 c. approximately each in the year preceding. "The difference in the average price is due to a slight increase in the binding rate,

and especially to the fact that a greater number of books have been bound in the more expensive materials, it being the present policy to bind all reference books in half morocco."

In circulation there has been a gain of about 20,000 v., or five per cent. over the previous year. This is mainly attributable to the use of non-fiction cards. In the children's department the 9766 v. (564 reference) reached a circulation of 94,612, of which 63,988 was home use. "Much help has come to the library from the opportunity afforded the librarian to address various Child Study Circles in the city on the subject of children's books and reading. Twenty circles have thus been visited and the effect upon the children's reading is noticeable. Much of the important work with children is accomplished at the branches."

There are now three branches and five delivery stations, including one to fire houses.

Maryland Diocesan L., Baltimore. The April number of the *Maryland Churchman* contains (p. 54) a third article on "Rare books of the Diocesan Library," by G. M. Utley, librarian of the collection. It is devoted especially to examples of early printing, of which the library contains 42 examples, printed before the year 1500. Among those described by Mr. Utley are a folio Lactantius (fourth edition), printed in 1471; an undated copy of the "Institutiones" of Justinian, printed by Jenson between 1474 and 1477; and Leonardus de Utino's "Sermones," printed at Ulm by Johann Zainer, 1478. The bindings and details of printing of other rare and interesting volumes are described.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1902.) Added, by purchase 1441; total 24,585. Iseud, home use 89,838 (fict. 69 per cent.; juv. fict. 54 per cent.); no record of ref. use is kept. Receipts \$8974.40; expenses \$8974.09.

"With a population of 18,244 the library has distributed books at the rate of 4.96 to each person." There are now five delivery stations in operation.

The library reaches directly 69 school-rooms, to each of which 12 v. are sent every six weeks, making 828 books in constant use by the children.

"We have with us three pupil assistants who desire to obtain a practical knowledge of library work. Our policy now is to accept for such apprentices only those who are college graduates, or who can answer satisfactorily 80 per cent. of the questions which we consider essential. We take none for less than a year's service, and without pay, requiring a three months' preliminary trial to ascertain their adaptability for the work."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (13th rpt., 1901.) Added 3274; total 78,798. Issued, home use 314,874 (fict. 61.2%; juv. 20.1%); lost 140; visitors to reference dept. 13,939. New regis-

tration 6775; total registration 87,542. Receipts \$64,051.61; expenses \$63,051.61, of which \$18,000 was transferred to new building account for equipment.

During seven months of the year, from the resignation of the librarian, F. P. Hill, in May, the library was under the charge of Miss Beatrice Winsor, assistant librarian.

Of the home circulation 21 per cent. was through the nine delivery stations (two in schools); and 165 v. were sent out to the fire stations. A comparative table shows the record of books lost since the opening of the library in 1889. The total is 579 v., the yearly average from 1889-1898 being from 25 to 40. For the last three years the record is 56, 86, and 140—an increase probably due to the greater freedom of access given. Miss Winsor says: "The total value of books lost during the year is \$139. When one considers the freedom of access to the books in all departments, the value of books lost seems a small one." In the newspaper room "the loss by theft and mutilation has been much larger than when the periodicals and newspapers were kept together under the supervision of an assistant. This, however, was to be expected, and the loss has not been large enough to offset the salary of an assistant."

Closer relations with the public schools have been developed through the efforts of Miss Hunt, the children's librarian, and by the end of the school year, 1901, every grammar school had had the use of a travelling library at least once. Miss Hunt submits a most interesting report of the work of the children's department, begun with the opening of the new library building in March, 1901. In addition to the children who flocked to the department, singly and in beives, 38 public school classes, representing 17 schools, were brought by their teachers. "While coming usually for a general visit, occasionally a class notifies us of a subject they wish to study, when books, pictures, maps and any other illustrative material the library owns is collected in the children's room. We hope to see this become a regular institution with the higher grammar classes at least. Evidences of the inspiring influences of the attractive room and good books come to us. One teacher reported that she read aloud to her class of rough night-school boys a short story of one of our young American heroes, and its effect on her pupils' behavior was so marked that she since relies upon good stories as her best help in discipline." Miss Hunt adds: "The untiring devotion of the public school teachers to their pupils is constantly shown. A vice-principal having endorsed applications for all her class was asked when the class graduated from her oversight, if she did not wish to recall the cards; but she replied she would rather risk paying for a book now and then than to take away a privilege which might do her boys and girls so much good."

Circular announcement has been made of the proposed establishment of a "duplicate pay collection" of popular books, to be issued on payment of a cent a day for each volume. The plan is submitted for the approval of borrowers.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. During March the library reached its highwater mark in circulation, the total issue for home use reaching 8108 v.

Norfolk, Va. Carnegie L. A site for the Carnegie Library building has been given to the city by the children of the late Dr. William Selden, as a memorial to their father, who was the first president of the Library Association. It is in a central location, and is valued at about \$15,000.

Oklahoma Territorial L. Rev. John W. Foose, of Medford, O. T., has been appointed librarian of the Oklahoma Territorial Library. A local paper says: "Mr. Foose has a war record that will compare favorably with that of any of the illustrious heroes. Many of his acquaintances remember his patriotic utterances and his friendship for the boys in blue, but few of his most intimate acquaintances know that he is the identical "Jack F." of Andersonville history, or that he was a prisoner in Andersonville, Libby and Belle Isle, and was under fire of the union gunboats at Charleston, S. C., and was in the celebrated Wilson raid from Gravel Springs to Selma, Ala. He is and always has been an enthusiastic Republican."

Philadelphia City Institute L. (50th rpt. —year ending March 31, 1902.) Added 1055; total 26,247. Issued, home use 48,324; no record of ref. use is kept. No. visitors 86,280. Receipts \$7662.19; expenses \$4360.92.

"The attendance of readers, with our limited supply and facilities, shows that our library could occupy a much larger field of usefulness, in addition to that covered by the Free Library and its numerous branches."

Philadelphia Mercantile L. The new president of the library, John F. Lewis, has issued a circular to the shareholders explaining the intentions of the directors and the recently elected officers. The declaration is made at the outset that "the management is unalterably opposed to turning your valuable property over to the Free Library of Philadelphia or to any other person, natural or artificial." The intention is "to operate the library for the benefit of the stockholders." The property is to be improved and the library put in good condition, and only stockholders and members, or those holding stockholders' privileges, will be admitted within the gates. The Mercantile is thus to resume its former place as a distinctly proprietary library, and effort will be made to increase the value of the stock.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The last of the

library's series of monthly exhibits was held on Saturday, April 15. The subject was "Nature," and the exhibit covered animal books, bird books, butterflies, flowers, nature books, trees. Each table was in charge of a person specially interested in that branch of the subject. A collection of animal drawings was lent by Charles Scribner's Sons, and C. P. Everitt, of Doubleday, Page & Co., gave a talk, in the afternoon and evening, on three-color process work. Book lists on the subjects covered were distributed.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (Rpt. —year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 2237; total not given. Issued, home and school use 89,508 (fict. 38.9%; juv. fict. 21.2%); lib. use 8500. New registration 1050.

"Our circulation is gradually approaching its maximum. It has increased very rapidly in the last eight years, and while an increase may be looked for in the future, it must take place much more slowly unless there should be some large accession to the reading public, or unless there should be an extension of our means of distribution." To this end the establishment of branch libraries in outlying portions of the city is regarded as "a real necessity."

Richmond, Va. Carnegie L. No steps have been taken by the city council to make provision either for a site or for maintenance of the proposed Carnegie Library, and the whole matter has been left in abeyance since the appointment of the directors.

San Diego, Cal. Carnegie L. The library was opened to the public on April 23. The arrangements permitting free access to the shelves are not yet fully completed.

Southbridge, Mass. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a library building, made on March 7, was declined by a vote on April 25. The action was due to the later offer of Jacob Edwards, of Boston, a former resident of Southbridge, to give to the town a library building and site, to cost \$50,000.

Worcester (Mass.) County Law L. (4th rpt. —year ending March 12, 1902.) Added 593; total 21,953. No. readers 2092; v. issued 12,848. Good progress has been made toward rounding out the library's collection of reports and state laws. "American, Canadian, English, Irish, and Scotch reports are practically complete. As to session laws, we have sets of New England states and New York state running back as a general thing to 1850. Of our own state, Massachusetts, we have a complete set. This work must of necessity extend over several years, as the books come on sale infrequently. Our price for these session laws has averaged \$1.50 a volume, which is very satisfactory."

Appended is an interesting "Report on binding of law books," which includes the specifications drawn up by Dr. Wire for the library's binding work.

FOREIGN.

German Library Association. The annual conference of the German Library Association will be held at Jena, May 22 and 23, 1902. The "Yearbook of the German librarians," prepared under the direction of the association, will be published in July by Otto Harrassowitz, 14 Queersstr., Leipzig.

Halifax, N. S. The offer from Andrew Carnegie of \$75,000 for a public library building was accepted by the common council on April 7, when a resolution was passed guaranteeing to provide a site and support the library, when erected, to the extent of \$7000 a year.

Havana. Biblioteca Nacional. The library was founded on Oct. 18, 1901, by order of the military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood. It began its existence with nearly 3000 volumes, the gift of its director, Domingo Figarola-Caneda, of Havana, bibliographer and official delegate from Cuba at the international congress of bibliography and librarianship, held in Paris in 1900, and a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. The number of books has slowly increased, thanks to gifts and the purchase by the government of a few important private collections. The library is temporarily established in the Castillo de la Fuerza, Plaza de Armas.

Gifts and Bequests.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. A pair of beautiful bronze electroliers, the gift to the library of Judge J. M. Pereles, retiring president of the library board, were unveiled with appropriate exercises on April 26. The electroliers are placed in the rotunda of the building.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. On April 10 A. B. McCreery, of San Francisco, in a letter to the mayor, made an unconditional gift of \$25,000 for the establishment of a branch library "in such a locality, at such time, and in such manner" as may be determined by the library authorities. Mr. McCreery's gift is made in the belief that the usefulness of the library "can be greatly enhanced by the establishment of additional branch libraries, thus bringing the benefits to be derived more closely home to the great mass of the people."

Vassar College. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the celebration of Founder's day, on May 2, announcement was made by President Taylor that a fund for a new library building had been given to the college by a friend whose name is withheld. It was stated that no limit was set to the sum available for the purpose, as it was desired to provide a building that should meet all future needs of the college.

Carnegie library gifts.

Albert Lea, Minn. April 16. \$12,000.

Bedford, Ind. April 10. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

Binghamton, N. Y. April 28. \$75,000.

Bryan, Tex. April 16. \$10,000.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. April 9. \$180,000, for six branch libraries.

The library board, in accepting the gift, passed a resolution "That the legislature be requested to pass the necessary law to authorize this board to provide the sum of \$250,000 for library purposes, to enable this board to accept the gift of Mr. Carnegie and to comply with its conditions; and that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wulsin, Porter and Librarian Hodges be appointed to present this matter to the General Assembly."

Columbus, Ga. April 28. \$25,000.

Dover, N. H. May 1. \$30,000.

Eagle Grove, Ia. May 1. \$10,000.

Emporia, Kan. May 2. \$20,000.

Escanaba, Mich. May 1. \$20,000.

Galion, O. April 15. \$15,000.

Galt, Ontario, Can. April 17. \$17,500.

Greensboro, N. C. May 3. \$30,000.

Jerseyville, Ill. April 14. \$10,000.

Hutchinson, Kan. April 8. \$15,000.

Logansport, Ind. April 26. \$25,000.

Manchester, Ia. April 19. \$10,000.

Marlboro, Mass. April 29. \$30,000.

Marshalltown, Ia. April 28. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$30,000.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. April 9. \$15,000 additional, making a total of \$50,000.

Pittsfield, Mass. May 2. \$15,000.

Ripon, Wis. April 15. \$10,000.

Rockland, Me. April 16. \$20,000.

Sandy Hill, N. Y. May 2. \$10,000.

Santa Cruz, Cal. April 15. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. April 17. Amount not stated; site required.

Thorold, Canada. May 1. \$10,000.

Wabash, Ind. April 30. \$5000 additional, making a total of \$10,000.

Waterloo, Ia. April 16. \$30,000.

Waterville, Me. April 28. \$20,000.

Librarians.

BOGGAN, Miss Mary, of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Johnson Public Library, Hackensack, N. J. Miss Jennie Labagh is assistant librarian.

BULLARD, Miss Martha A., for 25 years librarian of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y., has resigned that position. In her letter of resignation Miss Bullard, who has had charge of the library since its organization, says: "The time is near at hand when the Seymour Library will be removed to the Case Memorial Building. The tremendous impulse which is being given to the administration of libraries all over the world must affect every institution, however small, especially if it is to be kept in touch with this new order of things. This means expansion, new experiments to be tried, the adoption of many new features which have been successful in other libraries, various schemes for arousing public interest in our own institution, which are attempts in the right direction, but which will bring with them increasing care and responsibilities, which your librarian must assume. In May of this year my labors in the library have extended over a period of 25 years. I have served my day and generation here, and the time has arrived when younger and stronger hands than mine should continue the work and carry it on to a fuller completion."

BROWN, Miss Edna A., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1900, succeeds Miss Mary Titus as cataloger at the Lafayette College Library, Easton, Pa.

CLARKE, A. A., for a number of years librarian at the Y. M. C. A., Albany, N. Y., has been engaged to take charge of the 23d street department of the New York Y. M. C. A. Library.

COWING, Miss Agnes, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been engaged as assistant by the Pratt Institute Free Library.

DOWNEY, Miss Mary E., assistant librarian at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, has been appointed librarian of the Ottumwa (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Dorothy Schmidt, of the senior class in library science at the University of Chicago, succeeds Miss Downey at the museum library.

EXSIGN, Miss Katherine W., who is just finishing her course in library science at the University of Chicago, has been appointed children's librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.

EUSTIS, Miss Harriet Sigourney, assistant at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., and later classifier at the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library, has been engaged as cataloger at the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

FORD, Worthington Chauncey, head of the department of statistics of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed by Mayor Low, of New York City, to devise and put into effect a comprehensive and business-like system of keeping the municipal accounts of New York. Mr. Ford, who was formerly head of the United States Bureau of Statistics, is recognized as one of the leading statisticians of the day. His present appointment is the result of action taken by the Committee on City Accounts of the Merchants' Association of New York.

FREEMAN, Miss Marilla Waite, has resigned her position as librarian of the Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library, to become librarian of the new Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, which is being built with a Carnegie gift of \$75,000. Her resignation will take effect Sept. 1. Miss Freeman was for two years upon the staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago, and was for three years in the library of the University of Chicago, during her residence as a student in the university. Directly after her graduation from the University of Chicago in the class of '97, she organized and became librarian of the Michigan City Library, which has been effectively developed in its relations with the schools and with the community at large. Miss Freeman is a member of the American Library Association, and was last year president of the Indiana Library Association.

HOOVER, Miss Louisa M., assistant librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding Hiller C. Wellman, resigned. Miss Hoover, who was born in Boston, has been a resident of Brookline for nine years, and entered the service of the Brookline Library as desk assistant, in 1895. She became assistant librarian in December, 1897. Miss Hoover has proved her executive ability in her relations with the library, and has won many friends among Brookline readers, and her promotion has been received with general satisfaction.

HOWARD, Miss Lucy E., Pratt Institute Free Library, class of '94, has been engaged as cataloger by the library of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York City.

McILVAINE, Miss Caroline M., head cataloger at the Newberry Library, was appointed librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, Nov. 26, 1901, to succeed Mr. Charles Evans. Miss McIlvaine began library work at the Newberry Library under Dr. Poole.

RAY, Miss Elizabeth C., of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., a graduate of Drexel Institute Library School, has been appointed first assistant in the new Public Library at Holyoke, Mass.

SMITH, Miss Bessie Sargeant, graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque, Ia.

VAN HORN, Miss Harriet, for the past nine years librarian of the Lockport (N. Y.) Public Library, has resigned that position.

WAIT, Miss Marie F., librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, has resigned that position. Miss Wait, who was previously on the staff of the New York Public Library, had reclassified the collection of the Historical Society, and partly reorganized it in its new quarters in the former building of the Newark Free Public Library. She has been succeeded by Miss Maud E. Johnson, of Pratt Institute Library School, class of '99.

Cataloging and Classification.

BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE, *London*. Descriptive catalogue of books contained in the lending library; comp. by C. W. F. Goss, librarian. London, 1901. 6+639 p. O. bds.

An elaborate and interesting catalog, best described, perhaps, as an annotated dictionary finding list. Entries are, when possible, kept within one line, and are limited to title and number of volumes. Periods covered, in historical and like works, are indicated in brackets. The annotations are the special feature of the list. They have been prepared especially for books whose titles are "obscure and perplexing," and they are on the whole admirable for brevity, lucidity and presentation of essentials. There are many analyticals and cross references. An idiosyncrasy noted is the use of the phrase "Look under" for the familiar "See."

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April contains a good annotated reference list of books and articles on Alfred the Great, by Miss Mary Medlicott, of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library; a further instalment of Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature" and a record of the "Best editions of Robert Louis Stevenson," compiled by Miss Isabel Ely Lord.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Annual list of books added, 1901: being also quarterly bulletin no. 150. Cincinnati, 1902. 6+96 p. l. O.

Includes nearly 300 titles of books and music for the blind.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Finding list of English prose fiction. Part 1: Authors; Part 2: Titles. Cincinnati, published by the trustees, 1902. 184 p. Q.

A well-printed title-a-line list. Full names are carefully given, but entries are made under pseudonyms when well known.

DETROIT (Mich.) P. L. Bulletin no. 13, of books added, 1901. Detroit, 1902. 262 p. O.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., *Baltimore, Md.* Finding list: branch libraries. 8th ed., April, 1902.

Baltimore, published by the library. 12+268 p. O.

A condensed classed list of all books contained in the branch libraries. Appended to each entry is an indication of the number of the branch or branches in which the book listed is to be found.

The KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for April contains a 10-page list of the works on philosophy contained in the library.

McCURDY, J. H., M.D., and BOWNE, J. T.

Classification for physical training; with a complete index; for the use primarily of physical directors and others engaged in the study or practice of this subject. 2d edition, rev. and enl. Springfield, Mass., 1902. 19 p. D.

The first edition was noted in L. J., April, 1900, p. 195. To be obtained of the librarian Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for April is mainly devoted to a classed list of works relating to prices. The arrangement is chronological, under broad class headings, the second division being devoted to prices of various articles, arranged alphabetically under the name of article. The works listed are almost all contained in the Astor building.

The NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. publishes in the March-April number of its *Library News* a partial list of the books shelved in its children's room.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April contains half a dozen short special reading lists, on Engraving, Book illustration, Bookbinding, Book-plates, Victor Hugo, Edward Everett Hale.

The STIKEMAN METALLIC BOOKSTACKS are now supplied by the firm of Clarke & Baker, New York, with which George Stikeman, owner and patentee of the bookstacks, will hereafter be associated, having severed his former connection with A. B. & W. T. Westervelt.

Bibliography.

CRIME. Hall, Arthur Cleveland. Crime in its relations to social progress (Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, v. 15). New York, Columbia University Press, 1902. 17+427 p. 8°.

Contains a nine-page bibliography.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. The *Pratt Institute Monthly* for March is a "Domestic science number," devoted to the annual report of that department of the institute. It contains (p. 139-146) a classed bibliography of the subject, including bacteriology, chemistry, and education, as well as cookery and household economic topics.

IVORY. Cust, A. M. The ivory workers of the Middle Ages. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 19+170 p. 12°, (Handbooks of the great craftsmen.) \$2.

The references in the three-page bibliography are nearly all to works in the French and German languages.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. Department of History, Politics and Economics. Herbert B. Adams; tributes of friends, with a bibliography of the Department of History, Politics and Economics of the Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1901. (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series 20. Extra number, April, 1902.) 67+160 p. 8°.

The bibliography (160 p.) is a record of the publications of the graduates and contributing members of the Department of History, Politics and Economics during 25 years of its existence, terminating with the academic year ending June, 1901. It covers the whole period of Professor Adams's active connection with the university, and represents the intellectual activity of the men who grew up with him and under him. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author. It suggests in a most striking way the influence on American life of a single department of a single university.

LASTEYRIE, Robert de. Bibliographie générale des travaux historiques et archéologiques par les sociétés savantes de la France, dressée sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique. Tome 3, livraison 4: Seine. Première partie, no. 40067 à 61847. Paris, Leroux, 1902. 4°, 4 fr.

LINCOLN, C. H. Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. (*In Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March, 1902. 19:102-105.)

Gives an account of some of the valuable manuscripts in the library.

"THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY," edited by J. N. Larned for the American Library Association is to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., on June 14, in time for the Magnolia meeting. In preparing this "Guide," which comprises more than 4000 titles, Mr. Larned was aided by 40 specialists drawn from the leading universities, from the veteran critics of the most trustworthy journals of America. Each contributor chose the works within his own field, and has said about each of them just the word of description and criticism that a reader or student should hear. Mr. Larned has remembered that in many cases a reader, a student, a purchasing committee may be embarrassed by the riches set

forth in this big book. He has, therefore, asked Prof. Channing, of Harvard, to select from all the titles three lists of very great value: the first for a school library, the second for a town library, the third for a good working library.

TRUSTS. Library of Congress, *Division of Bibliography*. A list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to trusts, by A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. 2d ed., with additions. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 42 p. O.

VIRGINIA NEWSPAPERS. Virginia newspapers in public libraries: annotated list of Virginia newspapers in the library of the Virginia Historical Society, *continued*. (*In Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, January, 1902. 9:289-297.)

This instalment deals with Richmond newspapers.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION. Warfield, Benjamin B. The printing of the Westminster confession, III: In translation. (*In Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, April, 1902. 13:254-276.)

The translations into 15 different languages of the Westminster confession are here described and annotated. At the present time only seven or eight versions are in circulation.

INDEXES.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Washington, D. C., has issued the "Document index" (consolidated index") for the second session of the 56th Congress, covering the (236 p. O.)

TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES.—The American Library Association committee on title-pages and indexes to periodicals has issued a circular letter to publishers, urging improvements in the form and method of issue of these publications. The recommendations presented are as follows: 1, title-pages and tables of contents should always accompany the number completing a volume, and not the first number of a new volume; 2, title-pages and contents should be furnished with every copy of the issue of a completing number; 3, they should be printed on a two, four, or eight-leaved section, separate from other printed matter, either advertising or reading; 4, it is highly important that the section comprising title-page and contents (or index) should be secured by pasting or stitching to the number which it accompanies and not be sent laid in loose; 5, publishers are requested to have all advertising sections printed on separate sections if possible.

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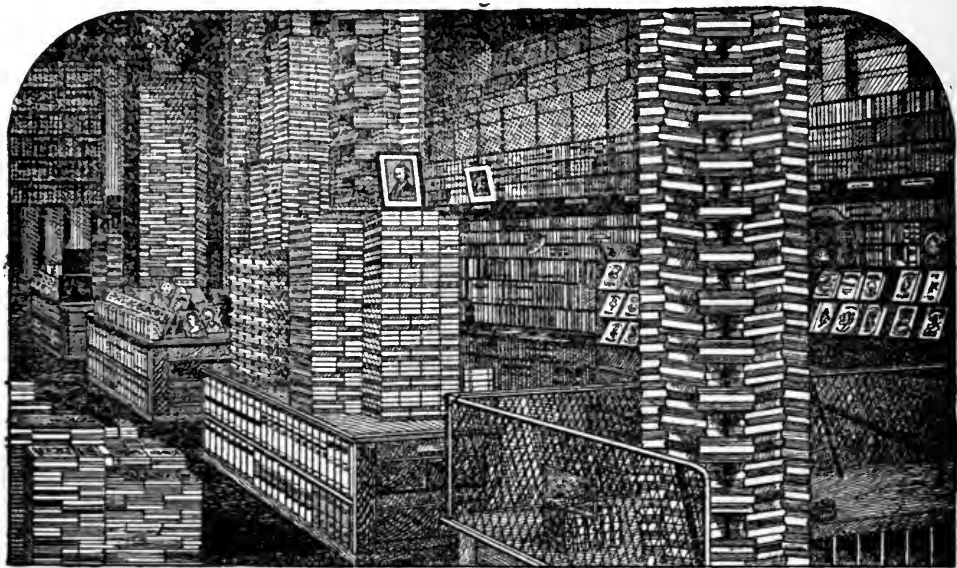
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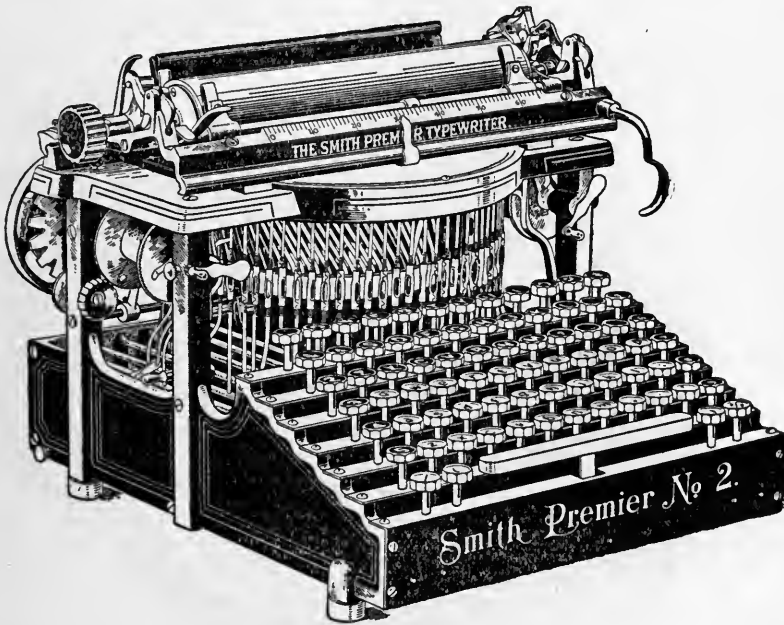
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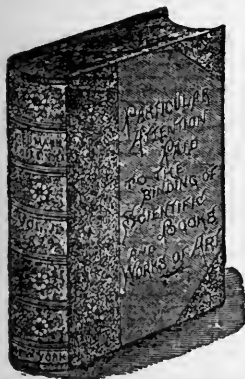
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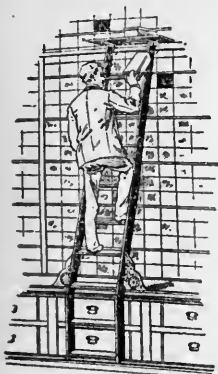
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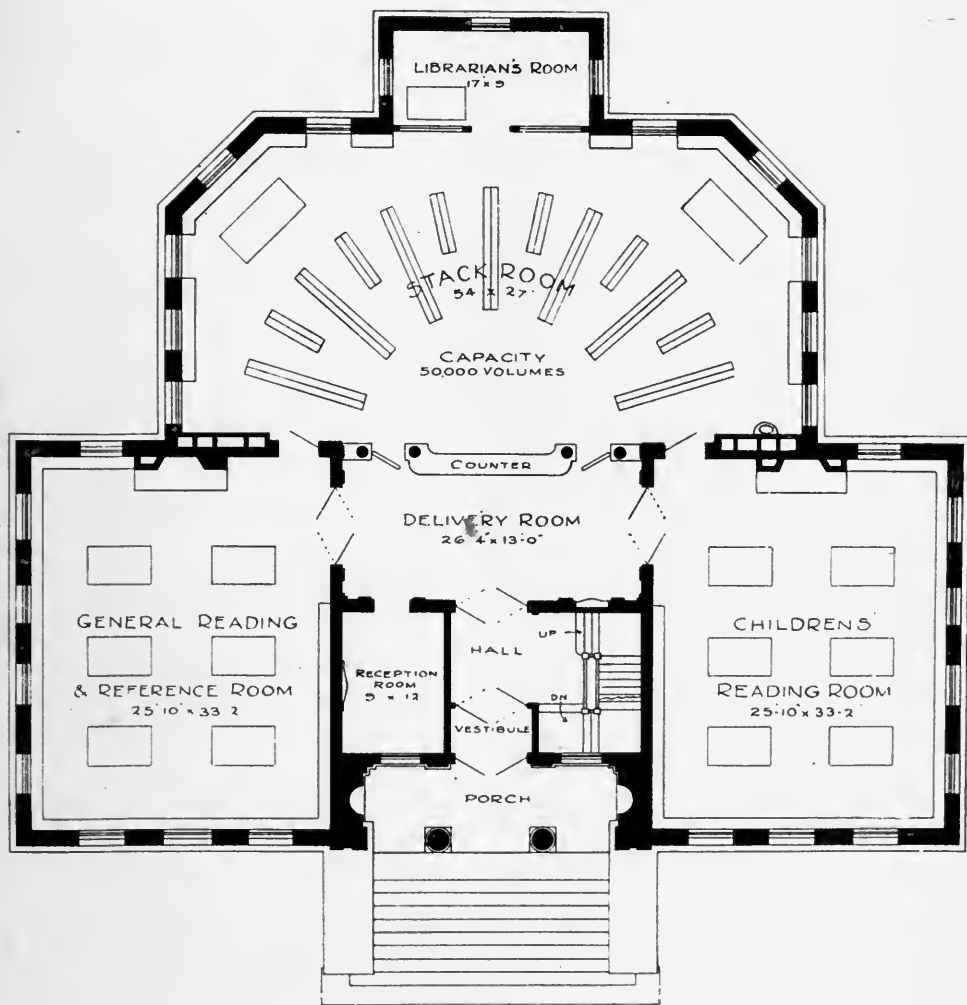
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27.

JUNE, 1902.

No. 6

THERE is much of interest and encouragement in the reports made by various libraries, and summarized elsewhere, upon the use of the printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress. It is, of course, too soon to secure full data of their use, to analyze the various elements of their cost, and to draw conclusions as to the actual results of the enterprise; but it is evident that the libraries using the cards are practically unanimous in approval of the service rendered. Greater promptness in delivery of cards is urged by several, but on the other hand many state that cards constantly accumulate before the books for which they were ordered have been received. There are some minor criticisms of form, but on the whole the cards are regarded as excellent, and these criticisms are likely to be obviated as the system is perfected and developed. Certainly in time these printed cards should represent the highest attainable standard of bibliographical skill and accuracy, for they are necessarily subjected to the scrutiny of expert catalogers all over the country, and upon indication of error the Library of Congress has adopted the rule of reprinting and supplying a corrected card without charge. It is difficult to determine as yet how far the use of the cards reduces cataloging cost to subscribing libraries. In some libraries, when the clerical work of ordering, checking and otherwise handling the cards is allowed for, the saving is regarded as practically nothing; in others, while there has been no reduction in cataloging force, the catalogers have been able to accomplish other needed work that under ordinary circumstances could not have been undertaken. On the whole it seems evident that there is a margin of economy in the use of the printed cards; and even where this is not demonstrable their superior attractiveness counts strongly in their favor.

DESPITE the fact that the issue of the printed catalog cards marks a long step forward in co-operation and uniform methods, one good result of their use has been to lessen the power of the fetish of uniformity. Librarians are gradually coming to see that if their

card catalog is up to date and conveys its information with clearness and accuracy, it is of little moment whether all the cards are in vertical handwriting or in disjoined handwriting, or whether some cards are written and some are printed, or whether all cards are unvarying in their use of commas, semicolons and size symbols. The willingness to use printed cards so far as possible and to accept variations from individual methods of cataloging is a sign that red tape formalism is giving way to a broader and more practical point of view. Uniformity is a very good thing in catalogs as in many other lines of work; but when it sacrifices essentials to details, the product to the machinery, it becomes an incubus and a hindrance. The Library of Congress has been untiring in its efforts to adapt this central card system to many and varying requirements, and librarians have shown a gratifying willingness to waive personal preferences for the common advantage. With this desire manifest on either side, the future of the enterprise is a most encouraging one.

Co-OPERATION in bibliographical work is again in evidence in the long-awaited "Guide to the literature of American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned and issued by the publishing board of the American Library Association through the generous aid of Mr. George Iles. The volume, which is now in press, will be ready for presentation at the Magnolia meeting, and will undoubtedly take rank as one of the most notable bibliographic publications of the year. It exemplifies in a striking manner the principles of the "evaluation" of literature, of which Mr. Iles has been so long a champion, and it is an elaborate extension of the kind of work done in the previous "List of books for girls and women" and "Bibliography of fine art." The immense field of American historical literature is here covered by a corps of annotators, themselves historians or experienced in historical work, whose aim has been to note, briefly and emphatically, the values, defects, and special features of this mass of material. In its scope the work is meant to be com-

prehensive, ranging from the literature essential to the writer of an historical monograph, to the best text books for a grammar school teacher. To its preparation Mr. Larned has made the free gift of his services as editor, and Mr. Iles has contributed time and money in most generous proportions. Of the merits of the work it is as yet too early to speak. No enterprise of this character is likely to be free from defects or inconsistencies; but on the other hand such work as this stands for cannot fail of a wide, practical usefulness. In the meantime we can bespeak in advance a cordial recognition on the part of librarians for the disinterested services to bibliography of which this volume is an evidence and an expression.

As this number of the JOURNAL leaves the press, the American Library Association opens its twenty-fourth annual meeting. Its members have before them a week crowded with business, and likely to bring forth results of interest and importance in various fields of library activity. To the library workers gathered at Magnolia the JOURNAL extends cordial greetings, and best wishes for a pleasant and successful conference.

Communications.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND: INFORMATION DESIRED.

THE Library of Congress is desirous of obtaining from the libraries throughout the country information regarding the books for the blind, showing the total number of books, music and magazines in different systems, the number and class called for most frequently, and the number of blind using the library, also whether readings are given, and the attendance.

All information will be appreciated, as a representative of the Library of Congress will attend the International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Blind, at Brussels, August, 1902.

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INDEX TO A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS.

WE librarians are persistent in disciplining publishers who fail to provide good indexes for their books, some even holding that copyright should be withheld from such books, but our own proceedings are issued year after

year unindexed. When our membership was 100 we had some excuse; when it is over 1000 we certainly should provide a thoroughly good index to the proceedings and not compel people to depend on the annual index of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Many of our members do not take the JOURNAL, and those that do would find the volume of proceedings vastly more useful if it were thoroughly indexed. None of the work would be lost, as it would be all done for the JOURNAL index, and the only expense would be typesetting and presswork of a few pages. The executive board ought to order at its next meeting that the proceedings hereafter shall be fully indexed and make the small needed appropriation. MELVIL DEWEY.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA.

GEORGIA has passed a law allowing any municipality to raise money by tax and permanent appropriations for library purposes. "Any such sum or sums of money so appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the board of trustees of the public schools of said city, or the board of education, or the body controlling public schools in said city." The public library is put entirely in the hands of the school authorities.

This plan was tried in New York state for 50 years and found wanting. In a paper read before the State Teachers' Association at Syracuse in 1895, W. R. Eastman, state library inspector, gave the following reasons in favor of a separate management: (1) to hold public attention; (2) to secure the best management; (3) to secure outside help. When they are combined the library inevitably becomes subordinate to the school and suffers for want of attention from both the board of control and the public. This is bound to be the result, even where a school board has the best interests of the library at heart. With a separate organization the library has trustees chosen for its special service, who are specially and aggressively interested in its welfare. The library thus has an individual character with greater power to develop and enlist the sympathies of public spirited people in its behalf. The school as well as the community at large reaps the benefit of this independent growth and larger development of the library.

The public school and the public library are both essential factors in a complete system of popular education and as such they should work together in perfect harmony. But the best results have been secured where they are maintained as two distinct institutions. The experiment of combining them was a costly one in New York state. Georgia has not made a state appropriation for this purpose and the funds locally raised may be most carefully expended. But her law is open to the same objection and there is danger that the result will be equally unsatisfactory.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

STATE LIBRARY,
Albany, N. Y. }

THE LIBRARIAN: REQUIREMENTS AND DUTIES.*

BY SAMUEL GARDINER AYRES, *Librarian of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.*

IN the first place we must *be* in order to become first-class librarians. I do not mean to be in the sense of existing but in the ethical sense. The first postulate of right being anywhere is character. Character determines conduct; determines choice, even of books. Character also determines culture in the truest and best sense. One cannot grow a real genuine culture upon an ugly character. Morals and culture go hand in hand. Something akin to culture may be manifest in persons of no culture; but it is fictitious and in the end will so prove itself. All are endowed with memory, with power to think, and with opportunity to act, but the memory may be filled with the offscourings of the world, and the thought with the refuse of the street. Culture implies right companionship. Companionship begets likeness. The books of power beget power. A Virgil dreams of emulating Homer and writes his *Æneid*; a Lincoln lives in thought with a Washington and copies some of his great qualities. Many another person of less fame has added another cubit to his stature by dwelling in the presence of the great and good. So Lowell is absolutely correct when he says that "a man's mind is known by the company it keeps."

Culture is the prime requisite for the librarian. One may pass through all the schools and universities of the world and still be uncultured. But undoubtedly the best road to culture lies in that direction. Nevertheless, it seems to me that there is something wrong in our system of education, when a man can go through a long course of training and not meet the great masters at all, or if at all only in a purely scholastic way. We study too much *about* things, and do not study enough the things themselves. It has been my lot for years to study men from many of the colleges of the United States. I regret to say, that too often they appear to be totally

ignorant of the world's greatest masters. In the present clamor for the specialist we have gone too far and neglected the fundamentals. Every year we have to acknowledge that there is a vast difference between knowledge and culture. One may be master of all the languages, art and science of the universe and yet be totally devoid of culture. Ruskin has said it in a better way: "You do not educate a man by telling him what he knew not, but by making him what he was not."

Next after culture I would say that the librarian in order to be successful must have a love for this work. This is necessary in any calling. It marks the difference between the mechanical and the real librarian. If you cannot muster this love at the beginning of your career, you had better leave this work for something else. But if you will stay in the work after you have found this out, it were better for you if you had never been born. The endless details, trying at best, will deteriorate into absolute drudgery. Even if we do love the work, how the details do grind at times into our very fiber! The remembrance of "our public" and the service we may render them enables us to complete what we have undertaken and we go to the next task with unabated vigor.

It is a proverb that poets are born and not made. It is largely true of the librarian that there must be natural aptitude for the work. Indomitable will can overcome almost any difficulties. One can make oneself like distasteful work. Yet the fact remains that the best work is done from love of the work and not of necessity. So again we must say with Lowell:

"No man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him; there is always work
And tools to work withal, for those who will."

The next requisite necessary for the librarian is *helpfulness*. Woe be to that librarian who has not that requisite. One might as well retire into a nunnery and tie red tape

* President's address, New Jersey Library Association; read at Bi-state Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1902.

forever, if lacking this characteristic. Just here let me say a word in regard to our attitude to the public. Should we aid in research or should we tell the reader to be content with what can be found in the catalog? Not long since a student came to our library to look up some point of interest suggested in the classroom. I spent an hour or more in helping him find what he needed and what would perhaps taken him three hours to find. A new assistant suggested after the young man had gone, "You should not have spent so much time with that man. You should have spent a little time in showing him how." I think we were both right. The reader in general is not as well acquainted with the inter-relation of subjects as the librarian gets to be, so that we really have the key to the solution of many a difficulty. The main thing for us to do is to make our libraries available to the reader. On this will in large measure depend the usefulness of our library.

The word *co-operation* is much used in these days. It has invaded the library world. The librarian must co-operate in every undertaking that involves library use in the town where located. The public school, debating club, women's club, doctor, lawyer, teacher, preacher, parent, child, all will come to the public library for ministration, inspiration, help. The library is more than a place of amusement. The public library has come to be the headquarters of the largest graduate and undergraduate body of students in the world. A large majority of the people get their education outside of the schools. Some of the greatest scholars we have ever had were not educated by the school but by the library. The presence of a young workman in the British Museum every noon at the lunch hour did not excite remark. No one thought of him as likely to be of note. But George Smith the Assyriologist and finder of the famous flood tablet was worthy of attention. His work holds all his successors under lasting obligation.

I say not with lament that the library has changed its position and work in the community. It is a trite remark that the library of other days was a mausoleum of books. Sometimes it seems to me that the modern library is a hospital and that the patients all

have the same disease—an attack of fiction. With some the disease is chronic, and how to cure it may be a desirable task for the librarian—and one that some have not been slow to undertake. But seriously the librarian has a great work to do in introducing charming friends to the lifelong acquaintance of young people, and here comes one real joy of our work. There is a joy in work for work's sake, but there is a greater joy in work for others' sake.

There is another requisite for the success of the librarian. There must be genuine *business ability*. This involves a knowledge of how and where to buy our books. This knowledge comes largely from experience. Fifteen years' experience and an average increase of 4000 vols. per year, I think give me the right to speak on this subject. In that time the library under my care has increased from 12,000 vols. to over 72,000. At the beginning of my buying I wrote to several of the leading librarians as to the method of purchase. I found that for books published in this country there was no uniformity of practice. So I began to study the subject for myself. I will give you the results in a few *don'ts*.

1. Do not buy all of your books in one place.

2. Do not as a rule purchase from the publisher directly. An old book dealer once said to me "every publishing house has a back door as well as a front door." I did not quite know what he meant then, but I do now. It is perfectly legitimate, too. I will give you an instance. At a certain publisher's I could get only 33 1-3 off, but after awhile I found that I could get 40 off on the same books next door. How did it happen? In making various deals they had exchanged books. I admit it was not quite fair to the publisher, but the discount was given in view of a somewhat larger purchase of this publisher's own stock.

3. Do not fail to connect yourself with some good dealer in second-hand books. He has more time and understands the general field better than any publisher. He is also more apt to be without bias toward authors and books and will be a real help in securing the best on subjects with which you are least familiar. The dealer will serve you in ways you little expect. He will have editorial copies, books sent out for review purposes

and after review sold. They are thus second-hand books, but exactly as good as new. These you can buy at much less than the publishers can afford to sell, for they were bought by the yard. Then the dealer frequently has remainders of first-class books at very low prices, and books you ought to have. Sometimes you may have to wait a little to secure what you want. For instance by waiting a couple of months I was able to secure "Who's who in America," the new edition, at less than half price, viz.: \$1.25, and this is a common experience. Of course there are of necessity some books that you must have as soon as published, or else lose the circulation of them. But these are few. Then, too, there are some books published in limited editions that you cannot afford to pass by. I thought that this was the case with the "Jesuit relations," and after waiting as long as I dared, secured number 625 out of the 750 sets published. More than once since have sets been offered for at least \$75 less than the publisher's price. Again, the dealer will do for you what the publisher cannot. Almost every library has one or more special collections, and it is desired to make the collection as complete as possible. The dealer can help you very much in your collecting. I can best illustrate what I mean by another leaf from the note book of my experience. Of course in a theological library one of our distinctive aims is to secure all we can bearing on the history of the various religions and denominations of the world. On a certain day I found that a dealer had secured a collection of some size relating to the Friends or Quakers. Much of this I secured for a small sum. I was interested some two years since to have two leading Friends from York, England, tell me that they thought I had some rarities not possessed by the Friends' Library at York, a collection which is, I believe, considered quite complete. Many similar instances have occurred in my experience.

The days are not long enough for the librarian; something must be left undone. What shall it be? That is a question largely determined by the personal character of the librarian. One library rule not found in any of the manuals I know, is worth embossing on the memory. "Do the duty that lies nearest

you." If you do this you will avoid many a conflict. Again I would say that the simplest duties must be done first, the more complex after. Availability of material must come before scientific method. If it is best found through the scientific method well and good. If not and some other way suggests itself, there must be enough courage to take that way. The truest science is the simplest. The complex may or may not be science; sometimes we find it is pedantry. But that which will produce the greatest results in the shortest time is in most cases the best. For my part I do not consider library science as finally formulated. Our work is yet in its inception. The tendency of the time is beginning to be to centralize around local centers. In the old days the buyer for the firm was an important factor. He had to go to the nearest large city to do his buying. Now it is no longer necessary. The travelling man comes to him and he is as well served as formerly. What is true of commercial life is true of other kinds of life. I believe that in time every library will have its wagons, corps of messengers and deliverymen, who will not only deliver books, but solicit orders for them in a systematic way. In fact, if the people won't come to us we must go to them, and do as everyone is doing in the business world. Home delivery has already come to stay in some quarters, and the work will grow.

There is a readjustment of life now taking place. In this readjustment the library should be the center of the community. It will be so if we make it so, for after all the library will be just what we make it. Here all creeds and possibly all classes and race distinctions are ignored. If we remain the servants of all and forever keep in the background the idea that the library is ours, we shall have some measure of success. Our public must take precedence of our work. A library successfully managed can raise the tone of a whole community. Our real success will not be measured by our scientific knowledge of our work, by the size and value of our library, nor by the statistics of our attendance and circulation, but by our ability to transmute character into character, and this implies what I said in the beginning—we must *be* in order to *do*.

INTRICACIES OF BINDING.

By CHARLOTTE MARTINS, *Princeton University Library.*

PERSONS not accustomed to preparing material for the binder consider this an easy task, and may lightly dismiss it with the remark, "Oh anyone can do that." Not so. Your magazine must first be collated, and not unfrequently a signature is wanting, or leaves have been cut out, or a whole number is missing, and if it is a foreign magazine weeks may elapse before the missing part is replaced, and sometimes it is out of print, and you can never get it. English and American magazines can generally be obtained more easily, but sometimes they too are out of print and your set is spoiled.

If your volume is complete a pattern volume is found, a binder's slip made out, and then copied in the binder's book. If the slip is not exactly like the pattern, and the binder follows the slip as explicitly directed your volume is lettered wrongly, and it has to be returned and corrected or uniformity is destroyed.

It is astonishing how many mistakes can be made even when copying from a pattern.

Some libraries send a pattern with each volume to be bound, some depend on rubbings, but there is more risk with the latter, for even if the size of the letters and panels are correct the margins may be cut too much or too little, and then the volumes are too long or too short for the rest of the set. It is harder also to keep the colors uniform, for dark green may be a shade darker or lighter than the rest of the set, red is especially difficult, dark brown admits of a number of different shades, and even in duck and canvas the shades vary.

Another intricacy is in the matter of the choice of material. One's first choice is almost always for morocco. A library with all the books bound in half morocco would be a dream of beauty and utility, but unfortunately most libraries have to consider the question of expense, and few can afford this luxury for all the books, nor would it be worth while. Few novels, for instance, are worth rebinding in half morocco, the paper would wear out long before the binding. Sheep wears well for a time, and one can

hardly imagine law books in any other binding, but with age the leather pulverizes into a fine dust, and finally peels and breaks. One of the most durable bindings is the ugly duck which is said never to wear out, and therefore like the "ugly duckling" of fable has for those who have eyes to see, the highest beauty, in this case the beauty of usefulness.

A little more attractive are the plain and art canvases which wear nearly as well as the duck.

Care must be taken that sheep is not palmed off on you for goat, and that you do not pay for morocco and get roan or cowskin or even cloth. Cowskin is a fairly durable leather both as to looks and wear, provided that it is cowskin, the outside of the hide, and not skiver, the inside.

Let us note a few specific cases of the intricacies of binding, especially of the foreign periodicals which may be considered as types.

The Germans carry their love of hard work even into the making up of their periodicals. Take the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Classiker Alterthumswissenschaft*, sometimes better known as Bursian's *Jahresbericht*. It is divided into five abtheilungen; the "Griechische klassiker," the "Lateinische klassiker," the "Alterthumswissenschaft," the "Bibliotheca philologica classica," and the "Biographisches Jahrbuch." Every one of the twelve numbers has a few pages for each part, and as the pages of one part often overlap the pages of the next, care has to be exercised when the volume is prepared for the binder, lest the parts be mixed, and confusion be the result.

Another, though not so intricate as the first, is the "Neue Jahrbuch für Philologie und Paedagogik."

This has but two abtheilungen, and if a person exercises ordinary intelligence, it is prepared without much trouble. Our next example is the "Jahresberichte für neuere Deutsche Literaturgeschichte," which needs even more care than Bursian's *Jahresberichte*, for there is nothing on the covers to indicate that it is not the most innocent of

periodicals. The only indications are i, 9, iv, 6, ii, 2, iii, 1 at the top of the several pages, and iv, 6 may start the volume. The parts must be carefully collated or your volume is veritable "pi." The French periodical types are *Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques* and the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, the first is in two parts, but this is easily discovered in any library where the magazines are collated. The *Revue des Bibliothèques* publishes special catalogs with separate paginations which sometimes run through two years.

English and American periodicals are seldom printed with more than one part, the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and the *Journal of the Geological Society of London*, being the only exceptions that I now recall, and in these the pages are numbered for the two parts in Arabic and Roman figures so that it is easy to tell to which part they belong. The greatest trouble with the English and American periodicals is the too frequent change of name. Our last example is the "Publications" of the Palaeontographical Society of London. This society issues one volume each year, which comes bound in board covers and contains parts of four or five monographs. This binding must be cut off, and as the several monographs are concluded, bound in separate volumes. A title-page, table of contents, index, and directions for the binder come with the concluding portion of the article, so that if a little care is exercised the work is not difficult, the trying part of it is the length of time taken to complete the monographs. We have parts waiting for completion which were begun in 1856, 1863, 1867, and so on down to date.

Having prepared our periodicals, what shall we do with our theses, dissertations, and the miscellaneous pamphlets which most libraries have by the thousands? Shall we bind them separately, or make a volume of pamphlets on kindred subjects, or keep in pamphlet boxes? Something must be done with them. Mr. Spofford in his "Book for all readers," has treated this subject so fully that I will only say that our preference is to bind monographs, however thin, separately in a neat half cloth binding which costs only 8 cents each, unlettered, but to put consecutive series chronologically arranged, such as college catalogs, or booksellers' catalogs, in annual or

five year groups actually bound, or in self binders.

In the case of a very thin book the question arises as to lettering, whether lengthwise of the back, on the side, or the book padded and then lettered in the usual way? Generally the padding is preferable, if the book is valuable, but in this case you must watch your binder and not let him place the blank leaves both front and back of the text, so that the text is wellnigh lost, as a generally intelligent dealer recently had done for us. Blank leaves should of course be at the back.

When rare or expensive books are to be bound explicit directions must be given lest your binder cut down the wide margins dear to a bibliophile and so ruin the value of the book. Some binders have no conscience, or rather no education, in this matter.

Again a question arises, how many times shall a book or periodical be rebound? In the case of an ordinary in print book twice is all it is worth, for by that time the margins at the back are so narrow that the book cannot be sewed in such way that it can be opened conveniently. In the case of an out of print book, the value of the work, and the demand for its use, may make it necessary to rebind as long as there is any margin at the back left to sew.

When the boxes are at length packed and sent to the binder, the librarian can breathe freely, and be thankful until the first box is returned, then troubles again begin. A sample is perhaps returned in this box but no newly bound volume, or *vice versa*. If it is the custom to compare the two and check up in the binder's book, it must either be put aside until its fellow comes or the items checked twice. Or perhaps, if there were a number of volumes of the same periodical, half are kept back, and the samples with them, and each of these samples is wanted by at least three persons.

This is one point, by the way, against sending samples instead of rubbings. Finally it may happen that in spite of all our care one or two are wrongly lettered. If one is fortunate enough to have his library located in a large city, and the binding is done in that city, some of the annoyances may be avoided, but for the unfortunate majority who live in small towns, where the binding all has to be sent away, the intricacies deepen.

THE PRINTED CATALOG CARDS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: COMPARISONS OF USE.

THE issue of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress to subscribing libraries having had some six months' practical trial, it has seemed that it might be both interesting and useful to present such information regarding the methods and advantages of the system as could be furnished from the experience of subscribing libraries. Necessarily this must be a preliminary and inadequate report, for the system is still in a process of adjustment on both sides—to the needs of the public libraries, on the side of the Library of Congress; and, on the side of the public libraries, to the requirements of uniformity and formality imposed by the exigencies of a great central cataloging organization—but it is hoped that it may be later supplemented and extended.

It is desirable first to re-state briefly the outline of the scheme as developed by the Library of Congress. Beginning with November, 1901, the catalog cards printed by the library for its own use—covering current copyrighted books; miscellaneous accessions, current and non-current; and books already in the collection in process of reclassification—were printed in quantities sufficient to supply copies, at cost and ten per cent. additional, to libraries desiring them. Author cards only are furnished, with indication of subject headings for certain groups. Orders are sent in on special order blanks furnished by the Library of Congress, or by checked copies of the *Copyright Bulletin*, *Publishers' Weekly*, or advance galley strips of card entries supplied by the Library of Congress; or in type-written lists. All order slips are checked by the Library of Congress and returned with indication when the cards required can be furnished.

Reports have been received from 20 libraries that have used the cards for from two to six months, and that range from large reference libraries such as Harvard and the John Crerar, to public libraries like those of Hartford, Utica, Salem, and the larger cities. The opinion is practically unanimous that it is as yet too early to judge the practical benefits of the scheme—in saving of expense or

of labor—or to criticise the delays or formalities inseparable from the initiation of such an enterprise. On the whole the verdict of subscribers is strongly favorable, the service is regarded as prompt, and the cards as most satisfactory.

Harvard College Library reports that the Library of Congress cards have been received since November last. Up to April 14, 565 titles were ordered and 2156 cards received, at a cost of \$19.45. Mr. Tillinghast says: "We order: 1, for all copyrighted books of 1900 and later; 2, for other accessions if we find from L. C. proof that cards can be had; 3, occasionally to substitute for cards in our catalog, but soiled or not as satisfactory as L. C. cards (*e.g.*, if L. C. gives contents and our cards do not).

"As books are picked out for L. C. order they are sent to the stenographer, who typewrites the order on special slips. He makes a carbon copy of each, which is filed at the delivery desk until cards are actually in the public catalog. The catalogers take up the books, fill out the order-slip for our official catalog, except that if the author's name needs to be looked up or filled out, it is left untouched. The books are then checked as cataloged and sent to the shelves. When the cards from L. C. come the shelf-marks and subject headings are put on, and if necessary the author's name on the order-slip is made to agree with the L. C. card. (I mention the common case; of course it sometimes happens that we change the L. C. cards to agree with a previous entry in our catalog.)

"We do not compare the books with the L. C. cards.

"We save, therefore, searching for authors' names, and writing out the copy for our printer, keeping the copy, sending it, reading proof. Just how much of this gain is offset by processes which the L. C. cards require. I have not tried to ascertain. It is clear that we gain materially in time, apart from the large gain in cost over the charge of our own printer.

"We order exactly the number of cards required for each title.

"We have received cards (since the service was fully established) within from five to six days from the time of ordering. It often happens that the cards arrive before the book is taken up by the catalogers. Occasionally we get them in two days.

"We have had no serious trouble from disagreement of the cards with our customs. though in a few cases we have discarded the L. C. cards after we had received them. If the difference is vital we change the cards. If it is of small importance we do not.

"We have noted a few errors in the cards and sometimes omissions which we regret, but I consider these as entirely unimportant when compared with the advantages and excellencies of the L. C. cards.

"The Library of Congress supplies forms for notifying them of errors in the cards, and I have made use of these; it then reprints the cards, and, in the case of errors, supply a new set without charge; in case of additional information, it charges for the new cards.

"I think the Library of Congress is doing all that it can to make the work satisfactory, and as its staff becomes more used to the work and acquires precedents, the work will undoubtedly improve in detail. I expect, too, that libraries purchasing the cards will gradually bring their own rules into agreement with those of the Library of Congress."

At Columbia University Library cards for 185 books have been received,* at a cost of \$6.50, exclusive of the clerical or other work done on the cards at the library. The ordering conditions vary somewhat from those of other libraries. Dr. Canfield says: "We receive from the publishers, every two weeks, copies of all recent publications which they think will be of interest to this library. In this way we often secure an American book, and have it cataloged and on the shelves, before the proof slips from Washington reach us. Considering the comparatively small number of current American books which this library purchases—in which respect it is, of course, not at all like a public library, being built up along the lines of the work of the departments of the university—and the further fact that we are so immediately in touch with the great publishing houses of this city, we have decided that it is not profitable

for us to wait for the proof-slips from Washington and then to examine and clip and classify these. Hereafter, therefore, we shall simply make a slip of the title of any American book which we order and send this directly to Washington, receiving the cards in return. This makes it possible for us to catalog our American books at no greater expense than the small amount of time given by one of the subordinate members of the staff in preparing this memorandum slip."

At Amherst cards for 195 books have been received. Three copies of all cards are ordered, thus keeping up two complete author catalogs and one subject catalog. "Most of the cards have reached us within five days of ordering, and we notice an improvement in promptness of service recently. We generally order cards at the same time as the books, and the cards are apt to reach us first. So far as we can tell, we do not make a money saving over our former methods of cataloging, which were perforce very economical and somewhat inadequate, but we value the cards very much for their great superiority to those we were making.

"The two leading points in their favor in this comparison are: 1, their greater fullness (full names, notes, contents, etc.); 2, the immense superiority of print over either handwriting or typewriting for use in a card catalog."

For the University of Nebraska Library, J. I. Wyer reports: "We have used only 64 sets of the Library of Congress printed cards, the total number of cards being 173. Our principal impressions resulting from their use are:

"First. Their cheapness. Even with the time spent in making out order lists for them, verifying, etc., we feel that they are still cheaper than the old method of cataloging by hand, though it is hard to say just what balance there is in their favor on this score. As we duplicate our card catalog for all books sent to departmental libraries, the saving is of course considerable in all such cases. We get regularly the daily proof sheets from the Library of Congress, and use them to a considerable extent in ordering our catalog cards, merely cutting out the item from the proof sheet and sending it to Washington.

"Second. Promptness of service. We

* Reports from the various libraries represented are made up to April 30, 1902.

almost always have the cards before the books, and in the case of foreign books, English especially, we have the cards waiting for weeks. The reason we have used no more of these cards, is because we commenced very late, and have preferred to order only books for which they could surely supply cards. Even if the cost was very nearly as much as cataloging by hand I should still think that the appearance of the printed cards would turn the scale."

At Bryn Mawr College Library the cards are used for two purposes—cataloging new books and revising the catalog. Cards for new books are ordered by making a type-written carbon copy of the order slip. This receives the library stamp and is franked to Washington. The order slip marked with "L. of C." is left in the book on arrival and notifies the cataloger to wait for cards. As a rule the cards are received before the books and the service has been in every respect prompt and accurate. For the revision of the catalog the processes are necessarily more complicated, necessitating frequent comparison with the books, or replacement of the old (32) card by the new.

For the John Crerar Library, Mr. Andrews reports: "From Jan. 1 to April 1 the John Crerar Library submitted 1641 titles on triplicates of its order sheets to the Library of Congress. Beginning with Jan. 28, these triplicates were definite orders to send 21 cards for every title which the Library of Congress could supply. 1165 orders for titles were thus given and 312 titles were received in immediate response to these orders. The triplicate sheets were returned to us later, notifying us that certain titles would be supplied later if desired. In most cases these were reordered on instructions to supply, if possible, within three months, they being mostly for foreign books. During these months 164 titles were so ordered, of which about 100 probably belong to the lists from January 28 to March 31. This would make a total of over 400 titles for which we received, or will receive, Library of Congress cards, out of 1165 works ordered by our agents, or approximately 40 per cent. In addition to these we ordered during the three months 269 titles for analytical entries for books ordered previously to Jan. 28, and

already cataloged by us. We could not give the number of analyticals without an actual examination of the titles. Of the total 745 orders, 587 had been received before the middle of April, and by far the greater part of the 158 outstanding are for foreign books which the Library of Congress will receive at the same time that we do, or earlier.

"On April 4, four books were in the library awaiting Library of Congress cards; three sets of cards were found not to be available, and three more will not be used at present. On the other hand, 278 sets of cards are awaiting the receipt of books by us.

"Our best estimate is that the use of Library of Congress catalog slips and cards have enabled us to order American books about a week earlier than when we depended upon the *Publishers' Weekly*, and to secure a considerably larger percentage of odd titles. The net saving in time and money is about 10 cents per title; the actual cost of obtaining 21 copies of a title in this way is about 16 cents as against 26 cents in our regular way. Of course this is exclusive of the work of classification, shelf-listing, etc., which are essentially the same by either system. As we estimate the cost of this other work at 25 cents, the economy obtained by the use of the Library of Congress cards is one-fifth of 40 per cent., or 8 per cent of the actual cost of the cataloging. This estimate makes no allowance for analyticals, and to it must be added again the very important item of the saving of time in the treatment of current work. We have never before been able to make American and English books available to the public so promptly.

"We have no fault to find with the accuracy and style of the cards, especially as the Library of Congress furnishes new cards at its own expense in the rare cases of serious errors. So far as we have gone, the results are very satisfactory."

Pratt Institute Free Library reports cards received for 299 works, at a cost of \$10.14. Three cards are ordered for fiction and four cards for other works, with an additional card for every subject heading mentioned on the printed card.

"The advantages found by the cataloging department are these: 1, that we have only to collate the headings with our own catalog, and do not have to spend time

in looking up the author's name. We save time also, usually, in having only to write the title and whatever analytical cards we make; for subject cards we simply put on the subject heading. These, and the call numbers, are all that we add to the card. One set of cards we cut down to index-size for filing, first for printer's copy and afterward to use as a class catalog. The greatest saving of labor seems to be in revision. We do not attempt to make the details of the imprint uniform with our own usage. That would make a great addition to the work."

For the Forbes Library, Mr. Cutter says: "We have no catalog. The Library of Congress cards offer us a chance of cataloging slowly but well a library holding at present 87,000 volumes and growing at the rate of six or seven thousand a year. So far, since we resolved to catalog in this way, we have been largely occupied in certain preliminary work and have ordered only about 5000 cards, of which we have not been able to incorporate in our catalog as yet more than half. This is barely keeping up with current additions; but we see that when we have finished all the preliminary work we shall be able to make an effective attack upon the 87,000 volumes, the accumulations of the past seven years.

"The cards are very accurate. We have found only two errors, I believe. The style is excellent, and will be improved. The service is remarkably prompt, and there is an evident desire on the part of the Librarian of Congress and his assistants in this department to accommodate the libraries of the country as far as possible."

At the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library cards for 276 titles were ordered since Jan. 1, and including duplicates, 866 cards have been received, at a cost of \$8.58, or about four cents per title. "We do not receive the cards as promptly as the books, but, on the other hand, as the books do not have to be held back for cataloging, we can place them before the public by making dummy cards, which are held until the printed cards come."

The Utica Public Library has received 1063 cards for 248 books (385 ordered), at a cost of \$9.47. Cards for 147 books, at an average of from three to four cards per title, cost the Detroit Public Library \$4.21.

The New York Mercantile Library reports cards received for 722 books, at a cost of \$21.48. Los Angeles Public Library has had 990 cards (for 421 books) out of 1469 (721 books) ordered, at a cost of \$10.45; while Medford Public Library reports cards received for 19 books, at a cost of 58 cents; "75 cents more would cover the cost for detail work (order lists, etc.), making the total cost to us for the 19 books \$1.33, or seven cents per book."

For the Salem Public Library, Mr. Jones reports: "Cards ordered for 370 books. Received 271, not received 99; of those not received 16 are copyright books. Of cards ordered Dec. 14 to March 14, for which limit has expired, full records have been kept of date of receipt. 198 titles were ordered, and 129 received; of these 83 were received in first week, 23 in second, 12 in third, 5 in fourth, 5 later. The time limit thus varies from 4 to 6 weeks, and it appears that three weeks is about the proper limit, unless the library is in no hurry and can wait from two to three weeks for titles of foreign books. For the 370 titles, 1360 cards were ordered, an average of 3.2-3 cards per title. Cards are ordered for one dictionary card catalog, two for ordinary fiction and biography, two to three or more for other books. Duplicates are ordered freely for analyticals and other added entries. Cards are perfectly satisfactory in form, etc., except for analyticals. When the title, contents, etc., run over to a second or third card, analytical entries are very embarrassing. Service is improving in promptness, and of my last order for 32 titles, 22 were received in four days, and six more in 11 days. Of the four not yet received, one only is copyright, and one book has not yet been received. Of course, promptness in receiving cards is, to a certain extent, in inverse ratio to promptness in receiving books and ordering cards. Service would be more prompt if publishers were more careful in making early deposit of copyright books. In many cases it would appear that deposit has not been made until some time after publication."

On the question of actual saving made, there is little definite information. In several cases it is stated that while the cataloging force has not been reduced, it has been

enabled to do work that would otherwise have been left undone until extra help had been secured. One librarian says: "So far as my library is concerned, there is no real saving. I am not able to do away with my cataloger or any other help. Not so much time is spent in writing cards, but the machinery of ordering, special lists that must be kept, verification, etc., take nearly as much time. There must always be a certain verification of headings, author and subject, in a library that already has a card catalog. Books are placed on the open shelves more promptly, as they do not have to be held back for cataloging, but there is great delay in cataloging books for which cards arrive late or not at all. If a book happens to be in the hands of a reader it may be two or three weeks before the cataloger can get hold of it. It is often two or three months before all the books of a lot are cataloged. The cataloger complains that she has to carry books so long on memorandum that she never knows when a lot is finished. Meanwhile the cards are not in the card catalog, and readers often think we have not received a book which has been sometime on our shelves. It also causes delay in printing titles in the monthly bulletin."

Criticisms deal mainly with delays, as noted in the foregoing report, or with minor points of detail. One cataloger complains that the use of the cards takes away the most interesting part of cataloging work, leaving only the drudgery. One librarian regrets that the cards are not printed on heavier stock; another finds them unavailable for the full analytical work that enters so largely into the cataloging of small libraries, although another states that "more analytical work has been done with less expenditure of time, because any number of cards desired may be ordered and the time spent in putting on subject-headings is slight compared with the usual time required for analytical work." One suggested criticism is that the A. L. A. list of subject-headings is not followed.

These points are noted as suggestions rather than as criticism. On the whole it is apparent that, so far as these reports represent library opinion and experience, the printed cards are regarded as satisfactory in form and appearance and as a practical and effective step forward in library co-operation.

THE TRUE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

UNDER this caption the London *Times* recently printed a communication from a correspondent, who signs himself "Zenodotus," contrasting the present methods of the Library of Congress with those of the Library of the British Museum. He opens with the citation of President Roosevelt's salient reference to the Library of Congress, in his Message of December 3 last. "This pronouncement," it is said, "is a compliment to the Library of Congress and to other public libraries of the United States. It is also an appreciation, I might almost say fulfilment, of the hopes and aspirations of Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, as expressed at the recent conference of the American Library Association at Waukesha. It is a pronouncement which crystallizes the difference existing between the National Library at Washington and our British Museum, and for that reason should not pass unnoticed in this country. The Library of Congress is endeavoring to constitute itself the National Library, the head and front of all public library practice in America. Its first step in this direction was the compilation and distribution of many valuable bibliographical works. . . .

"The second step of the Library of Congress has but recently been taken. It is now issuing, to all libraries in the United States that care to subscribe, printed catalog entries on cards of the publications it receives under the copyright act. This is a scheme of paramount importance. If adequately supported and found successful, the public libraries of the United States will be able to dispense with the services of hundreds of expert catalogers now being employed at high salaries. Books are not like other commodities; each copy of a work is an exact replica of the others, and a clear and adequate description of it with useful annotations will serve for any library. Besides economical advantages there is the advantage of a uniform system of cataloging. We should not see, as we do in this country, such extremes as slipshod, title-a-liner catalogs, and others containing some of the best work in this line to be seen anywhere. This is a question for the public at large as well as for librarians. The public is entitled not only to see that the National Library is doing all that a National Library should do, but that it is getting the full value of the numerous town libraries it supports by their economical and effective administration. Yet neither in the United States (at present) nor in England are public libraries gaining by co-operation, or by discarding a system which entails exactly the same work in hundreds of libraries instead of doing it once for all at a center of administration.

"But the Library of Congress has its eyes fixed on the future also. The time is at hand when it will lend books to other libraries. 'The volume is in the National Library,' said Mr. Putnam. 'It is not at the moment in use

at Washington. . . . If the National Library is to be the national library—if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book to another library in aid of the higher research, when the book can be spared from Washington, and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to supply—if there be any citizen who thinks that for the National Library to lend under these circumstances would be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust, he had better speak quickly, or he may be too late. Precedents may be created which it would be awkward to ignore. These words are explicit. They still further indicate the attitude of the Library of Congress. It will be, sooner or later, the center whence all library work will operate.

"The attitude of the British Museum is its attitude of 20 years ago. It is unchanged, apparently unchangeable. It receives books, and in the course of a long time catalogs them. Little bibliographical work is done; it catalogs for itself alone; and there is small hope for many a year to come of its systematically loaning books to university or other libraries. It makes no practical efforts to assist its smaller co-workers throughout the country, although the need for it is patent, and the possibilities of good results enormous. Who or what is to blame for this apathy I do not profess to be able to say. We may be told that all that can be done with the funds at the disposal of the Museum authorities is being done. If we are also told that special efforts have been made, and good reasons shown, to secure a largely increased annual appropriation, then this would certainly be an excuse. But unless the British Museum authorities show these good reasons and formulate a progressive scheme, they cannot expect the appropriation to be increased to the necessary extent. Or we may be also told that the unwieldiness of the collection is a hindrance to the performance of work similar to that now being done by the Library of Congress. This I decline to believe, because with adequate finances and staffing the elephantiasis vanishes. However, with ways and means there is no concern here. The whole point is the difference in the attitudes of the Library of Congress and our National Library, and consequently the great difference in the value of the work they are accomplishing.

"The time must come when the National Library shall formulate legislation relating to books, discuss all methods of public library service, classify, catalog, and annotate for the country at large all books as published, and compile those topical bibliographies and lists which would aid in the solution of national difficulties, and advance scholarship. Then, and not till then, may we hope to see all our public libraries in a healthy and energetic state."

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

THE first five pages of the April number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* are given over to the plan for the sale of printed catalog cards elaborated and put into operation by the Library of Congress. Dr. Guido Biagi, the editor of the *Rivista*, writes a very full account of Mr. Putnam's memorandum and circulars, and prints facsimiles of three cards. The comment is not only favorable, but enthusiastic.

Dr. Biagi also prints part of a letter written to him by Dr. Richardson, of Princeton University, who urges in a most convincing manner the feasibility of international co-operation along this same line. He proposes three fundamental points for such "international" printed cards: 1, uniform size, 12.5 x 7.5 cm.; 2, uniform rules of cataloging; 3, uniform subject headings.

Dr. Richardson ends his letter by stating that American librarians earnestly desire to secure some means by which the (printed) cards of European libraries can be bought here, and ours can be bought abroad, while they shall be of a nature to be perfectly comprehensible to all users.

Dr. Biagi heartily seconds these propositions, and begs for serious consideration of them on the part of the Italian librarians and the Ministry of Public Instruction.

W: W. B.

TRANSPORTATION OF BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

THERE is now pending in Congress a bill that is of special interest to libraries that have undertaken or are planning to supply books for the blind. The measure is entitled "A bill to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind," and it provides "that books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes or in packages, unsealed and not exceeding four pounds in weight, when sent by public institutions for the blind as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage."

As first drawn the bill provided for eight pounds weight limit, but this was cut to four pounds. It will probably be changed to eight pounds, however, as most of the books in blind type weigh over five pounds. The free carriage is granted only for books sent out by libraries or institutions. The bill has been referred to the Postmaster General for report. Free carriage of books for the blind, up to seven pounds in weight, has been granted in Canada for the past four years, with satisfactory results.

RARE BOOKS.*

It would be well if we could agree upon some practical definition of the term "rare" as applied to a book. I am inclined to think that any approach to a scientific definition of the term would not fully meet the conditions of its application in this connection.

The adjective rare is a comparative one; I am reminded of an exhibition of engravings held two years ago in New York by one of our famous book clubs. In looking over the catalog of this exhibition I find the following notes appended to various titles: rare, very rare, extremely rare, excessively rare, most rare, and unique. The compiler of this catalog evidently chose these terms to indicate with a nicety of distinction the various degrees of rarity which in his opinion should be attached to each print. I give this instance to show what I mean by the difficulty of arriving at any standard in describing the term rare. Henry Stevens says that one of our old-time Boston book collectors was wont to refer to a certain book as "not so unique as my other volume." Now, although often thus carelessly used in a comparative way, the word "unique" can rightly mean but one thing. But "rare," as you have seen in the present instance, may be modified so as to have nearly half a dozen meanings.

Is it possible then to find a practical definition of the term, a rare book? It ought to be, and if I were called upon to give such a definition in a useful sense I should say that a rare book is one which is much desired and hard to get. Not a scientific definition, but, I believe, a practical one. This definition, when accepted, raises a point which seems a difficult one to a great many people. The point is this. A book which is rare is not necessarily valuable. Who among us has not had experience with the owner of some 17th century theological treatise or historical tract! And who does not remember how vain were our efforts to convince the distrustful owner that the magic figures at the foot of the title-page showing that his book was printed in the year sixteen hundred and something did not stand as title deeds to an immense bibliographical value. One of the most useful books which I have owned was a 17th century English folio Bible in its original oak covers nearly one-half inch thick. Many times that volume, with its plainly marked price \$2.50, has served to convince the doubting visitor of the fact that age of a book does not necessarily establish its great value. I might have taken for similar illustration a little volume of sermons which I once owned. It was printed a few years ago by some obscure clergyman, who limited the edition to 25 copies, and it brought me when sold the same number of cents. This

would have served as good evidence that a rare book is not necessarily valuable on account of its rarity.

If, then, rarity alone does not give value to a book, it is none the less true that rarity when attached to a book otherwise desirable is indeed the cause of value. If a book is for any cause of more than usual interest, a moderate degree of rarity may be sufficient to increase its value to an almost fabulous amount. For example the "Commemoration ode" of Lowell in its original form was a thin octavo volume bound in stiff board covers, printed by Lowell for circulation among his friends and each one of the 50 copies was numbered, inscribed and signed by him. Who can fail to see that this book possesses cardinal points of interest? It was written by an author of reputation and popularity, from a somewhat personal standpoint upon a subject intimately connected with events which shook the country to its foundation. Added to the element of rarity in this case is the interesting feature of the author's presentation inscription in every copy, carrying with it directly something of personal contact and association with the giver. I think you will agree with me that the "Commemoration ode," born of a noble passion, in tune with the deepest public feeling of the time, and bearing the poet's message with so fine a personal touch, will always be desired by the seeker of rarities in American literature.

The causes of rarity in books are, of course, numerous, but among the more prominent may be mentioned these: small editions; this accounts for the rarity of the 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of the "New England historic genealogical register"; lack of popular appreciation, by reason of which the books do not circulate but get into the junk stores (especially in the old times when paper stock was dear); too great popularity, through which volumes are literally "read to death," as in the case of the early editions of the New England Primer. There is no known copy of the New England Primer extant bearing an earlier date than 37 years after its first publication. It frequently happens that portions of the edition of a book are destroyed by fire. It is thought that this accounts for the superlative rarity of Poe's first book, the famous "Tamerlane." Sometimes the author, in a fit of repentance for having written the book, destroys all the copies which he can find, especially if the volume happens to be a juvenile production of which his maturer judgment fails to approve. Whittier is said to have indulged himself in this way by destroying all of the copies of "Moll Pitcher" on which he could lay his hands. Whether or not he would do so to-day, with a market price of \$200 on the little pamphlet, is quite a question. Among all of these causes of rarity, however, I call your especial attention to one, the modern practice of limiting editions. I call it a modern practice because it seems to be followed

*Address by C. E. Goodspeed, before Massachusetts Library Club, Boston, April 24.

to-day more largely than it has ever been before. There is a growing tendency upon the part of publishers of works appealing to a particular class of readers to print but a definitely limited edition, and to distribute the total amount which they expect for the book over that edition. I am not here to cry out against or to defend this practice. I only mention it as being a factor in the question of rarity which is sure to be felt in coming years.

Touching the possibilities of the book markets to-day, it is a fair question to ask if there is still a chance of picking up rare books as a "discoverer" at bargain prices. Perhaps we ought not to expect too much in this line. Collectors are keen, our literary and trade journals are disseminating as never before popular information concerning what our English friends of the book trade term *desiderata*. At the same time I see no reason why a well-informed bookman should not find his prize to-day as he has found it in the past. The books which we are likely to find are those which we are not looking for, and often in places where it would seem least probable that they should appear. We must expect to find the unexpected. One of the rarest books which I have found was a volume of poems, a first edition of Henry Vaughan, the poet. This little prize came to me from a Chicago law firm. Their cataloged price was \$3, from which they made me a small reduction, owing to some imperfections. It turned out, I believe, that but two other copies of the book were known. This was an excessive rarity, and certainly not of the class which we should expect to find in this country. We are much more likely to run across early Mather tracts, New England Primers, Revolutionary broadsides, or desirable First Editions. A year ago, in a Boston bookshop, while tossing over a nickel box of children's books, a little book published by the American Sunday-school Union, without date, attracted me. Its title was "A visit to the celestial city," and it contained some odd lithographic illustrations. The title caught my eye on account of its resemblance to Hawthorne's story, "The celestial railroad," and upon investigation I found that it was actually Hawthorne's work brought out in this form for the Sunday-school. The value of this book is about \$25.

It is less than a month ago that in this city, at a public sale, a box of books was sold for a few dollars in which the purchaser discovered the very rare Aitken Bible, Philadelphia, 1782, which O'Callaghan describes as the first complete Bible printed in English in this country, and bearing an American imprint. Unfortunately it had been bound in two volumes—very interesting contemporary tooled morocco the binding was—and only the first half could be found.

Pertinent to this subject is the inquiry as to where these rare volumes may be found.

If you can have access to any good miscellaneous collection of books which has been undisturbed for the last forty years you are almost sure to find something of interest. In our old Massachusetts towns many such collections exist to-day, and their shelves will some day bring good prizes to sagacious book-hunters. Occasionally, but not now so often, an undisturbed farm-house garret yields fine returns, and in a general way the constantly moving tide of books, travelling from their owners through the shops to new purchasers, will still reward the keener-eyed hunters.

While we are delving in our neighbors' fields, however, we must not neglect our own. Who knows but that our own shelves are entertaining "angels unaware." Of this I had an amusing personal experience recently. A little anonymous juvenile, printed in New York in 1829, bearing the title "Tales from American history," was purchased from me by a gentleman collecting books relating to Columbus. A little later he transferred his interest from Columbus to Washington, and returned the book. It lay upon the shelf unregarded until one day, in trying to relieve the crowded shelves I transferred it to the 25 cent section. Almost the next day the original purchaser discovered its new resting place. With a smile on his face he inquired, "Do you know what this book brought last year at Bangs's? I had to confess my ignorance, and he replied, "Ten dollars." I was entirely willing to believe that my little book had a value of which I had not known, but I am yet in the dark as to the reason for its value. There are doubtless many books, more especially those coming under the general heading of Americana, or American First Editions, reposing on the shelves of our libraries to-day, the value of which is hardly known or appreciated by the owners. The value of the class of books to which belong Longfellow's French grammar, printed in Brunswick, Me., 1830, the early Hawthorne juveniles, Lowell's "Class poem" (1838), and Emerson's "Nature" (1836) is becoming familiar to everyone; out-of-the-way books on American history in its more local forms are known to have value, and yet when "A brief history of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge; a Christmas and birthday gift, by S. S. S." printed in Boston in 1859, is counted as worth \$12.50 in the auction room, or the "Memoirs of Abigail Bailey, by Ethan Smith, minister of the Gospel in Hopkinton, N. H., and published by Samuel T. Armstrong, theological printer and book seller, No. 50 Cornhill, 1815," is thought worth \$20, a natural surprise may be pardoned. In each of these two instances some curious details of local interest, not elsewhere recorded, added to a rarity due probably to accidental causes, were sufficient to create a premium of 20 times the published price.

The whole subject of the value of books is interesting if not entirely instructive. Some-

times, indeed, the results are quite mystifying to anyone seeking to explain them. Reverting for a moment to Lowell's "Commemoration ode," of which I have spoken in another connection; there were two copies of this book sold at auction last year, the date of the first sale being Jan. 30, and the second April 23. At the first sale it brought \$220, at the second sale \$410. What are we to infer from this? Is it possible that the book had actually doubled in value in three months? I hardly think this true. Both the Arnold and French sales were notable for their richness in certain lines and attracted unusual audiences, and received unusual prices. I believe that at such sales no true criterion of value is likely to be established. To duplicate the prices obtained, it would be necessary to assemble an audience of a similar character and only a collection of remarkable value would accomplish this. When buyers of unlimited means compete with each other for a coveted volume there is apt to be a reckless smashing of records. Once the appetite of these buyers is satisfied, or their ardor cooled by reflection, prices are apt to resume their normal condition. If a volume appears in auction sales with a reasonable frequency, however, we may safely trust to an average of the prices obtained as representing approximately its value. In the reference which I have just made to the "Commemoration ode" I do not mean to say that either the price at the Arnold sale was too low or at the French sale too high; what I do claim, however, is that the prices at such sales are apt to be regulated by the momentary fancies of two or three wealthy buyers. There have been to my knowledge two sales of this book at private hands since the auctions referred to, and in each case the book sold almost half way between the two auction sales, or at about \$300.

I have said that the prices of rarities are apt to be surprising. The first edition of the first book by R. H. Stoddard for example is very rare, and in fact it is claimed that but six copies are known. The last auction sale of a copy brought \$66. Bayard Taylor's "Ximena," Philadelphia, 1844, brought last year at auction \$50. In both cases the prices appear high, considering that neither of the authors are very largely read at the present time. I say it *seems* as though the prices were high. The collector would tell you, however, that he was justified in paying these prices because the books were not only rare, but also in each case they were the author's first publication. I will leave it to you to reflect upon this phase of the mania for collecting First Editions.

I did not mean to go into the subject of collecting, but it is difficult to talk about rare books without taking the collector into account. His hobbies and their gratification have a very definite bearing upon values, in

fact in this special line of modern First Editions he has entirely created and sustained the market.

Thirty years ago First Editions could be purchased for fewer cents than they now command in dollars, and for the present state of prices the collector is responsible. The discriminating collector of to-day demands First Editions of the earliest works of the most esteemed authors in immaculate condition. At the same time it is only fair to say that he is usually willing to pay what might look like extravagant prices to gratify his wants. Broadly speaking, the first among the classes of rare books which are in particular demand are what the French term *provenances*, or books which have acquired special interest from association; either volumes bearing presentation inscriptions from authors of prominence or books from their own libraries containing their autographs, and perhaps bearing their annotations.

You will remember how Lamb, after bitterly pouring out his soul against book borrowers who return not, burst into praise of his friend Coleridge; Coleridge who returned the borrowed volumes "with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value." The collector of this age is keenly alive to such interesting features. How did it happen that my friend Dr. C., after buying a shabby little volume in Boston for a few cents could sell it in New York for some hundreds of dollars? Simply because he possessed the collector's instinct which told him that the name written inside the cover—"John Robinson"—might be (as it was) the autograph of the beloved pastor of the Pilgrim Band. Why did I, myself, once pay a round sum for the 1727 (London) edition of Weston's Shorthand—certainly not a rare volume? Only because the words "Nathan Hale's book," neatly written across the top of a page, bore evidence that it once belonged to the martyr spy of the Revolution. This book was originally purchased from a Boston dealer for \$1.50, the buyer, himself, not knowing at the time what a prize he had secured. In a New Bedford store I once found an old "History of America," bearing the autograph and book-plate of Josiah Quincy, the first mayor of Boston. It also contained his note, certifying that he bought the volume in Philadelphia at the sale of Franklin's library and that the annotations in red were "probably in Franklin's hand." The annotations referred to marked the passages of the book which Franklin, himself, had contributed to the work, it having been published anonymously.

Of modern books of this nature which have passed through my hands I might cite a copy of Emerson's "Nature" (first edition, Boston, 1836), a presentation copy from Henry Thoreau to a class-mate at the time of their graduation, in 1837, bearing a whole page of pencilled inscription, including a quotation

from Burns; also a presentation copy from Thoreau to his sister of the first edition of "A week on the Concord and Merrimack rivers"; and Thoreau's own copy of "Walden" (Boston, 1854), with his autograph and pencilled notes. I mention these experiences of my own; other dealers of course have similar good fortune. One dealer here recently sold a little volume bearing an inscription to the owner "From the Church at Plimouth, 1623." The owner was one of the *Anne's* passengers. Surely a book with such a history has found a fitting resting place in the Plymouth Library of the Pilgrim Society.

Perhaps the most prominent class of book rarities in demand among collectors at the present time is First Editions of early works in belles lettres. Mr. Arnold's successful career as a collector of these books has lately drawn especial attention to their value, and has considerably stimulated the growing tendency to purchase books in this line.

We may group together books relating to genealogy and American history, especially in its more local forms, as interesting to still another class of buyers. Out-of-the-way books on this subject are eagerly sought for and are not likely to decrease in value.

Besides these leading subjects there are numberless rare books which are demanded to meet the wants of collectors in special lines. The tendency of the day towards specialization is plainly seen in the book world. We have collectors of books on the Navy, Printing, Transportation, Cooking, Hawaii, Fishing, Juveniles, Gift books, Local imprints, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln and an immense variety of other subjects. The book market is constantly being drained of its treasures to feed these special collections. The subject of these special collections would furnish material for a very interesting talk. Many of them are made primarily for the pleasure of the owners in the process of assembling the material, but with more or less definite intention to finally incorporate them in some public collection.

The buyer of rare books must constantly be upon his guard against imperfect copies. The temptation to purchase them is great but he had better withstand it. The chances are that he will only do so after expensive experiences. The great difference of value between a book that is perfect and in choice condition and one that is incomplete or in poor state is a hard lesson for him to learn. Perhaps he may be as fortunate as Mr. —, who once bought of me for a trifle a fragment of Sanders' "History of the Indian wars" (Montpelier, 1812), after having discovered in the hands of another dealer a second imperfect copy, making a perfect copy of the two. He got a book which would have been cheap at \$50, for less than one-fifth that amount, but not many will have such good fortune. I spoke a few moments ago of the Aitken Bible, of which one-half

was found in this city recently. If it was complete I suppose the owner could sell it for \$200. Although half of it is here in good condition it is certainly not worth half that amount.

Leaving out of account the buyer of books for the purpose of general reading, the sale of rare books may be said to divide itself between collectors and public libraries. The term collector, now in such common use, requires a little definition. By a collector I understand anyone who purchases books with the special idea of illustrating a certain subject by assembling all available material bearing upon that line. I do not concern myself with the ulterior design of the collector. He may gather his books for historical research or he may spend his money lavishly on the most expensive bindings to gratify his artistic taste. I only exclude from the term those who purchase in a miscellaneous way, for the building of a library, or for the purpose of general reading. I shall not undertake to explain to you the purchasing standpoint of the Public Library, for that is your own field. It will be sufficient for me to call your attention to the very remarkable increase in the number of collectors, the variety of their interests (to which I have already referred) and to the fact that it is their purchases which largely sustain the business of a dealer in rare books. The motto of the collector to-day is completeness; whatever his hobby may be his aim is to make his collection complete within its limits. Often an insignificant book or pamphlet obtains importance in his eyes because its lack means a gap in his collection. I have long, and as yet vainly, sought for a little pamphlet, a "Memoir of Dr. George B. Doane," privately printed in 1843. I have not the slightest interest in the subject of the pamphlet, but it contains an engraving of Dr. Doane's monument in Mount Auburn, by that prince of American engravers, John Cheney. As a specimen of Cheney's art the print is worthless, but my collection will not be complete without it and so I live in hopes that in some odd lot of pamphlet literature the missing print may one day appear.

If what I have said appears to be a very common-place view of the situation, I would remind you that there are few dealers who are constantly handling and not many buyers who are purchasing such books as Browning's "Pauline," Ruskin's "Poems, 1850," or similar excessive rarities. I am sometimes asked this question: "How can I tell if a book is rare and desirable should I happen to find it?" To this I can only reply that the knowledge of rarities may come by experience, but to know what is desirable must come by intuition; either one has, or has not the book sense. If it is not natural to him he may attain a certain degree of proficiency, but he can never become an adept in the noble sport of book hunting.

LIBRARY METHODS FOR PHOTO-GRAPHS.

It is becoming constantly more and more noticeable that the results of the experience of the librarian are adaptable to other requirements than those of the library. The most conspicuous evidence of this fact is perhaps the rapid substitution of the card system for the ledger, for the records of bankers, insurance agents, lawyers, doctors and others. But aside from the adaptability of the merely mechanical appliances of the librarian, his methods are applicable to other purposes than the handling of books.

In the case under consideration it was desired to arrange a large collection of photographs, belonging to the United States Bureau of Forestry, so that as a whole they would illustrate the timbered areas of the country, and at the same time each individual photograph would be available to illustrate the particular subject which it represented. The first of these aims was to be accomplished by the classification, the second by the cataloging. All efforts to find a record of a similar piece of work, which would furnish a precedent, were fruitless, and since the system decided upon has proved satisfactory, this short statement is made with the thought that it may offer a suggestion to a fellow worker.

When the work was undertaken, the collection numbered probably less than 2000, but a system was required that would provide for constant additions. Means for the identification of the photographs had already been provided by the use of notebooks containing serially numbered blanks, for the descriptions of the photographs. At the time of printing, the photographs were numbered to correspond with the numbered blanks, and the photographic mounts had on the back similar blanks for descriptions. The notebooks in which the call numbers were to be entered in the course of time, were filed to serve as accession books.

The first step to be decided on was the classification. The only practicable suggestion was that of a geographical arrangement, for while a large proportion of the photographs represent species of forest trees, the range of subjects illustrated is not narrowly limited, and includes for example effects of fire, lumbering and grazing, which may in some cases cause total deforestation. One of the most important ideas in connection with the geographical distribution of the forested areas, is that the timber follows the line of the watersheds. For this reason as well as for the purpose of showing the effects of denuding the headwaters of streams and rivers, the watershed was made the basis of the geographical classification. A map was prepared, showing 146 irregular sections, each representing the watershed of an important river,

lake or bay. This idea was abandoned in the case of foreign countries, to which numbers were assigned arbitrarily, with a view however to logical sequence.

In making up a call number, the number of the watershed in which the place in question lies, is found on the map. To this is added the initial and Cutter number of the place, followed by the initial of the photographer. If only one picture was taken in a given place, the number is then complete. If there are two or more pictures in a set, the general call number is given to each, followed by the figures 1, 2, 3, etc. In this way each photograph in the collection has an individual number, and those in a set are filed permanently in the exact order in which they were taken. When the pictures are filed, cards are made for the shelf list.

The cataloging was not undertaken until a large number of photographs had been classified and filed, so that suggestions might be gained in handling them. It was decided almost from the outset that it would be necessary to have three catalogs, a geographical catalog and one each for species and general subjects. The geographical catalog is the main one, in which every photograph in the collection is represented, and all the tracing is done on the cards in this catalog. The name of the photographer is used as the author on these cards, while in the other two catalogs, a geographical sub-arrangement is secured by the use of the place and state reversed, in place of the author. In the species catalog, the trees represented are roughly classified by the use of such sub-topics as Bark, Group, Individual, etc. In the case of a single photograph, the cataloging is comparatively simple. A card is made for the geographical catalog and for one or both of the others as required. It is only when a large set of photographs represent a variety of subjects that the matter becomes complicated. Each group is cataloged as a whole, and the sets vary from two to over 500. As in the case of a single photograph, the card for the geographical catalog represents the whole set, and the pictures fall into sub-groups for the other catalogs and for the minor geographical headings. In making the cards for these sub-groups it is impossible to copy the titles exactly, but a general title has often to be devised. On such cards the general call number for the set is placed at the top followed by the figures for the individual photographs represented in the group.

A supplementary feature of the system was required to include a collection of lantern slides which correspond to the photographs. The slides are numbered and filed in the same order as the pictures of which they are duplicates. In order to avoid duplicating the catalog, the word "slide" is stamped on the cards representing the photograph of which the slide is a counterpart. Should the card

represent other photographs than the one for which there is a slide, the individual number is written under the word "slide" to indicate which particular photograph has a slide corresponding to it.

The photographs and slides are in almost constant demand for use in publications and lectures, and the time required to find illustrations of any subject, has, it is thought, been reduced to a minimum.

AIMÉE GUGGENHEIMER,
Librarian U. S. Bureau of Forestry.

THE TYPEWRITER IN SMALL LIBRARIES.

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, the article "The typewriter for card catalogs" is of particular interest to small libraries, where only one person is in charge and has all the various duties and detail work to look after.

I have been using the typewriter for cataloging for about a year, but had not considered it worthy of any special notice. Although I knew that the majority of libraries either wrote their cards by hand or used the printed cards, yet I always supposed it was the rule for all libraries to make the most of what they had to work with, and if any one is unable to print or buy the printed cards, the next best thing should be substituted, and in this case it is the typewritten card.

In using the typewriter for card cataloging purposes, I have found that I can do the work on an average of a third or a quarter of the time that it takes to do it by hand, and that the general satisfaction expressed by readers in regard to the uniformity and clearness of the cards was a sufficient guarantee that the experiment was a success.

One advantage that especially recommended itself to me was that when I wrote cards by hand the many interruptions had some effect on my writing. The necessity of continually leaving the desk to exchange books had a tendency to make my hand unsteady, thus making it practically impossible to write a uniform hand. The typewriter did away with all this unevenness and the interruptions prove to be more of a relief than a hindrance.

In using the L.B. 32v card with a Remington machine it is not possible to print below the second line from the bottom, so the place and date of publishing, copyright date, and what is generally written on the lower lines has to be written in by hand. This small amount of writing, however, is quickly done, and it in no way detracts from the clearness of the card as the title, author, subject, and even the numbering and underlining is done on the machine, and these are the facts that patrons want to see most clearly—the rest is not essential to them.

Another use for the typewriter is in making

finding lists, or catalogs. A great many of the small libraries—and by small libraries I mean those numbering up to 10,000 volumes—do not have printed catalogs. With the typewriter one can make very presentable catalogs at a great saving of time and material. It is not necessary for one to have a special training in order to master one of these machines, the location of the keys is simply a matter of practice, and with a month's practice one can readily accomplish more on the machine than could be done by hand.

As I have said, this should be of special interest to librarians of the small libraries, as it is with them that the card catalog is a constant nightmare. If the library is situated in a particularly active community, and a fair proportion of books are being added from time to time, the cataloging is very apt to get behind, and my experience has been that, once behind, it is very difficult to catch up again.

If there is any way to lessen the time it takes to do the necessary work, it seems to me that the "single-handed man" is the one who should be the first to hear about it.

HERBERT W. FISON.

Narragansett Library Assn., Peace Dale, R. I.

FICTION AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

W. E. Foster, in Providence Journal.

THE annual report of the Providence Public Library for the year 1901, recently presented to the trustees, shows a circulation of 120,604, as compared with 106,452 in 1900.

It also shows a still further decrease in the percentage of fiction used, namely, 56+. The highest percentage of fiction (by which is meant both adult and juvenile fiction), which has ever been reached in the 24 years' use of the library was 73+, in its second year (1879-80). Once before this past year, namely, in 1889, the fiction percentage dropped to 56+. The seven successive years, beginning with 1883 and ending with 1889, showed an uninterrupted decline, as follows: 70+, 66+, 62+, 61+, 58+, 57+, 56+.

The question whether a still further reduction usually can be looked for in a public library, to which new readers of fiction are all the time coming, to begin their use of books, is an interesting one. The probability is that it cannot be permanently maintained, and for a physical reason.

The part that fiction plays in the statistics of circulation is amusingly out of all proportion to the time that is spent on it. For instance, to take a work of fiction by Sir Walter Besant, "Children of Gibeon," which has 459 pages, and a work of non-fiction by the same author, "The French humorists," with vir-

tually the same number of pages (455 pages), the average reader may perhaps be conceived of as spending about twice as much time in completing the latter as in the case of the former. With the best intentions in the world, any given reader who should devote himself to the non-fiction continuously, for one year, could never by any possibility reach so great a record of "books read," as the same reader in some other year, if devoting himself continuously to fiction.

But even more significant is the fact that fiction plays so small a proportional part in the purchases made by a library (or, at least some libraries); and in the number of hours required, in the various departments of the library service. In the Providence Public Library, for instance, the number of separate titles of "current" fiction added during one year (currently published during that year, and purchased during a twelvemonth), was for the year 1900, only 17. For the year 1901 it was larger (since the total expenditure for books was larger); but in both years the purchases of fiction have been quite as largely of non-current fiction as of that which is current—thus, to a certain extent following the principle underlying Mr. Herbert Putnam's injunction.

In the same library, also, the amount of time consumed in the various departments of reference work, cataloging, etc., stands for a number of hours in each week, many times as great as the number of hours consumed in handing out volumes of fiction at the delivery desk.

One of the most interesting suggestions in connection with library administration which has been made for a long time is that of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, to the effect that the public libraries should "buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after date of publication." Mr. Putnam's pregnant suggestion carries great weight, from his long connection with the work of public libraries (during a part of the time at the head of the Boston Public Library), and from its very obvious reflection of Ralph Waldo Emerson's well-known dictum.

Mr. Putnam's suggestion in regard to fiction "one year old" has been spoken of as a reflection of Emerson's suggestion; and yet it is to be remembered that, as stated by Emerson ("Never read any book that is not a year old"), the injunction is not confined to fiction as a class, but applies to all classes of books (within the field of the "literature of power"), using the single test—"ephemeral or not?" This perhaps is the more judicial and justifiable view of the matter. It is one which lies at the basis of the "standard library" feature of the Providence Public Library, which has become so widely known. In other words, the Providence Public Library seeks, by placing before its readers this

collection of the most vital part of literature, to emphasize that which is "standard" and "permanent" in literature, as against the ephemeral.

Biography is one of the classes of reading other than fiction, in which there has not only been an attempt on the part of the Providence Public Library to furnish as adequate a supply as possible, but also a noteworthy demand for it on the part of the public. As an evidence of this may be mentioned the fact that a printed list of "good recent biographies," prepared a few years ago, was in exceptional demand by readers. Within a few weeks a list of about 100 specially selected biographies, published chiefly within the last 10 years, though prepared at another library, has been posted at this library, with the call numbers added on the margin, by which to apply for the book. In this case also the demand is found to be a lively one; and it is in such ways as this, rather than in the way of discouraging the use of other forms of literature, that this library finds it most feasible to work.

FICTION READING AT THE HOMESTEAD CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., is a town of 15000, population and has a library of 13,000 volumes. The public schools have five buildings, 50 teachers and 3000 scholars. It was soon discovered that the readers of the future in Homestead were the children of to-day. Arrangements were made with the school authorities to bring the school children and the library into practical relations. This was done first, by furnishing the teachers with professional reading both in books and periodicals. Over 200 volumes of this class of reading were furnished for this purpose. Second, the teachers each selected at the library from 25 to 70 volumes relating to the subjects being taught in their respective rooms. The part of the public school curriculum relating to literature is very strong. This enabled the teachers to draw heavily upon the better classes of books. When "Richard III." was being studied in the High School 20 copies of Rolfe's "Richard III." was furnished for that school. In other departments of the schools the subject of geography was supplemented by five copies each of "The world and its people" series, which include a dozen or more titles. In some cases there is no effort on the part of the teachers to supplement studies, but to furnish general reading advisedly. The teacher knows the scholar personally, at least better than the librarian, and is in a position to recommend the most desirable books.

The third phase of this co-operation with the schools is in furnishing supplementary reading. Thirty-seven volumes of 25 copies

each are furnished for this purpose. This privilege is also granted to several villages in the immediate vicinity of Homestead.

Three study clubs contribute their share toward the demand for non-fiction.

It is expected, when the books are returned from the schools that many of them will be loaned to the Sunday-schools during the summer months. This is the secret of increasing the circulation from 4000 last September to 10,500 in January, 1902, and during the same time reducing the percentage of fiction from 75 to 49.5.

W. F. STEVENS, *Librarian,*
Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

THE Carnegie Public Library of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has issued a "memorial volume," devoted to "a history of its organization and construction, with some ideas on the general scope and usefulness of the new building, and other interesting data," edited by Robert C. Morris, secretary of the building committee. The "volume" is a pamphlet of some 90 pages, with many illustrations of interior and exterior and plans of the building, several of which are shown elsewhere.

The present building was erected from a gift of \$50,000, offered by Andrew Carnegie on Dec. 27, 1899, on condition that a proper site be furnished, and a yearly maintenance fund guaranteed of not less than \$3000. The correspondence with Mr. Carnegie was conducted by Robert C. Morris, who suggested the Laramie County Free Library—the only free circulating library of the city—as the nucleus for an adequate institution. At that time the library was housed in cramped quarters in the basement of the Central School building, in a room about 20 x 30 feet, low ceiled, poorly furnished with cheap pine shelving, a few old tables and chairs, containing between 3500 and 3000 volumes, heated by a single stove, and accommodating only five or six readers at a time. Mr. Morris said: "What we want is an up-to-date library building, with separate apartments for the comfort of all persons who visit there; reading rooms for adults as well as for children; room for periodicals and newspapers; quiet places for reading, as well as a place for holding meetings. Unfortunately some persons seem to think that any old place is good enough for a library; that all that is needed for a free public library are a few cheap pine shelves for books, a rickety old table, and a half dozen or more wooden chairs."

Mr. Carnegie's offer was accepted on Jan. 6, 1900, by the county commissioners of Laramie county, who voted to levy an annual library tax of one-half mill on all assessed property in the county "for the maintenance of a public library to be located at the county

seat." The site was secured by public subscription from interested citizens, and a building committee was organized on March 5, 1900. Work was begun upon the building later in 1900, and the structure was complete and opened to the public early in the present year. As an aid in the development of the library the Laramie County Auxiliary Association was organized in December, 1899, and succeeded in raising a substantial sum for the equipment of the new organization. The receipts for maintenance for 1901 were \$3195.06, of which \$2831.08 were from county taxes; expenses \$557.22 (librarian's salary \$325). For 1902 the appropriation from taxes was \$3023, which, with the balance of \$2637.84, gives a total of \$5660 for the first year's work in the new building.

The building has cost in all \$55,232. It is Greek in type, built of gray pressed brick upon a basement of white sandstone, with trimmings of white sandstone and terra cotta. There are three stories and a basement, each of the three floors forming a separate department, and making the whole building a "people's palace" or Carnegie institute, as well as a library. The first or main floor is entirely devoted to library purposes. In its center is the main hall or delivery room, from which the attendant can command the entire floor. At the north end is the general reading room for adults, 32 x 26, overlooking the city park, and at the south end is the children's reading room. The stack room opens from the rear of the delivery counter, having a capacity of 50,000 volumes.

The librarian's office is in the extreme rear, opening from the stack, and a small reception room opens from the delivery room at one side of the entrance hall.

In the basement, directly under the stack room, is a semicircular auditorium, seating nearly 300 persons. It contains also a men's newspaper and smoking room, 26 x 22, unpacking and repair room, janitor's room, and boiler room, lavatories, etc. The third floor has a central art gallery, corresponding to the delivery room below, two handsome club rooms for men and women, corresponding to the adults' and children's reading rooms, and an attractive trustees' room.

The decoration and finishing of the building have been carefully executed. There are fine carved mantels of wood, with mosaic hearths and Mexican onyx tiling. In the delivery room is a handsome bronze and marble drinking fountain. In the color schemes the aim throughout has been to secure harmony and artistic effect. The delivery room is in sienna and yellow, the reading rooms in sage green and sienna cove, the stack room deep green and brown cove. The men's smoking room is finished in rich leather tints, and the auditorium is especially cheerful, with apple-green walls, terra cotta dado and cream colored ceiling.

THE INSTITUTES CONDUCTED BY THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

As has been before recorded in the *JOURNAL* the New York Library Association appointed, during Library Week, 1901, a special committee on library institutes, and authorized this committee to hold during the year not more than ten institutes in different parts of the state.

This committee (J. H. Canfield, chairman; W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck, and, *ex-officio*, the secretary of the association) has therefore held, as instructed, eight institutes, as summarized in the following table:

Date. 1902.	Place.	Libraries represented.	Persons present.		Conductors.	Secretaries, 1902, 3.
			Session.	Public meeting.		
April 15, 16.....	Cortland.....	15	50	125	W. R. Eastman.	E. W. Mundy, Syracuse.
" 16, 17.....	Binghamton..	8	25	80	F. B. Hawley.	Mrs. J. W. Clonney, Binghamton.
" 18, 19.....	Olcan.....	15	30	75	M. E. Hazeltine.	Miss E. W. Greer, Jamestown.
" 22, 23.....	Rochester....	12	25	32	H. L. Elmdorf.	Miss C. F. Webster, Genesee.
" 25, 26.....	Ogdensburg..	12	22	100	W. R. Eastman.	F. Van Dusen, Ogdensburg.
May 6, 7.....	Ilion.....	18	75	200	S. C. Fairchild.	J. E. Brandegee, Utica.
" 7, 8.....	Albany.....	15	50	100	A. L. Peck.	B. A. Whittemore, Albany.
" 9, 10.....	Newburgh....	13	22	25	E. G. Thorne.	Miss E. G. Thorne, Port Jervis.

The committee held one meeting in February at Albany, when it appointed local secretaries for each district, arranged dates and places of institutes, and outlined and ordered printed a general program, which was sent out by the local secretaries, and followed, more or less closely, at all the institutes. This program was as follows:

Public session. Evening.

Addresses to stimulate public interest in the public library.

First instructional session (three hours).

1. Place and power of public library.
(Introductory: 10 minutes.)
2. Book selection.
3. Book ordering.
4. The accession books.
5. Book classification and arrangement.

Second instructional session (three hours).

1. Round table.
(One hour. Answers to question box and viva voce questions.)
2. Catalogs, good and bad.
3. Principles of a charging system.
4. Necessary records and reports.
(If time permits.)
5. Relation of library to schools, clubs, etc.
6. How to increase one's efficiency as a librarian.

All the rest of the work of the committee has been done by correspondence, except as Mr. Eastman, in his professional journeys, has been able to see each member of the committee occasionally. At each institute at least two members of the committee were present. The local secretaries, as given in the table, are those originally appointed by the committee,

now elected by members of institutes, except in the Rochester and Ogdensburg districts, which had no secretaries up to the time of the institutes.

In advance of the detailed report to be made by the chairman to the association during Library Week, 1902, it is perhaps hardly proper to sum up at any length, but probably every member of the committee would be willing to say: first, that he has learned much in the work; second, that the institutes are needed; third, that they are practicable; fourth, that, necessary expenses provided for, they may be developed into a very important instrument for library purposes.

THERESA WEST ELMENDORF.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE Library Association of Australasia held its fourth general meeting in Melbourne, April 2-4, 1902. The proposal made at the last meeting, to meet annually instead of biennially, proved impracticable, on account of the difficulty in securing attendance, and it is now even doubted if biennial meetings can be held, owing to the great distances that must be travelled. The first session opened at the Public Library, on Wednesday, April 2, with the president, Edward Langton, in the chair. There were present, for the first time, delegates from each of the six states of the commonwealth of Australia, and the attendance was thoroughly representative. The president's address dealt with the development of the library association movement in the United States, England and Australia, with a sketch of the history of the Victoria Public Library. H. C. L. Anderson, of the Public Library of New South Wales, followed with an address on "Libraries and government subsidy," advocating more careful distribution of state aid and more judicious selection of books.

At the afternoon session, held in the Melbourne town hall, there were papers on "Management and maintenance of small public libraries," by A. J. Taylor, of the Tasmania Public Library; "Library classification," by W. H. Ifould, of the Public Library of South Australia; and "A few words on binding," by Rev. Dr. Bevan. In the evening a conversation was held at the National Gallery, where was displayed a most interesting loan collection of books, manuscripts, and objects of historical and bibliographical interest.

Thursday morning's session opened with a paper "Should libraries be municipalized, and if so, why?" by J. L. Robertson, who urged the value of municipal maintenance. W. L. Faerlands, librarian of the Sydney School of Art, spoke on "Educative influences of public libraries"; Miss Margaret Windeyer, of the Public Library of New South Wales, discussed the use and influence of "Library bulletins"; and Talbot Smith read a paper on the modern librarian as contrasted with the ideal librarian. Other papers, read at the afternoon session, dealt with "The Benedictine Library at Monte Cassino," by James Smith; "Mutilation of books in public libraries," by W. J. Sowden; "Fiction in local libraries," by F. G. A. Barnard; and "The proposed federation library of the Commonwealth," by E. L. Armstrong, who outlined the possibilities before a national library of Australia. In the evening an address on "The disposition of Shakespeare as reflected in his works," was delivered by Hon. P. McM. Glynn.

On Friday a morning session was held, at which papers were read as follows: "The club side of institutes," by George Allen, librarian of the Newcastle School of Arts; "The meaning of the library movement in Australia and its importance to the Commonwealth," by A. W. Brazier, sub-librarian of the Public Library of Victoria; "The Library of the Royal Society of Victoria," by T. S. Hall; and "A plea for a national museum," by A. T. Woodward. In the afternoon the delegates paid an enjoyable visit to Parliament House and the Library of Parliament.

A general business meeting was held in the evening, when the possibility of continuing the association was debated. The secretary spoke of the uncertain support it had received, of the lack of general co-operation and of the tendency to magnify personal and individual prejudices or opinions. After discussion, it was decided that the present officers be continued, and decide, in consultation with the librarians of the several state libraries, where the next general meeting should be held. It was resolved that if possible the *Library Record* be continued. Lack of funds, however, is likely to make this impracticable, and it is stated that the *Record* may not be carried through the remainder of the year.

LIBRARY SECTION OF N. E. A., AND MINNESOTA LIBRARY MEETING.

THE Library Section of the National Educational Association will hold its annual meeting in the reading room of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on the afternoons of July 10 and 11, 1902. Arrangements are being made to hold the 10th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association on the morning and evening of the same days, and to make these joint meetings the occasion of a general "library rally" for the state. It is pointed out that there have never been more than 18 Minnesota libraries represented at the state association meetings, although there are

now 60 free public libraries, 13 subscription libraries, and 32 college and institution libraries in the state. The program is given in outline as follows: Thursday, July 10, afternoon, Library Section N. E. A. 1st session; evening, reception at Minneapolis Public Library. Friday, July 11, morning, general session, with papers on library training, net prices of books, and library legislation for Minnesota; afternoon, Library Section of N. E. A. 2d session; evening, excursion. Saturday, July 12, morning, business session. Full announcements may be obtained of Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian Minnesota State Library Commission, 514 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

The program for the N. E. A. Library Section meeting includes an address by Dr. W. W. Folwell; "The library as an education," by W. A. Millis; "Libraries and schools," by Emma J. Fordyce; "Greeting from the American Library Association," by Anderson H. Hopkins; "What may the school properly demand from the library?" by J. M. Greenwood; "School libraries in rural districts," by Agnes Robertson. The president of the Section is Dr. James H. Canfield; the secretary is Miss Mary Eileen Ahern.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY MEETING.

A LIBRARY meeting will be held at Madison, Wis., on Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1902. Among the speakers in attendance will be F. N. Doubleday, of New York City, who will talk on the relation of the publisher to the public as it is largely affected by librarians. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse will speak on the vexed problem of the public document, while other matters of interest will be discussed. It is hoped that many librarians will make this meeting a part of their summer outing, as opportunity will be given for rest and recreation in connection with the sessions.

Further particulars may be had by addressing Miss L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

MR. CARNEGIE'S "INVESTMENTS."

At a reception tendered to Andrew Carnegie in May by the Plumbers' Company, of London, Mr. Carnegie spoke of his efforts to distribute his wealth for the advancement of public welfare. Any satisfaction which he had derived from his gifts arose, he said, from what he had induced individuals and communities to give.

"I think it will be found," he added, "that far from being a philanthropist, I am engaged in making the best bargains of my life. For instance, when New York had been given over a million pounds for 72 libraries, I succeeded in getting a pledge from her that she would furnish sites and maintain those libraries forever. Her investment is greater than mine. That is not philanthropy. It is a clever stroke of business. I am open to propositions of a similar character from cities in any part of the English-speaking world."

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Frear, secretary; Miss Florence Bayard Kane, organizer, State House, Dover.

The commission held its last meeting of the season on May 13. It was decided to retain the services of Miss Kane, the library organizer, for another month, at which time the funds in the hands of the commission will be practically exhausted. In spite of the fact that several municipalities failed to vote in favor of a free library at the spring elections, the results accomplished were regarded as distinctly favorable. That one town, Dover, should have voted in favor of a free library was regarded to be of itself sufficient to justify the efforts of the commission and its organizer.

In addition to these tangible results, it was felt that through the sending out of travelling libraries to numerous places, by the circulation of the handbook and other literature, and by the discussion of the library idea, even though present results were in some cases directly hostile, yet taken all in all there had been a distinct advance. The public library idea is no longer an unknown one in many parts of the state, and the way has been paved for its practical development.

It is hoped that the results accomplished will induce the next legislature to make an appropriation for the continuance of this work, which has so far been carried on through private gifts and subscriptions.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, secretary, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

The commission has issued its second annual report, for the year ending December 1, 1901. Four meetings were held during the year, and 17 new travelling libraries, of 50 v. each, have been added to the 42 purchased last year. The circulation of the travelling libraries was 8823 v. and there were 1780 registered readers. "In four town the presence of a travelling library has been the apparent occasion of earnest agitation for the establishment of a free public library." Six towns (Fairfield, Hiram, Jonesport, Norridgewock, Sanford, Stetson) have established public libraries and received the state donation of books.

Appended to the report is a careful statistical and descriptive report upon the libraries of Maine, arranged alphabetically by towns. This is the fullest record of the kind since the government report of 1876, when a total of 85 so-called public libraries containing over 300 volumes were registered; of these 33 belonged to educational or state institutions, eight were county law libraries, 41 were subscription libraries, and only three were entirely free. There are now 72 free public libraries and 107 subscription libraries, the great majority being in towns of less than 4000 inhabitants. The commissioners state

that the ideal before them "is to secure for every citizen of Maine, whether he live in a city of 10,000, or a village of 100 inhabitants, the opportunity to borrow without expense to himself as many instructive and entertaining books as he can read with profit. This not only calls for the maintenance of travelling libraries for an indefinite period, but also for wise co-operation between adjacent towns and villages."

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.

Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Wednesday, May 14, in the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, President Henry M. Whitney in the chair. W. A. Borden welcomed the members and gave a short sketch of the history of the institute, its aims and methods.

A vote was passed protesting against the action of the American Publishers' Association in demanding net prices for books sold to libraries, the following resolution being adopted:

"The Connecticut Library Association regrets that the Publishers' Association has not as yet made concessions to what we believe to be the just representations of the libraries of the country. We repeat the expression of our belief that the cost of so-called 'net-books' has been advanced much beyond what is reasonable. We believe that the publishers should either materially lower the list-price of books, or give the libraries a discount of at least twenty-five per cent."

Miss Anna G. Rockwell of the New Britain Institute read a paper on "Fiction again; where shall we draw the line of exclusion?" following which Mr. Charles P. Everitt, of Doubleday, Page & Co., gave a history of color-printing and described in detail the process of electrotyping and making half-tone plates.

The morning session closed with explanations regarding the different systems of charging books at the institute, Mr. Borden giving a detailed description.

At two o'clock Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale, made an address comparing the modern librarian to a feudal chief with an armory of weapons for all occasions, while Prof. Wilbur F. Cross, also of Yale University, spoke of the development of the historical novel.

It had been the hope of those in charge of the program that Donald G. Mitchell might be present to say a few words, but his health would not permit of his attendance. A resolution expressing the regret of the association was passed.

After a vote of thanks to the Young Men's Institute, the meeting adjourned.

ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary.*

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting for the organization of a state library association for Texas was held on Monday, June 9, at the library of the University of Texas. The call for the meeting was issued by C. W. Raines, the state librarian; Mrs. P. Pennepacker, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Rosa Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library; Mrs. Henry Exall, Dallas; Mrs. Scheuber, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth; Judge T. Austin, trustee of Rosenberg Library, Galveston; Mrs. A. F. Ring, Houston; and Benjamin Wyche, librarian of the University of Texas. The objects set before the proposed library association are given as: stimulating and aiding the library and other educational interests of the state; furthering the scope and usefulness of the state library; securing legislation necessary for the establishment of a library commission or central bureau; acting in the capacity of such a commission or bureau until the necessary legislation is secured for its organization. It is added: "There are very few libraries in Texas, as yet, consequently the field of usefulness of an association of this kind is large, uniting, as it should, in its membership, librarians, trustees, teachers, and others interested in the cause, and especially the women's clubs."

Library Clubs.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Irene Hackett, Y. M. C. A. Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The Long Island Library Club held its May meeting on Wednesday, the 21st, at Richmond Hill, Long Island. The meeting, which was preceded by an informal luncheon in the Richmond Hill Club House, was held in the library building. It was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the president, Mr. Frank P. Hill, who said that as this was the first gathering in the building since the library moved in, it might be considered a house-warming. He introduced the Rev. William F. Evans, who made a cordial address of welcome, and was followed by Mr. Jacob A. Riis.

Mr. Riis told how his book, "The ten years' war," happened to be so named, and how it would be incorporated into the second part of "How the other half lives" under the title of "The battle of the strong." He said his two favorite books were the Bible—a model of English from the reporter's standpoint—and "John Halifax, gentleman." Mr. Riis spoke enthusiastically of his work for the people of the slums, and of the Jacob A. Riis House. He maintained that whereas he reached these people through improving their

homes, the librarians had a hold upon them through their ideals, by giving them "biographies of men who have done something." He illustrated his belief in heredity as well as environment, but said that back of all was our "heredity from God."

The topic of the meeting was "Library institutes," and the discussion of how Long Island communities may benefit by them was opened by Miss Hume, librarian of the Queens Borough Library. She called attention to the fact that in Far Rockaway there are 40 or 50 men who cannot read.

Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, reported upon the institute held at White Plains, N. Y., under the auspices of the New York Literary Club. She suggested that instead of sending typewritten circulars, personal visits should be made in the neighborhood where interest was to be aroused, or at least a personal correspondence carried on. The question box was a most important feature of the institute, and many questions were answered. Samples of picture bulletins and of charging systems were much appreciated.

Miss Baldwin, of the Brooklyn Public Library, reported on the institute held at Binghamton, N. Y. There are eight counties in the state without a library of prominence. Miss Baldwin also emphasized the importance of a question box, and the necessity of choosing a local secretary well adapted for the work.

The discussion for Long Island was taken up by Miss Bragaw, of the Richmond Hill Library, who compared library with other institutes; Miss Macmillan, of the Brooklyn Public Library, who thought most was to be gained by personal work, and that the questions to be answered should be asked for in advance; and by Miss Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Miss Haines gave a review of the library institute idea as adopted in Indianapolis, Wisconsin, and Western Massachusetts, and the eight institutes held in New York state. She emphasized particularly the things to be avoided—too much theorizing, over-elaboration of technical details, a large attendance of trained librarians dominating the local attendance, and a conductor given to lengthy speeches, or not personally adapted to inspire interest. She thought that the aim of the institutes could not be to give technical training, but to waken interest and impart vitality.

Miss Plummer, as chairman of the committee on districting the island, suggested that the question of an institute in the fall be considered. It was moved and carried that one be held.

The resignation of the secretary, Miss Frances B. Hawley, was accepted, and Miss Irene A. Hackett was elected in her stead.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Evans and Mr. Riis for their addresses.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank B. Bigelow, Society Library.

Secretary: S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th st.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Library of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, west, on Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m.

Four new members were elected and on motion of Mr. Nelson, Frederick Saunders, A.M., was elected an honorary member, being the first American honorary member. Mr. Saunders is soon to pass his 95th birthday.

The treasurer's report was presented showing a balance of \$252.75 to the credit of club, which will be more than used up by the cost of issuing and distributing the handbook.

A nominating committee composed of Mr. Eames, Mr. Cole, and Miss Rathbone, appointed by the president in advance to nominate officers for the ensuing year, were called upon to report and recommended the following: for president, Frank B. Bigelow; 1st vice-president, E. W. Gaillard; 2d vice-president, Miss Emma F. Cragin; secretary, Silas H. Berry; treasurer, Miss Theresa Hitchler.

It was voted that the chairman be instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket.

Dr. Leipziger, the retiring president, made a brief address congratulating the club on its growth and success.

In the absence of Mr. H. C. Bumpus, of the Museum of Natural History, who was to have given an address on "The relation of the library to the museum," Mr. Hovey spoke briefly on behalf of the museum management. He said that a museum of natural history is very much like a library in that they both record the works of nature, the difference being that the museum shows the record in nature's own handwriting; while again library methods are very largely employed in arranging and indexing the museum collections.

Mr. George Watson Cole in his "Report on the hand-book" set forth fully the history of this club's undertaking, and made clear why it had been so long in preparation and why the result was a volume so much larger than was expected when the undertaking was launched. A motion was carried extending the thanks and congratulations of the club to the hand-book committee for the excellent work accomplished.

Mr. Anthony Woodward, librarian of the museum library, then spoke on "The literature of natural history," calling attention to some of the rare and valuable books in various departments of science, many of which are in the museum collection. He gave a sketch of the library's history, showing how it had been started in 1859 with a gift of one book and had grown by the addition of various private

collections and by other means until the present collection numbers above 54,000 volumes.

The meeting adjourned early, that members might have an opportunity of visiting the library and museum.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. I. Minis Hays, 266 South 21st street, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Gawthrop, University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

A meeting of the club was held in the lecture room of the Apprentices' Library, Broad and Brandywine streets, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, May 12. Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., presided, and introduced as the speaker of the evening, J. Levering Jones, Esq., a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Jones made an address which was interesting throughout. He reviewed the life of Thaddeus Stevens at length. He recalled how Stevens, in 1835, stood up in the State House of Representatives against an overwhelming adverse majority and by a speech of wonderful eloquence convinced the members that the common schools lately introduced should be maintained and improved. Schools dotted Pennsylvania; but they were private or church schools. The American common school in Pennsylvania will ever cherish the memory of Thaddeus Stevens. The later political career of Stevens was traced by Mr. Jones with great clearness, and the prominent part that he played in the civil struggle and during the period of reconstruction was set forth in detail. Mr. Jones's careful and profound study of his important theme was thoroughly enjoyed, and proved highly instructive to those present.

Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, of the Wagner Institute, reported on the union list of periodicals. This list is to contain detailed information of all the sets of periodicals, current or otherwise, to be found at the various libraries in Philadelphia as well as in some adjacent parts, so far as these libraries can be induced to report; and printed copies will be supplied to all libraries contributing so that each can tell what the others possess.

Mr. Montgomery also reported that Miss Randall, Mr. Bowerman and himself, together with Mr. J. C. Dana, representing the Pennsylvania and New Jersey library clubs, had an interview with Messrs. Scribner and Dodd, representing the American Publishers' Association. They were accorded a favorable reception, and every reason exists to anticipate a substantial reduction of rates to libraries.

The year which closes with this meeting was a most successful one. Addresses were delivered by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker on "The early press of Pennsylvania"; by Miss Mary H. Upton on "The art and craft of bookbinding"; by Mr. John Thomson on

"The Master of the Rolls series"; and by Mr. J. Levering Jones on Thaddeus Stevens. The policy of supplying invitation cards to members was introduced, and while the policy is at present in the experimental stage, it appears to have been a wise measure. The membership roll has been carefully revised; provision made for the publication of a hand-book, containing a history of the club; and the union list of periodicals has been made, one may almost say, a certainty. The expense of printing "Occasional papers" has proved a great strain on the treasury, and possibly this feature cannot longer be sustained. The retiring president, Dr. Jastrow, and the members of the club, have every reason to feel pleased and encouraged by the year's work.

The following officers were elected for the new year: President, Dr. I. Minis Hays; vice-presidents, Robert P. Bliss, Miss Jean Y. Middleton; secretary, Miss Edith Gawthrop; treasurer, Miss Mary Z. Cruice.

The incoming president announced the following members who with the officers will constitute the executive committee: Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., Miss Isabel E. Lord, John Thomson, Miss Alice B. Kroeger.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: George Stockwell, Westfield Athenæum.

Secretary: Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

One of the most interesting library institutes yet held under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club occurred May 24, in Bernardston. Representatives of the club were present from Westfield, Holyoke, Amherst, Sunderland, Mount Hermon, Wendell, Colerain, Lancaster and Springfield. In preparation for this institute the secretary spent two days in Bernardston and vicinity several weeks before, meeting librarians, trustees and school superintendents, and becoming acquainted with the library conditions in the towns. The speakers who led the discussions endeavored to adapt their remarks to these conditions. The morning session opened with a paper on "The farmer and the library," by Miss Julia Kavana, librarian at Wendell. Miss Kavana resolved her subject into four heads: Do all read? Would all read, were conditions favorable? How to procure and interest readers? What should be the proper conditions? To all these questions she gave the answers of practical experience. People do not all read, even when the public library is next door to them. In one country town there was opposition even to the thought of a public library, people fearing the books might get lost or that there would be nothing in it but novels. She had tried all sorts of plans to secure readers, preparing lists, talking to the teachers, calling from house to house

and inviting the people to take books, and arranging to leave books at places convenient of access. Her best plan had been to discover some point along which a person was interested, seek to meet that interest, and lead on from that. She emphasized the place the library should have in the community in the making of good citizens.

The second paper was given by Miss L. I. Thayer, of the Highland school, Holyoke, on "Children and books." She made very clear the close relation of teacher and librarian in their effort to implant a love of good literature in the minds of children, admiration for the best in character of those people in books who are heroes to them, and lessons of moral courage and virtue. No part of school work, she said, brings more pleasure and profit than these little branch libraries, reaching the child's individual needs and preferences, and instituting a love for the best at just the right period of the child's life.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a paper on "Common sense in library buildings." A warm discussion ensued, centering about the subject of the school and the library. F. P. Davison, of Turner's Falls, said: The libraries exist for the schools; in discussing the library we are discussing one phase of education; the center from which education must radiate is the school. The librarian would inculcate a love of reading, if he could; the church a love of morals, if it could. Home would teach the proper environment, the industries of life, good citizenship, if it could, but the whole of teaching must center in the child. Reading is the foundation of all school work. There must be good literature in the school room—the masterpieces themselves, not a dilution of them. The teacher should read to the child, should insist on his memorizing much that is good, but, above all, should see that he reads good books at home. Some of the librarians present had found difficulty in interesting teachers; it was suggested that the school superintendent be made the special center of communication.

After dinner, served in the town hall, the visitors strolled about the beautiful little village for a short time, visiting Powers Institute and the Cushman Library, which already has a large number of well-chosen books, to which constant additions are being made.

At the opening of the afternoon session the discussion of the morning was resumed. In these days, when there is free rural delivery of mail, when groceries are delivered to farmers on the hills, is there not a demand for the delivery of books from house to house? Could this not be done by the carriers? People who live farthest from the center are most anxious for books. Farmers do not read agricultural books, saying they are not practical. They do not like books of the "David Harum" type, preferring something different from their ordinary life.

Rev. E. P. Pressey, of Montague, gave a thoughtful address on the topic, "Why every citizen should value the library."

Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford, was the last speaker, taking as her topic, "What it means to be a librarian." She spoke of the general type of country library, not cataloged, with odd volumes, many duplicates, and kept in all sorts of odd places, with the librarian's salary varying from \$5 to \$100 a year. The talk was very suggestive and practical, and took the form of "the woman who did." This woman classified her books roughly, had shelves arranged at comfortable height for reaching from the floor, and, since the library funds were too low to admit of buying Poole's index, made a rough index herself in odd minutes to such magazines as she had. She made the acquaintance of the teachers, visited their schools, and suggested illustrated books in the line of study. She made the acquaintance of the children, as well as the teachers, and having invited a little party out to walk with her, pointed out common birds and flowers and told them of interesting books on the subject. In all these ways and others the librarian may come into touch with the social life of the community, and influence by personal contact as in no other way.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTION IN REFERENCE WORK.

The purpose of the courses in elementary and advanced reference work at the University of Illinois, stated briefly, is to familiarize students with the general aims and methods of reference work, to give them a working knowledge of the principal reference books, to develop the power of research and the ability to follow a clue quickly from book to book for more difficult questions, to cultivate rapid thought and quick answers for simpler questions and to test and increase general information. The purpose is accomplished in two ways, by class instruction and recitation and by independent practical work not directly connected with any class exercises.

Instruction.

Instruction in reference work is given continuously throughout the two years of the course. In the junior year the ordinary reference books are studied in groups according to form and subject. In the senior year the work is divided equally between the course in public documents, given by Miss Mann, and the course in advanced reference. In the latter are studied college and society publications, which are of special reference value, advanced reference books, particularly those in foreign languages, and reference books useful for very special or difficult subjects. In both years instruction is given by means of

lectures, problems and weekly quizzes. For each lesson a problem requiring about four hours' work is assigned. This problem contains from 15 to 25 questions of more than average difficulty, and, as the greater value of practical over theoretical questions is fully appreciated, these are, with a few exceptions, questions which have actually been asked at the reference desk in the university library. All problems are revised carefully and returned to the student with the necessary corrections and suggestions. A statement of the amount of time spent upon these problems is required, and, as work is graded for both accuracy and speed, rapid work is encouraged. These problems test the students' ability to investigate difficult subjects. To enable them to acquire facility in answering easy questions off-hand, short quizzes are given at the end of each lecture. Questions are read to the class by the instructor, and in answering these, students are allowed only the time necessary to write out the answer, generally less than one minute for each question. A sample quiz of this sort is given below.

Practical work.

The problems assigned in connection with the courses in reference depend to a certain extent upon the lectures given in the course, and in solving these the students naturally receive aid and suggestions from this class instruction. To give the student practice in carrying out more independent pieces of work, practical work in the university library and the Champaign Public Library is assigned. This may be divided roughly into desk work and work on reference lists.

Desk.

To the senior students is given entire charge of the reference room and reference desk during the evening hours, from 6.30 to 9 p.m. The student in charge answers all questions which may be asked and maintains order. Work is quite independent, except that the student reports questions of special difficulty or interest to the reference librarian, tells how he solved them and receives criticism and suggestions. Assignments are made for periods of two weeks, so that each member of the class has consecutive work of this sort. While at the desk the student has practice in keeping up the various indexes and records. These consist of the collection of reference lists, a card index for all difficult or frequently repeated questions and statistics sheets for the lists and the index.

Senior students also take entire charge each afternoon of the children's room and branch library of the Champaign Public Library. In this way a great variety of reference work is secured and the same student may obtain at different times practice in answering such reference questions as are asked in a university library, a children's library and a branch of a public library, and at the same time become accustomed to practical library routine.

Reference lists.

For the sake of providing practical reference work of a public library type for the students, the library school has undertaken the preparation of the reference lists for the programs of the various women's clubs of Champaign and Urbana. Reference lists for university classes, debates, etc., are also prepared. The more difficult subjects are assigned to seniors, the easier ones to juniors. Such suggestions as are absolutely necessary are given to the students, but the constant aim is to render this work as independent as possible. The distinction between club list and college list is kept carefully in mind, and the student is taught that while the former should be short and popular and should include only carefully selected references, the latter should receive a much more thorough and exhaustive treatment, and should include more special and scholarly material. During the college year 1900-1901 the students prepared 125 club lists and a smaller number of lists for university work. All lists are carefully revised for both form and substance.

In addition to the students who are assigned each week for desk or list work, other students are assigned to help the reference librarian in such miscellaneous reference work as can well be given them. The total assignment usually consists of four juniors and four seniors.

General information.

The need and value of wide general information as a preparation for library work is of course felt most strongly in reference work. To help the students to acquire this information and to impress upon them the necessity of keeping abreast of the times, work in current events is combined with the course in advanced reference. Last year this was done by means of a formal report given by each student in turn, but this year a different plan has been followed. At the beginning of the lecture 10 or 15 minutes are devoted to an informal discussion by the class, of the principal events of the week, particularly such as are likely to affect the work of the reference department. Events of the past week are mentioned, their causes or previous stages discussed; earlier, similar or related events, which might perhaps be brought to notice again through their connection with recent occurrences are spoken of, and for each topic or subject mentioned the students are asked to state the authorities which they would consult for information on that subject. In this way the student not only keeps up with events of the day, but notices their connection with and influence upon ordinary reference work.

Sample quiz given in elementary reference work. Time allowed, five minutes:

Mention authors and titles of books in which you would expect to find information on the following questions:

1. Where find good biographical sketch of Cardinal Wolsey?

2. What was the Ostend manifesto?
3. Who is president of Ohio State University?
4. What is the national debt of Russia?
5. Who is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*?
6. Where find good account of the Court of Star Chamber?
7. Where find a synopsis of "Bleak House."

ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE,
Reference Librarian and Assistant Professor.

ALUMNI LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Illinois Library School Association, held in Waukesha last year, it was decided to institute an annual alumni lecture to be given before the students of the Illinois State Library School.

It was the desire of the association that these lectures should be of a high quality, given by prominent librarians who were in sympathy with the modern library movement.

The first lecture was given on May 20 at the University of Illinois by Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, who by this lecture established a most gratifying standard of excellence.

Mr. Hopkins chose as his subject "The library, the museum and the new education." It was a pleasure to be led by the speaker from the merely technical consideration of libraries to the broader subject of education, including its three most potent factors, the school, the library and the museum. The speaker showed *what* might be accomplished by the study, not of books alone, but by the study of things illustrated by these books. He would bring about a closer co-operation between the three agencies at work in education and supplement the work of each by introducing into the administration of each those elements which are common to all three.

The museum has its articles labelled, the library has its books cataloged, the teacher has his illustrative material. These are all catalogs and all of use to the student, but why should each stand alone? Mr. Hopkins' idea is to supplement the label in the museum by adding references to the books in the library relating to the specimen and at the same time add to the library catalog references to the specimen which illustrates the book.

The museum may grow by addition, but a wide-awake person is needed to discover things of importance which may be of interest and value. The teacher is the most fitting person for this, and by co-operation with his students may collect much material.

The plea was made not so much for large museums as for the small collections which are within the reach of all.

Binding the library, the museum and the school into one group would form a union of great value, not only mutually, but also to the community at large.

MARGARET MANN.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The second annual session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training will be held at the state university, Iowa City, June 16 to July 26, under the direction of Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the commission. The instructors include, for classification and cataloging, Miss Esther Crawford, of Western Reserve University; for work with children, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of Pratt Institute Free Library; for reference work, Miss Harriet A. Wood, of the University of Iowa Library; and lectures will be delivered by members of the state university faculty and by visiting librarians. The cataloging instruction will be extended over two summer sessions, "thus reducing the 'cramming' process and its consequent evils. The first year's course of 26 lessons will cover the elementary principles of author and title entry, and will extend through the first four and a half weeks of the session. The second year's course of 18 lessons will cover the elements of subject and analytic cataloging, and will extend through the last three weeks of the session." No student may take both courses in the same session.

Instruction in library work for children will be made a special feature of the course. During the last two weeks of the session (July 14-26) instruction will be given on this subject, and students will be admitted for it alone. Miss Moore's course will include three series of lectures, covering children's books, important features of the work of a children's department and general topics; and there will be three kindergarten conferences conducted by Miss Virginia E. Graeff, supervisor of kindergartens in the Cleveland (O.) public schools. Tuition for this special course alone is \$2.50. Circulars, application blanks, etc., may be had by addressing Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

SUMMER COURSE.

The following students began a six weeks' course of study June 3:

- Bogert, Julia T., New York City; B. A. Evelyn College, Princeton, 1897; assistant St. Agnes' branch, N. Y. Public Library.
 Boss, Helen, Albany, N. Y.; assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany.
 Brown, Ralph M., Ithaca, N. Y.; B.A. Cornell University, 1901; librarian Flower Memorial Library, Veterinary College, Cornell University.
 Clark, Sarah M., Warrensburgh, N. Y.; assistant Richards Library, Warrensburgh.
 Cochran, Jennie O., Louisville, Ky.; Hampton College; assistant librarian Polytechnic Library, Louisville.
 Davis, Mary, Cleveland, O.; assistant circulating department Cleveland Public Library.
 Deevey, Edward, Albany, N. Y.; N. Y. State Normal College, 1901; assistant Albany Free Library.

- Doolittle, Hattie A., Beaver Dam, Wis.; Wayland University, 1882; librarian Williams Free Library, Beaver Dam.
 Forbes, Mary L., Jamestown, N. Y.; assistant Jamestown High School Library.
 Greene, Ethel M., Herkimer, N. Y.; substitute assistant Herkimer Free Library.
 Harper, William, New York City; B.A. Albion College, 1870; Univ. of Munich, 1872-75; librarian Poppenhusen Institute Library.
 Kelley, Mrs. Pearl W., Nashville, Tenn.; B.A. Huntsville Female College, 1889; assistant Vanderbilt University Library.
 Langdon, Amelia E., Yonkers, N. Y.; cataloger's assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.
 Langdon, Grace T., Yonkers, N. Y.; assistant Muhlenberg branch, New York Public Library.
 Mastin, Alice, Millbrook, N. Y.; librarian Millbrook Free Library.
 Morrell, Mary, Aurora, N. Y., Wells College, 1868-70; librarian Aurora Public Library.
 Munger, Alice D., Herkimer, N. Y.; assistant Herkimer Free Library.
 Penfield, Augusta E., Jamestown, N. Y.; assistant Jamestown High School Library.
 Perkins, Ellen F., New York City; cataloger's assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.
 Povey, Grace E., New London, Ct.; assistant New London Public Library.
 Rosen, Anna H., New York City; librarian Young Men's Hebrew Association.
 Schaub, Emma, Columbus, O.; cataloger Columbus Public School Library.
 Slater, Alice, New York City; assistant Bond St. branch, New York Public Library.
 Snyder, Elvira L. F., Elmhurst, L. I.; assistant Bond St. branch, New York Public Library.
 Stonehouse, Mary E., Albany, N. Y.; assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany.
 Surratt, John E., Waco, Texas; Baylor University, 1899-1902; assistant Baylor University Library.
 Surratt, Odo, Waco, Texas; Baylor University 1899-1902; assistant Baylor University Library.
 Tompkins, Josephine, Tarrytown, N. Y.; assistant St. Agnes' branch N. Y. Public Library.
 Townsend, Adelaide M., Brooklyn, N. Y.; assistant Brooklyn Public Library.
 Van Zandt, Ethel J., Albany, N. Y., assistant Pruyn Library, Albany.
 Walker, Evelyn H., Chicago, Ill., librarian All Souls' Library, Chicago.
 Whitaker, Mabel H., Fulton, N. Y., assistant Fulton Public Library.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.

Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave three lectures on general administrative topics May 15 and 16. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, superintendent of

circulation, New York Public Library, spoke May 22 on branch libraries.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, gave the fifth course in the alumni lectureship June 2, 3 and 4. His subject was the bibliography of science. Miss Mary E. Robbins, '95, second vice-president of the Alumni Association, was present, as well as Miss Woodworth, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Andrews' extremely valuable lectures will appear in printed form.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA.

The school will spend June 12-16 in visiting the following libraries: Springfield City, Boston Public, Harvard University, Medford Public, Providence Athenæum, Public, Brown University, Boston Athenæum and Massachusetts State. They will attend the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Magnolia June 16-20, school closing for the year June 20.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The 15th report of the Library School is just issued as New York State Library, Bulletin 71 (Library School 10). The class reported upon (1900-01), numbered 49, of whom 44 held college degrees, and representing 13 states, New York leading with 17. The decision to require college degrees from all future applicants is noted, and it is stated that "maintenance of this standard will now work no hardship, as the other library schools afford opportunity for instruction of those unable to meet the higher requirements of the parent school." The annual library visit for this year to New York is reviewed, and the various bibliographies and theses compiled by students during the year are recorded. Dr. E. C. Richardson's report on library schools, submitted at the 1901 meeting of the American Library Association, is reprinted, and the activities of the alumni association and the summer course are noted. Full record of lecturers and students are given, and there is an interesting schedule of positions filled by school students in 1901.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

NOTES ON CLASS WORK.

The lectures of the past month have been by Miss Florence Cragg, a former pupil of Miss Nancy Bailey, of London, on "Indexing," preliminary to the course in indexing; by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Polytechnic Institute, on the "Bibliography of education" and the "Bibliography of the classics"; by Mr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Some phases of branch work in public libraries"; by Mr. George H. Baker,

of New York, the first of his annual series on "Bookbuying." Owing to the illness of Miss Rathbone, the head instructor in the school, from which, however, she is now recovering, the course of lessons on the Cutter classification is being given by Miss Abby Sargent, of Medford, Mass., who is familiar with both the Decimal and the Cutter systems and uses the latter in the Medford library. Miss Sargent will set the examination and go over the students' papers and work at the end of the course. With the exception of Mr. Baker's course, and one other lecture, there will be no further lectures from visiting librarians. The visits to local libraries began May 9, this year, under the director's guidance. These, with the practical work now being done by students in all parts of the library, fill the measure of time required. Several students are taking a part of their practical work in the Brooklyn Public Library.

More than half of the class will attend the A. L. A. Conference at Magnolia, returning to Brooklyn for the Institute commencement, the evening of June 19.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Graduates' Association has just issued its report for the year ending Jan. 30, 1902, in neat pamphlet form (33p. T.). It contains, in place of the usual report of the secretary, the "Report of the Library School to the Graduates' Association," made by Miss Plummer at the annual meeting in January, 1902. This report is based upon the answers received to the circular of questions previously sent out to graduates, and is an informing and suggestive review of the aims and methods of the library school, and the changes made in the course in recent years. This is followed by the constitution, by-laws, and full, revised membership list.

Reviews.

CHRISTIE, Richard Copley. *Selected essays and papers*; ed., with a memoir, by William A. Shaw. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 72+393 p. por. il. O.

The name of Richard Copley Christie has long been a distinguished one in the bibliographical field, and this collection of his representative writings is most welcome. It is practically a memorial volume, admirably illustrative of Mr. Christie's scholarly attainments and literary powers. Many of the papers originally appeared in the *Library Chronicle*, transactions of the Bibliographical Society, various quarterlies, *Spectator*, *Notes and Queries*, and kindred periodicals, and while in the main purely bibliographical in

theme they cover a wide range of topics. The prefatory memoir is a sympathetic portrayal of a man who in a life of wide professional and public activity was at heart always a scholar and a lover of books.

Richard Copley Christie was born at Lenton, Nottingham, on July 22, 1830. Entering Oxford in 1849, he came directly under the influence of Mark Pattison, whose personality and methods had strong effect upon his character, and with whom he formed an enduring friendship. He was graduated first class in 1849, and in the same year was elected to the chair of history and the Faulkner chair of political economy and commercial science in Owens College, Manchester. In this field Christie found his life-work. It was largely through his devotion, clear-sightedness and high standards that Owens College was raised from the position of practically a day and evening continuation school to its present rank among English colleges, and although in 1869 he gave up his connection with its teaching faculty to carry on his constantly increasing practice at the bar, he was until his death one of the most active and influential of its governors. In 1871 he was appointed chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, and in that capacity became one of the recognized authorities on canon law. He retired from the chancellorship in December, 1893, after 22 years of service, and his death occurred on his estate of Ribsdon, Surrey, on Jan. 9, 1901. His enduring memorial in Owens College is his gift of the Christie Library building, completed in June, 1898, to which he bequeathed his own fine private collection of books. "The total cost of the building of the Christie Library was £21,077. As to the value of the collection of his own books, also thus bequeathed, it is not possible to give any estimate. Many of them are works of extreme rarity in themselves, as well as of beauty in the binding. They represent the outcome of a lifetime's careful and vigilant searching, and it may be safely asserted that it would never again be possible to get together such a collection." In library affairs Mr. Christie was always interested. He was a member of the committee of the London Library from 1888 to 1897. He assisted in the creation and was one of the earliest vice-presidents of the Bibliographical Society, and he was vice-president and later fellow of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, serving also as president of the annual conference held in London in 1880.

The papers here presented number 24 in all, of which five are reviews from *The Spectator*, and two are chancellor's addresses upon ecclesiastical law. Among them is the careful comparative essay upon "Bibliographical dictionaries," and the review of the "Chronology of the early Aldines." "The forgeries of the Abbé Fourmont," "The Scaligers," "Cat-

alogue of the library of the Duc de la Vallière" and "Elzevir bibliography" are other subjects, treated with erudition and much literary charm. A bibliography of Mr. Christie's writings is given in chronological record, and Mr. John Cree contributes interesting descriptive "Notes on Mr. Christie's collection of books." The volume contains two portraits and several illustrations, and a good index. In mechanical details it is most satisfactory.

*CLARK, John Willis. The care of books: an essay on the development of libraries and their fittings, from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century. New York, Macmillan, 1901. 18+330 p. il. 4° (Cambridge University Press ser.) net, \$5.

The number of pages in this most interesting volume does not give an adequate conception of its size. Of the 156 illustrations at least 46 are on separate leaves, not paged, and these latter are always accompanied with an extra leaf of heavy tissue paper to protect them. The illustrations truly illustrate. An examination of them alone will teach one much of the way books were cared for in ancient and mediæval times, both in public and private libraries.

Mr. Clark, in the opening paragraph of the first chapter, tells what his book includes and what it excludes: "I propose, in the following essay, to trace the methods adopted by man in different ages and countries to preserve, to use, and to make accessible to others, those objects, of whatever material, on which he has recorded his thoughts. In this investigation I shall include the position, the size, and the arrangement, of the rooms in which these treasures were deposited, with the progressive development of fittings, catalogs, and other appliances, whether defensive, or to facilitate use. But, though I shall have to trace out these matters in some detail, I shall try to eschew mere antiquarianism, and to impart human interest, so far as possible, to a research which might otherwise exhaust the patience of my readers. Bibliography, it must be understood, will be wholly excluded. From my special point of view books are simply things to be taken care of; even their external features concern me only so far as they modify the methods adopted for arrangement and preservation. I must dismiss the subject-matter of the volumes which filled the libraries of former days with a brevity of which I deeply regret the necessity. I shall point out the pains taken to sort the books under various comprehensive heads; but I shall not enumerate the authors which fall under this or that division."

The volume is divided into nine chapters, in which are traced the evolution of libraries during 25 centuries. Its whole treatment

shows evidence of scholarship and the greatest amount of care and labor on the part of the author. Scores of libraries, in monasteries, in cathedrals, in universities, both in England and on the Continent, were visited, measured in detail—both buildings and fittings—and photographed by Mr. Clark. The book is so full of references and quotations in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, that one is almost tempted to try to make a list of the librarians in America who have the scholarship and the inclination to do such work in the same field. And there is room for much work in this field, for Mr. Clark's volume is only an essay—"an attempt to deal, in a summary fashion with an extremely wide and interesting subject." A mere reading of the table of contents shows at a glance that only a part of the field is here covered. There is no reference to the libraries of Chaldea, of China, of India, of Egypt before the time of Alexander the Great, or of the Arabians; and the mediæval libraries of a large part of Europe are as yet an undiscovered country.

The first library described by Mr. Clark is the record-room of Assur-bani-pal, king of Nineveh, about 700 B.C. Then follow brief descriptions of libraries before the Christian era in Greece, Alexandria, Pergamon and Rome. The chapter closes with a description of the Vatican library of Pope Sixtus V., which, in its general conception, is Roman.

The second chapter discusses the Christian libraries connected with churches, and the libraries of the monastic orders—the public libraries of the middle ages. As early as the 13th century these libraries received bequests of books on the express condition that they should be lent, and "one abbey was continually lending to another"—interlibrary loans.

In the third chapter the increase of the monastic collections and the growth of the libraries in cathedrals are traced. In the fourth chapter the monastic and collegiate libraries are compared and with them their fittings, which were probably identical. In the monasteries the erection of a library proper was an afterthought; and so it was at the older colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, some of them not beginning libraries for more than a century after their foundation. In this chapter the beginning of the lectern system of shelving books is traced, together with the methods of chaining them.

The invention of the "stall-system"—similar to the modern stack system—is discussed in the fifth chapter. The evolution of the "stall" from the "lectern" system is well shown by Mr. Clark. As the number of volumes increased shelves were gradually added above and below the desk to which the books were chained, the chains still retained in many instances; and finally we have our modern stack. To the librarian of to-day perhaps the most interesting part of the whole book is the

latter part of this chapter where is given the translations of the introductions to several catalogs of these old libraries.

The lectern-system in Italy, with a full description of the Vatican library of Sixtus IV. and an account of the Medicean library, Florence, are the chief subjects of the sixth chapter. The account books of Bartolommeo Platina, librarian of the Vatican library from 1475 to 1481, enable one to trace the growth of this library in a most satisfactory way. Mr. Clark's general conclusion respecting the libraries of this period is that "all mediæval libraries were practically public. Elaborate catalogs enabled readers to find what they wanted in the shortest possible time, and globes, maps, and astronomical instruments provided them with further assistance in their studies. Moreover, in some places the library served the purpose of a museum, and curiosities of various kinds were stored up in it."

The contrast between the 15th and 16th centuries is the subject of the seventh chapter, in which are shown some of the harmful influences of the reformation on libraries. "The 15th century was emphatically the library era throughout Europe. Monasteries, cathedrals, universities, and secular institutions in general vied with each other in erecting libraries, in stocking them with books, and in framing liberal regulations for making them useful to the public." Between 1536 and 1539 upwards of 800 monasteries with their libraries were destroyed in England.

The "wall-system"—the building of shelves against the walls of the room instead of at right angles to them—is a later development than the "lectern" and "stall," and is discussed in the eighth chapter. This idea was first used in the library at the Escorial, begun by Philip II. of Spain in 1563 and completed in 1584. The Ambrosian library in Milan, the library of Cardinal Mazarin, in Paris, and the Bodleian library at Oxford, are some of the examples of the "wall-system" described.

The subject of the final chapter—private libraries—is one of the most interesting of the volume. This chapter of 28 pages contains no less than 23 illustrations, revolving screw book-cases and desks, the ancient scholar at work in his study with his tools around him, etc., etc. On these illustrations one loves to linger. Of the mediæval man of letters Mr. Clark says: "We sometimes call the ages dark in which he lived, but the mechanical ingenuity displayed in the devices by which his studies were assisted might put to shame the cabinet makers of our own day."

The whole volume is a mine of most interesting facts, gathered from widely scattered sources, but notwithstanding the scholarship displayed by the author and in spite of one's interest in the subject, his style makes the book in many places heavy reading. The volume closes with a good index. S: H. R.

GREENWOOD, T: Edward Edwards: the chief pioneer of municipal public libraries. London, Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1902. 12+ 246 p. D. net, 2s. 6d.

Edward Edwards who devoted fifty years — the better part of his life time — to creating and developing the public library system of England, and who, in the end, died forgotten, in loneliness and with despair in his heart, and was spared the disgrace of a pauper's grave only through the kindness of a few of his neighbors, is at last reaping his reward — posthumous fame! First, the unmarked grave in the churchyard at Niton, the quaint and beautiful old-fashioned village situated a few miles west of Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, was marked with a noble granite monument, dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, early in February of this year; and now, a painstaking biographer has gathered up all that is worth preserving concerning his life and work. The notice of the dedication of the monument previously given in these columns included a brief outline of Mr. Edwards's life. Little more can be added, for less could scarcely be known of anyone who had filled an important place in a great public movement. For this, the modest retiring nature of the man was no doubt partly responsible, though it is doubtful if there is a parallel instance on record of the chief pioneer of a large and widespread public improvement being so generally unrecognized, even within the circle of his own profession.

The idea of a public library in its modern conception, as a democratic institution freely accessible to all, had hardly emerged from the cloud of speculation with which the question was surrounded when Edwards first gave his attention to the subject. In these later times, there is a curious interest in some of the arguments for and against making libraries accessible to readers. When Edwards was a comparatively young man, the controversy raged round the question of admitting the public to library buildings as a privilege, and all thought of libraries being centers of light and leading, to which students and readers could resort as a simple matter of right, was still in a vague, unformed condition. So far from readers being considered entitled to handle and examine books, it was a moot point in England about the middle of the 19th century, whether or not the rough democracy should be permitted, even with the most stringent precautions and regulations, to invade the sacred precincts of a library building. The work of Edward Edwards, ably seconded by that of William Ewart and Joseph Brotherton — all three men of the people — wrought a revolution in this condition, to which fact the many hundreds of public libraries throughout Great Britain, notably the great municipal collections of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and London, bear eloquent tribute. Fifty years ago, there was not one of these. It would be impossible, within the limits of this notice, to even give

an outline how this work was accomplished. Mr. Edwards's chief reward was the underpaid post of the first important free library established under the act, the library at Manchester. His seven years' service at Manchester, though full of useful work and highly honorable to him in many respects, terminated in his enforced resignation, because he had not learned to "harmoniously co-operate with superior authority." From this time he devoted himself to literature, and to the cataloging and indexing of special collections. For many years he supported himself in fair comfort. When his library services were no longer required, and the field of authorship was invaded by younger men, he had nothing to rely upon but a pitiful pittance of a pension, and was confronted by the dread of want and the actual presence of debt. In 1882 he removed from Manningtree, where his mother and sisters, partly dependent upon him, had lived for years, to Niton, where he died on Feb. 6, 1886. From the day of his interment, Feb. 10, 1886, until quite recently, Edward Edwards had almost no public recognition, worthy of his services to the library cause. It is a satisfaction that this reproach is now removed, and that his name has received a meed of recognition. **

HASSE, Adelaide R. United States government publications: a handbook for the cataloger. Part 1: The government at large; the constitution, statutes, treaties. Boston, Library Bureau, 1902. 46 p. O. \$1.

Here is a first step toward a consummation devoutly to be wished — the formulation of a practical uniform method for the cataloging of the great mass of literature embraced in the term "public documents." No one could be better fitted than Miss Hasse, by her thorough and varied experience, to undertake this task, and one regrets only that her useful manual could not have been issued in its complete form, instead of in four instalments. This first part deals only with the publications of the government as a whole — the constitution and statutes (national, state, municipal), and treaties. There remain to be considered, the legislative body — Congress, the Senate and the House; the executive body — the President, the executive departments; the judiciary, government institutions, government serials — each of these three classes to be treated in a separate part.

As Miss Hasse points out, existing cataloging rules have been framed to meet the requirements of general literature, "a literature in volumes, a literature on a given subject"; they cannot be always successfully applied to official literature, "a literature as a rule authorless, so far as personal names are concerned, a literature having whimsical relationship in its parts and volumes and series, a literature alienated, so far as convenience of treatment according to accepted forms is concerned, entirely from the ordinary type of literature."

The modifications and exceptions required to make the cataloging of public documents at once practical and systematic are cogently set forth, both in text and in the series of excellent facsimile cards illustrating different forms of entry. Especially useful is the attention given to making clear the historical and political relations between the various publications and the bodies responsible to them, for it is lack of understanding of the relationship between government documents and government authors—the nation, the national body; the state, the state officer or bureau—that is mainly responsible for the inaccuracy and “blind” work in this field. The subjects treated in this first part are, perhaps, the simplest, most free from perplexing ramifications; and the sections dealing with the executive departments and the government institutions and government serials will be especially welcome. The arrangement is compact and the divisions of each subject clearly indicated. Following each main division are references to the literature of the subject. The manual is first of all, as its title states, a handbook for the cataloger; but its careful, pithy presentation of the characteristics and uses of public documents make it no less useful to the reference worker or the student investigator than to the cataloger. Miss Hasse has added a much needed tool to the librarian’s working equipment.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB. Libraries of Greater New York; manual and historical sketch of the New York Library Club. New York, 1902. 4+185 p. D.

This useful and interesting manual has been in preparation for the past eighteen months by a committee consisting of George Watson Cole, Charles Alex. Nelson, and Arthur E. Bostwick, and was presented in its completed form at the recent May meeting of the club. Its inception dates from the second meeting of the club, held Jan. 14, 1886, when a committee was appointed “to collect statistics and ascertain the specialties of the various libraries of New York and vicinity,” but no effective work toward carrying out this idea was undertaken until about a year and a half ago.

The handbook is, as its title indicates, practically a manual of the libraries of Greater New York. One hundred and four pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of these libraries, 298 in all, numbered serially. Street address, and name of librarian are given, and then follow, under the caption *History*, data as to when founded, how supported, and annual income; under *Regulations* are noted the hours of opening, kind of library, and privileges granted; under *Resources* are stated the number of volumes, and the special features or collections in each library. As the branches of the New York Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library, and others having branches, are entered under the name

of the main library, and are not given serial numbers, the actual number of recorded libraries is 350. The list is extremely interesting, in its presentation of New York’s varied and cosmopolitan library equipment, and the information given stands for an immense amount of investigation on the part of the committee. About 1000 circulars of inquiry were sent out, but despite all efforts a small percentage of the institutions addressed failed to respond, and data regarding them is given on second-hand authority. The list of libraries is supplemented by a most useful “index to special collections” noted therein, covering 256 different topics. This is the special feature of the list that makes it of practical value outside the club membership, for it shows at once the material available in New York City for the study of special subjects. And in some cases there is so much incongruity between the library and its special collection that few persons would think of connecting them—as is the case with the Cooper Institute Library and its fine collection of ballads and poetry, and the American Museum of Natural History, with its special collection of 3000 volumes upon foreign missions.

The “manual and historical sketch” of the club makes up the latter part (nearly half) of the volume. It includes record of officers for 1901-02, officers and executive committees from the organization to the present time, constitution, publications, references to proceedings as reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, list of papers read and topics discussed from the beginning of the club, a good historical sketch, by Charles Alexander Nelson, covering 40 pages, and a list of members, revised and brought up to date. The whole gives a compact and interesting review of the club’s activities, but there is one point where criticism is unavoidable. The record of “papers read and topics discussed” affords examples of clumsy and careless index entry that are regrettable, especially as coming from such a source. Such entries as “Catalogs. What, shall we print?” “Dime novel habit. What can be done to help a boy after he has fallen into the?” “Library, public, on maintaining the, by endowment”—to cite only a few—are as amateurish as they are absurd, while a still worse example is the entry, “Librarians should read, What?” also given under “What” with the illuminating reference “(see also Librarians, above).” The manual is an attractive piece of book making, well printed and neatly bound in paper or in cloth—though as to the latter a protest must be lodged against the choice of pale blue and white (the club colors) with gold stamp and lettering, for the binding of a book of reference. It is sold by the secretary of the club, Silas H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th street, New York, at 25 c. paper and 50 c. cloth to club members; 50 c. paper, 75 c. cloth to non-members; 10 c. extra for postage.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Bulletin* of the Association of Medical Librarians makes its first appearance with a double quarterly issue for January-April, 1902 (v. 1, no. 1-2). It contains the minutes of the fourth annual meeting of the society (May, 1901), constitution and membership lists, reports on the exchange system, which is the main feature of the association's work, interesting papers on "A visit to the Hunterian Library at Glasgow," by William Osler, and "The library of a colonial physician," by Eugene F. Cordell, and a department of brief news items and reports from medical libraries. The *Bulletin* is well printed and most creditable in contents and form.

The *Library Record of Australasia* for March opens with a sympathetic memorial sketch of the late Professor Edward Ellis Morris, of Melbourne University, who had served as trustee of the Public Library of Victoria from 1879 to his death, and had been one of those first interested in the organization of the general library association. Announcement and preliminary program are given of the general meeting of the library association, which was held in Melbourne, April 2-4. It is stated that "the proposal to hold an annual meeting was found impracticable, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a representative attendance. Indeed, it is a question as to whether the association will be able to continue to meet even biennially, owing to the great distances that representatives must travel in order to be present." There are interesting news notes from the several Australasian states, and the papers include "Hints for country libraries," by Margaret Windeyer; "The librarian as a historian," by Hugh Wright; and "The use of new books," by N. MacMunn.

PLUMMER, Mary Wright. Hints to small libraries. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Brooklyn, N. Y., The author, 1902. 68 p. D. net, 50 c.

This new edition of Miss Plummer's useful little manual is welcome. The changes made are slight, consisting mainly of bringing up to date the record of bibliographical aids and tools.

THE READING PUBLIC as I know it; by three librarians. (In *Outlook*, May 24, 1902. p. 248-253.)

Short papers, by Dr. J. H. Canfield, J. C. Dana, and Miss M. E. Hazeltine, dealing respectively with the reading public of a college library, of a large city public library, and of the public library in a smaller town. In each the opportunity of the library to mould public taste and promote educational influences is emphasized.

LOCAL.

Albany, N. Y. Andrew Carnegie's offer to provide a \$150,000 library building, on condition that the city guarantee a yearly maintenance fund of \$10,000 and furnish a site, was declined by the city council on May 19. The offer was refused by a party vote of 10 to 9; acceptance required an affirmative vote of 15. The reason suggested for the refusal was the opposition of the labor element.

Bradford, Pa. Carnegie P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending March 2, 1902.) As the library was opened to the public July 1, 1901, this report covers but eight months of active work, during which time the circulating department was open 200 days. The issue of books for home use was 57,869 (fict. 64%; juv. fict., 18%). Total registration in force 4136. There are now 7297 v. in the collection, the year's accessions having been 3087. In the children's room 13,705 v., or almost 24 per cent. of the total circulation, have been drawn. "With a better and more abundant selection of books, the work done here should constitute one of the most important phases of the library's activity. The room is already proving itself inadequate in size, being greatly overcrowded during busy hours."

Free access has been provided for since the library opened. Mr. Fletcher says, "It was not adopted as an experiment, but was really forced on us by the smallness of the staff. It would have been utterly impossible to circulate 660 books in a single day if the attendants had to go back and get each book." He makes a strong plea for better hours for the staff. It is regrettable to learn that at present the working hours "total 5134 each week, while in addition to this the assistants each work three hours on alternate Sundays. Three days in the week they must be in attendance from 8.45 in the morning till 9 at night. The work is constantly growing more arduous, the demands on tact and patience and endurance steadily increasing." He adds: "I feel assured that the work of the staff would be benefited by a reduction of the hours, more than enough to repay the library for the expense involved in making the change." The report as a whole is interesting, and shows energetic and effective work.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 28,419; total 144,954, distributed among the 17 branches in operation. Issued, home use 944,128 (fict. 47%; juv. fict. 25%). New registration 24,788; a new registration was begun Jan. 1, 1902. Expenses \$99,900.06.

An extremely interesting and suggestive report, in its clear outline of progressive work toward organization, development, and utilization of present resources. It covers the first seven months of Mr. Frank P. Hill's

administration of the library, and is necessarily a record of organization rather than of extension—organization having “for its aim and end the establishment of a library having branches in every section of the city, stored with all that is good, helpful and entertaining in literature; a library conducted with liberality toward the people, with equity toward the employees, and with satisfaction to the directors.” Mr. Hill says: “Looking back upon the short history of the library, it is wonderful to note the rapid growth of the system. It is not surprising that some things were left undone for the moment simply for lack of time to do them. Naturally at the start each branch developed according to its surroundings, and independent of the others. Gradually we are working up to the higher ideal of a splendid co-ordinate system.”

“During the year efforts have been put forth toward placing the library upon a sound business basis; systematizing the work; unifying the interests of the different branches; getting in closer touch with the libraries of the country; giving apprentices regular and continuous instruction under a competent teacher; supplying as rapidly as possible the incessant demand of all branches for more books; using the foundation at the Bedford branch as a nucleus for a splendid reference library and central reservoir from which books can be drawn to supply the different branches; and centralizing the work where possible, yet leaving the individual librarian to work out the local problems.”

The need of more books (despite the large number of accessions recorded for the year) is constant and urgent. “No branch should be started with less than 5000 volumes, and yet nearly every one was opened with from 1800 to 3000, and those not fully cataloged.” The report of Miss Hitchler for the cataloging department shows a large volume of work accomplished under difficult conditions and with an inadequate force. All the more important cataloging processes are prepared at the main department, leaving for the branch staff only the shelf-listing, cataloging (according to the marking of the main department), stamping, pasting, etc. “Books for 17 branches are sent out from this department at the rate of from 3000 to 4000 volumes each month,” and there are still large arrears of back cataloging to be made up. There is “pressing need for two extra assistants, whose duty it shall be to go from branch to branch, bringing the cataloging in each up to date, and thus making each collection more valuable and more available to the public.”

There are two most interesting reports from Miss Frances B. Hawley, instructor of apprentices and superintendent of branches. The apprentice system has been reorganized and systematized since July 1, 1901. Three classes have been admitted during the six months since that time; the first two have received instruction in library training, the last being composed of trained applicants,

gives six months of apprentice service without formal instruction. Apprentices are transferred to different branches about once a month, to give familiarity with the different fields of work, and to judge of their tastes and fitness. “An estimate is constantly being formed of the work and personal qualifications of each apprentice, based on observation and on the reports which are continually being received from the librarians-in-charge. All defects of personality, character or work which interfere with her usefulness to the library are promptly and frankly pointed out to her, and if she fail to improve she is dropped at once from the class, instead of being permitted to serve her full six months without pay only to be dropped at the end of the time. An apprentice is dropped only when her work has been unfavorably reported from at least three branches, in order that there may be no possibility of personal prejudice interfering with her chances of acceptance.”

Miss Hawley's report upon the branches shows effective work toward a unity of system and co-operation in aims and methods. It is planned to visit every branch at least twice a month, “to meet and study with the assistants, and to co-operate with the librarians-in-charge in increasing the use of the branches among all classes of people.”

The report of the travelling libraries department, submitted by Mrs. Mary Craigie, shows a stock of 6840 v., which have had a circulation of 39,713 among schools, police and fire stations, hospitals, Sunday schools and missions.

For the children's department work a supervisor is needed, whose duties should comprise “assistance to the librarian-in-charge in maintaining discipline, selection of juvenile books, and visits to the schools of the city for the purpose of interesting teachers and principals.” Appended to the librarian's report are reports from the librarians-in-charge of the different branches, nearly all of which are excellent in conciseness, tone and expression.

At a special meeting of directors, held May 28, it was decided that a special examination be held under the Civil Service Commission, for a superintendent of children's department work, at a salary of \$1500 a year, to be engaged from Sept. 1 next. A department of branches and apprentices was established under direction of Miss Frances B. Hawley, whose salary was increased from \$900 to \$1500, to take effect from July 1. A department of supplies was established under direction of George A. Scoville, formerly stenographer and chief clerk, whose salary was increased from \$1300 to \$1800, to take effect from July 1.

Buffalo, N. Y. Grosvenor L. An attack upon the management of the library was made on April 25, by Lawrence Irwell, of Buffalo, before the common council at its meeting to consider the library estimates for

the coming fiscal year. The amount requested by the library board was \$17,500, and when it was introduced Mr. Irwell rose to protest against its acceptance. He said that of this \$17,500 a little more than \$9000 was for salaries and the remaining \$8500 for books. He claimed that the library was very badly managed. The number of attendants was larger than necessary, and the hours of service were too short. On Sundays the library was open from 1 to 6 p.m., and the attendant on duty for that period had the following Saturday free. He had been unable to secure definite information as to how many of the attendants were high school graduates, or as to the exact disposition of the money appropriated for books.

Reply to Mr. Irwell's charges was made informally by Ganson Depew, of the board of trustees, who stated that Mr. Irwell had made himself "exceedingly obnoxious in the library because he could not run it in his own interests and for his own purposes." He added: "Mr. Irwell charges that the library on Sunday is open from 1 until 6 o'clock, and the attendant on duty that day has the following Saturday off. I think any fair-minded person would agree that no attendant should be asked to work seven days in the week, and that this rule is quite reasonable. The library is open weekdays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, which hours are longer than in most of the libraries of the country."

The appropriation was tabled by the common council, pending fuller investigation.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (5th rpt., 1901.) Added 1148; total 6980. Issued, home use 33,642 (fict. 25,379), of which 13,382 were juvenile; issued from schools 693. Receipts \$6284.26; expenses \$6239.65.

"Greatest emphasis has been laid upon the public school problem, how to make the library more helpful to teachers and pupils. Strenuous efforts have been made to have personal attention and careful research compensate for the lack of a large collection of books. More time has been given to study by the staff and apprentices, and more systematic instruction has been given in all branches of library economy." Collections of books, changed at intervals, have been sent to clubs, fire engine stations, and the Young Women's Christian Association rest room for use during the noon hour. "Jan. 31 we instituted what we hope may become an annual fête. 'Library day' is planned to give the citizens of Cedar Rapids an opportunity to study the methods of administration of their Public Library, and as far as possible to show how it can become affiliated with all the interests of our community. This year the program was general. Next, we shall make the schools our theme; later, art, music, science, etc., as the time seems propitious. We hope our program will attract librarians and trustees of other libraries in the state."

Instruction in the use of books is given by the librarian to the pupils in the public schools, and a normal course in the subject has been arranged for teachers. In the children's room every Wednesday evening is given to a "story hour," after which "there is a general search for other material on the same subject." At close of vacation, in the fall, blanks were sent to all the schools for answer to questions regarding the course of studies, text-books and supplementary reading required, and the replies proved of great assistance in supplying the needs of teachers. A series of excellent suggestions are given, for future development, in the proposed Carnegie library building.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Carnegie L. A meeting of the recently appointed Carnegie Library directors was held on April 15, when A. N. Sloan was elected president, Gen. R. W. Healy vice-president, and Z. W. Wheland secretary.

The sites committee of the library board reported on May 19 to the city council in favor of a site on the southeast corner of Georgia avenue and East Eighth street, to cost \$15,000.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. On Tuesday, May 6, the general assembly of Ohio passed a bill authorizing the trustees of the Public Library to issue \$180,000 in bonds to provide funds for the purchase of sites for the six Carnegie branch libraries and for the equipment of the branches.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (29th rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1902.) Added 1008; total 32,875. Issued, home use 29,790. Registration not given. Receipts \$1020.25; expenses \$956.12.

A collection of 29 fine photographs has been added to the library by the gift of \$100 for the purpose from W. M. Prichard, and 12 photographs were also received from Miss H. S. Tolman.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 516; total 23,923. Issued, home use 54,420. No visitors 70,257. Receipts \$6406.05; expenses \$4246.42.

There has been a notable decrease in circulation, but this decrease "has been in fiction alone, as in the other classes there has been a marked increase." The duplicate pay collection of new fiction has proved on the whole satisfactory to borrowers, and has enabled the library to pay for nearly all the fiction purchased, "thus leaving the small amount we have to expend for a better class of books." The new feature of the year was the establishment of a children's room. This library was "the first free public library organized in a city of the first class in the state." The report contains a brief historical sketch of its development since the organization of its precursor, the Young Men's Library Association, in March, 1866.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. (Rpt.; in Annual rpt. of town officers, year ending Feb. 10, 1902, p. 77-). Added 879; total (estimated) 16,770. Issued, home use 45,669. New registration 279; total registration 4019; It is hoped shortly to have a general reregistration, as the present series of cards have been in use since the opening of the library, nine years ago, and include much "dead wood."

"The rotation of the library by the exhibition of a small all-round selection, was begun in December on the arrival of the bookcase ordered for the purpose. 200 volumes on all subjects, whose backs and covers were as attractive in appearance as their contents were interesting and trustworthy, were placed in the case, a comfortable cushioned chair put before it, and a strong light above the chair; a notice was posted and also printed in the *Star*, explaining the idea. The chair has seldom been without an occupant during afternoon and evening, and sufficient interest has been roused for 64 of the 200 volumes to be carried home; all works that would hardly have been found in the stacks. The degree, however, to which the main purpose of this rotation case is realized is to be gauged, not so much by the number of volumes circulated from it, as by the intangible suggestions and impulses received by those who spend half an hour browsing among the pages of some heretofore unknown and undiscovered book."

Georgia libraries. The April number of *The Southern Woman*, the official organ of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, is a "special library edition," almost entirely devoted to reports and descriptions of the libraries of the state. Among those represented are the Georgia State Federation Library, in charge of Miss Alice Moore, of Dalton, from which sets of books on given subjects are sent to women's clubs throughout the state, to be kept for three months or longer; the state library, at Atlanta; the libraries of Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Lucy Cobb Institute, Emory College, North Georgia Agricultural College, St. Joseph's Convent, and various club libraries.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1231; total 20,263. Issued, home use 60,180; lib. use 5756. New registration 492. The purchases of the year included duplicate complete sets "of the very best editions of American and English classics containing biographical sketches and critical notes, which will be the nucleus of a new department that may be called a standard library of the world's best books."

Appended to the report is the usual classed list of accessions of the year.

Grinnell, Ia. Stewart F. P. L. The handsome library given to Grinnell by Hon. Joel Stewart was dedicated on the evening of May 9. The exercises were held in the Congregational church, before an overflowing audience. President George E. MacLean, of

the state university, delivered an invocation. Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the state library commission, extended congratulations on behalf of the commission, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Governor Cummins. The keys of the building were presented to the president of the board of trustees by Mrs. Stewart, wife of the giver of the building. Mr. Stewart did not attend the ceremonies, owing to dislike of the probable demonstration to be accorded him. A general reception was later held in the library building.

The building is a beautiful structure 63½ feet front by 32 deep in the main, with an annex 21 x 32. It is built of Omaha gray pressed brick with stone trimmings. The basement is divided into two rooms for the industrial school. The main floor contains the general reading room on the south side, reference room and children's room on the north side, and stack room on the east. These rooms have tile floors, the inside finish is oak throughout, the whole presenting an attractive appearance. Upstairs is the trustees' and librarian's room, finished in cypress. The building cost \$14,000, and a second stack room is arranged for, to be finished when needed, which will make the total cost \$15,000. The stack room now provided will hold 10,000 volumes, and the second one will also hold 10,000. The library now contains 5800 volumes, about 1400 having been added since July 1. The decimal classification system has been adopted, as has the Browne charging system. Miss Mary Wheelock is librarian and Miss Lila E. Stagg, assistant.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. (11th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 4505; total 75,053. Issued, home use 421,779 (fict. 46.93 %; juv. fict. 20.42 %). Reading room attendance 78,856; Sunday attendance 6980. New registration 5431; total re-registration 18,237. Receipts \$47,292.01; expenses, \$41,990.53.

The notable event of the year was the establishment of the library in its new building, in January, 1901.

"The gain in circulation has been entirely at the main library, the percentage of books drawn through the stations being less than that of last year."

Reference work with the pupils of the grammar and high schools has been largely developed. A special "young people's reference room" is established on the third floor, which was used during the year by 13,507 students. The total reference attendance, adult and juvenile, was 20,541, with a record of 69,534 v. consulted. The open shelf room, containing 2100 v., is very popular.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. A scheme based upon the unauthorized use of the name of the library was made public recently in a letter addressed to Mr. Putnam by one of the intended victims of the fraud, who says:

"An agent calling himself F. E. Stewart, of the Library of Congress, came to me the other day with a project for a travelling library—a branch of your library at Washington. For \$2 a year one book a week would be sent free to any address, same book to be returned at the end of the week. Is this a legitimate arrangement?"

Mr. Putnam has made this letter public in order to call attention to the attempted fraud. In explanation, he states that during the past few years there have been various attempts upon the part of publishers and book agents to promote their enterprises by the allegation, direct or implied, that their publications emanate from the Library of Congress or are issued in some way under its authority. He adds: "Here appears to be an imposture of a different sort. The Library of Congress is, of course, a free library. It is not a circulating library. And there is no F. E. Stewart on its rolls, nor, so far as I am aware, any person of such a name employed in any way to represent it."

Louisville, Ky. Plans for the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$250,000 for a library building, long pending, have been materially advanced within the past few weeks. The offer, which was made over a year ago, was never accepted, owing to the conditions of provision of site and maintenance and to difficulties in the proposed transfer of the library of the Polytechnic Society to the city. An enabling act permitting the establishment of public libraries by cities of the first class was passed by the last legislature and a copy was transmitted to Mr. Carnegie, whose secretary replied on March 27, saying: "We are without resolution of council accepting and pledging maintenance of free libraries in Louisville. The matter of site has to be settled by the community. The only stipulation Mr. Carnegie makes is that it should be satisfactory to the community and large enough to give light around the building. When necessary resolution has been received and you have title to site arrangements for payments on building will be made." The resolutions required were passed unanimously by the council on April 1. They provide that the city accepts Mr. Carnegie's donation of \$250,000 for a free public library building; "that it will furnish a suitable site for said building, and will maintain a free public library in said building when erected, at a cost of not less than \$25,000 a year;" and "that an annual levy shall hereafter be made upon the taxable property of said city, sufficient in amount to comply with the above requirements."

The mayor's appointments of trustees for the library were made public on April 12. They are: John Stiles, Rev. E. L. Powell, R. W. Brown, A. G. Langham, Paul Caine, Arthur Rutledge, Owen Tyler, R. P. Halleck, Col. Bennett H. Young, Dr. John A. Ouchterlong, and Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, bishop of the diocese.

Consolidation of the Polytechnic Society Library with the new Public Library was discussed at a meeting of the society on April 21, and the measure was referred to the executive committee for investigation and report. The consolidation is favored by a majority of the directors.

Michigan City (Ind.) P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1902). Added 801; total 9574. Issued, home use 35,146 (fict. 48½%; juv. 35%). New registration 509; cards in force 1916.

Effort has been made to reach directly all the public schools. During the school year the library class room has been occupied 45 afternoons by the different grades in their visits, representing a total of 1797 students in attendance. For vacation reading for school children the library and the schools adopted the list compiled by J. C. Dana, of "things which children should know." The list was printed at the expense of the schools as a four-page leaflet, with a note that "at the public library you will find a list of all the books in the library that tell about these things."

"A little explanatory talk was given by the librarian in each grade school room in the city, and copies of the leaflet given to all the children. During the first half of the summer the little leaflets were diligently used and often no copies of any books on the more popular items of the list could be found on the shelves. Later the novelty of the thing wore away somewhat and the list settled down to its steady, normal use by those children who were permanently interested and who were getting real value from it. There were enough of these to prove the experiment well worth while."

The annual library exhibition was this year devoted to book and magazine posters; it was attended by nearly 2000 people. Monday, Dec. 23, was observed as a special "library day" for the boys and girls. The most notable gift of the year was that of \$2500 from Mrs. F. C. Austin, of Chicago, for cancelling the existing indebtedness on the library; in addition it provided about \$500 for the purchase of books.

New Jersey Historical Society L., Newark. A systematic filing of newspaper clippings of state and local interest was developed by the former librarian, Miss Marie Wait, and is now being carried on. Clippings are mounted on perforated manila sheets, 8 x 10, which can then be bound together, for allied material, thus making practically booklets on different subjects. For New Jersey there are booklets for each county, and the Newark sheets are arranged in numerous classifications. New Jersey biography furnishes a series of booklets that are frequently consulted.

New York, General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen L. (Rpt.; in 116th rpt. of society, 1901.) Added 3078; total 105,831 (ref. 14,642; ref. architectural section 748). Issued 104,354; ref. use 5772. New registration 5402.

The reclassification and recataloging of the library on cards has been nearly completed. "The more recent policy with reference to fiction has been continued, only the higher class being put upon our shelves. Especial attention is being given to the purchase of standard works, and particularly those of a scientific character. The circulation has not increased greatly over that of 1900, nor is it likely to; but, in view of the curtailment of the purchases of fiction within certain lines, it is a source of congratulation that the patronage of the library is not decreased."

New York P. L. The recent unveiling of the Rochambeau statue gives special interest to a fine album presented to the print department of the library, not long ago, by Mr. W. F. Havemeyer. It consists of 126 portraits of French personages, both civil and military, who actively or sympathetically contributed to the success of the war against England for American independence. This unique collection was formed by a Parisian amateur interested in Americana, and demonstrates the enthusiasm which was evinced for American liberty by different classes of French society. The prints are carefully mounted, and each one is accompanied by a biographical note in manuscript, giving the reasons for its presence in the album. Many of the portraits are contemporary engravings, some are lithographs. Special mention should be made of the allegories on the declaration of war and the defeat of the English; the portraits of Louis XVI., Suffren, Menou and Necker printed in colors; a proof before letters of Choffard's portrait of Admiral Rosel; a first state of Vangelisti's "Du Couédic," with *Reims* instead of *Reims*, and some very rare physionotrace portraits. The table of contents shows a remarkable list of names of Frenchmen connected with our War for Independence.

New York State L., Albany. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added 24,007, of which 7544 were bought; total 461,740, of which 260,859 are in the state library proper, 59,999 are in travelling libraries, and 140,882 are duplicates. "Few realize the extent of the gifts which are each year enriching the state library." The most important gift of the year was the Duncan Campbell memorial collection of 3295 v., 899 pamphlets, 493 engravings, 19 bound v. of manuscripts, and 30 other manuscripts. From the duplicate collection 1395 v. and 1537 pamphlets were withdrawn for exchange or sale. The estimated reference use of the library was 169,762, an increase of 33,376 v. over 1900. During the 266 evenings the library was open there were 11,730 readers, using 36,531 v.

"Though this is a reference library, the total books lent in this and other states, aside from the travelling libraries, were 30,667 (22,092 from the state library and 8575 from the capitol library) or 5105 more than in 1900.

There were more than 14 times as many loans as in 1890, the total for 1901 being the largest in the history of the library. Of the 22,092 loans, not including those from the capitol library, 12 % were books classed in sociology, 33.3% in literature and 25.09% in history, showing a slight decrease in the percentage of books used in sociology and history and an increase in literature as compared with 1900." 1512 borrowers have drawn books, an increase of 130 over last year. From outside Albany 288 institutions and individuals borrowed 2238 v. Full details of the resources and activities of the various departments are given, and full statistical tables are appended. As usual this report abounds in interest, and bears evidence to the ever increasing activity of the library.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added 712; total 19,762. Issued, home use 50,234 (fict. 80.7 %; magazines 5.9 %). New registration 996; total registration 9364. Receipts and expenses \$7182.20.

"We have made an important change in our circulation of the Perry pictures. We still use the envelope system, but we also have albums which hold 50 pictures or more. We make the pictures in each book illustrate one subject as far as possible. We have already books illustrating the Revolution, authors and their homes, events in American history, Madonnas, architecture of the world, sculpture, warships and their commanders, crowned heads of Europe, artists and their famous paintings, with one book illustrating and describing fruits, and another of trees."

Rhode Island State L., Providence. An act was passed by the last legislature which will be an important aid in the development of the library. It empowers the state librarian to "exchange with such nations, states, municipalities, institutions and persons outside the state as may confer a corresponding benefit, copies of the laws, law reports, reports of departments and institutions, and all other books and pamphlets published by the state, and to distribute such publications to such other nations, states, municipalities, institutions and persons outside the state as may by law be entitled to receive them." State officers are directed "upon requisition of the state librarian to supply the state library with a sufficient number of each publication issued from his department to enable him to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The state library had never had a librarian whose time was solely given to its care, until the appointment in May, 1901, of Frank Greene Bates. Under Mr. Bates' direction the library has been installed in rooms in the new state house. It has been accessioned and arranged under the decimal classification. The work of cataloging will be begun as soon as practicable.

The report of the state librarian has just appeared, for the year ending March, 1902.

Mr. Bates says: "Until the present year there was, properly speaking, no state library. The collection of books owned by the state was in the custody of the secretary of state as *ex-officio* state librarian. Some years since, the state law library was established at the court house, and the law books of the state's collection removed to that place. Owing to the total insufficiency of room at the old state house, the books remaining there were practically inaccessible. The library room had overflowed, and the books were stored in all corners of the building. Upon the erection of the new state house beautiful quarters were provided for the library. Unfortunately, insufficient room was provided for the books already on hand, so that it became necessary to store several thousand volumes in a dark room in the sub-basement, where they are inaccessible for use. The practical solution of the matter will be the erection of steel stacks, of appropriate and artistic design, in the library at no distant date. The need of these will soon be imperative." The character of the collection (which numbers approximately 15,000 v.) is reviewed and recommendations are made for rounding out broken sets, strengthening the relations with other libraries, and in other ways developing the scope and activity of the state library.

St. Louis (Mo.) F. P. L. A site for the proposed Carnegie building was secured on May 7, when the property of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association was sold to the library board for \$280,000. The purchase fund was raised by public subscription, headed by Daniel Catlin with \$25,000; the officers and directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. contributed \$205,000. The property is to remain intact until after the world's fair of 1903.

Savannah, Ga. The effort to secure a Carnegie library building has been dropped, owing to the condition of a 10 per cent, annual maintenance fund. Mr. Carnegie was requested to waive this condition in the case of Savannah, but his secretary in reply stated that "in justice to the other cities to which Mr. Carnegie has given, or will give, public library buildings, Savannah cannot be considered upon any other than a 10 per cent basis."

Seattle, Wash. The proposition authorizing the city to issue bonds for \$100,000 for a site for the Carnegie building was carried at a special election on May 17, by a majority of 919 votes out of total of 2217. The site in view covers an entire block at Madison and Spring streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt., 1901.) Added 5019; total 52,157. Issued, home use 264,227 (fict. 73½ %), of which 88,040 were drawn from the children's room. Visitors to ref. dept. 16,762. Receipts \$17,391.01; expenses \$17,169.42.

The most important incident of the year was the completion of the new stack room, which permits the adoption of "the experiment of free access." Mr. Foss says: "This cannot be done without serious embarrassments. The whole routine of the library will be revolutionized, and it is probable that many vexatious incidents will attend the new departure. But the new régime will be of incalculable benefit to the public, and I feel that no other action ever taken by the library, with the possible exception of the removal of the age limit and the opening of the children's room, can have been more productive in salutary results than this new action is sure to be."

It is urged that the library apply itself with greater persistency to pushing the circulation of its books. The house-to-house delivery of books is now carried on by 15 boys, assigned to 15 different sections of the city. "The patrons of these boys are largely people who have not used the library hitherto. Many of them had never visited the library, some of them did not know its location, and some were ignorant of the existence of the library at all. It will take time to establish this system on a good basis. The whole difficulty of the problem is to find the right boys. Our delivery boys are as good as the nature of boys will permit them to be; but it is expected that the right boy will not always be discovered the first time. It will be a series of experiments, and the fittest will survive."

The school department is constantly extending its scope, and it is suggested that the night school should be added to its list for school libraries. There were 5171 v. circulated through the schools in 1901, and the 100 special libraries sent to the schools had a circulation of 52,200 v. On noting the work of the children's room, Mr. Foss says:

"The children's room is a most salutary influence as long as children remain children. But to retain children in the children's room after they have come to desire mature works is repressing nature and stunting and distorting intellect. We should try to advance our children from the children's department to the adult department as we try to advance them from the grammar school to the high school. They should not only be allowed to use the mature books of the library, but should be encouraged in every legitimate way to do so."

Spokane (Wash.) City L. At a meeting of the library commission, on April 1, Mrs. Emma D. Wheatley was voted out of her position as librarian, her term of office to expire as soon as her successor should be appointed and confirmed. On the evening of the same day Mayor Byrne appointed as her successor Mrs. Estella Deffenbaugh, whose name was promptly confirmed by the city council. Mrs. Deffenbaugh assumed charge of the library on April 3, after a protest from Mrs. Wheatley, who stated that the change was purely political, and made by the mayor "because of a

pledge which he had made to some of his political friends." On April 4 Mrs. Wheatley entered suit against Mrs. Deffenbaugh, on the charge that she had been wrongly and unlawfully ousted from her position, and that she had never been removed from the office. She claims that the mayor and two others are not and never have been regularly appointed members of the library commission, and have no authority to act in that capacity.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (36th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 1697; total not given. Issued 86,981 (fict. 48,077; juv. 24,194). New registration 753, of whom 212 were children under 12 years of age, introduced by their teachers.

The home circulation was 14,049 in excess of the previous year's record, largely due to the greatly increased use of the library by the pupils of the public schools. Large purchases of juvenile books, for replacements or duplicates, have been made, and the bindery work has been much increased. The typewritten card catalog has been completed for all fiction, adult and juvenile.

Traverse City, Mich. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a new library building was accepted by the city council on May 19, when a resolution was passed guaranteeing the provision of a site and a yearly maintenance fund of \$2000. The city library already possesses about 6000 v. and had a circulation of 27,500 in 1901. An excellent site has been arranged for.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has been made the beneficiary of the Skelton library fund, amounting to about \$9000 in cash and an annual income of about \$900, derived from real estate property. Mr. Charles Skelton died in 1879, and left this fund to be devoted after the death of one or two of his cousins named in the will to the founding of a library for the use of the teachers and pupils of the public schools, apprentices, and mechanics. One of the restrictions of the will is that none of the funds shall be used for the purchase of books of fiction. The commissioners of public instruction have had charge of this fund for the last seven years, but have found it impossible to properly discharge the trust, as the fund was not large enough to provide for a library building or proper custodian. The board of trustees of the Public Library was organized in 1900, and instituted a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery against the commissioners of public instruction, with the result stated above.

The library expects to take possession of its new building during the month of June. It has issued in pamphlet form the rules and regulations for the government of the library, adopted Jan. 16, 1902.

Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum. (Rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1902.) Added 591 (369

bought); total 18,800. Issued, home use 36,149, an average of 11.4 v. for each cardholder. New registration 470; total cardholders 3189.

Of the books issued "25 per cent. have been fiction, 36 per cent. unclassified (about three-quarters fiction), 20 per cent. juvenile," etc. "The circulation has fallen here, as in many libraries. There has been a phenomenal demand for fiction within the last few years. This demand reached its height in 1901. A reaction has set in, but the influences of this reaction may not be very appreciable for some time." Mr. Stockwell recommends the issue of two books on a card, provided one is non-fiction. Books have been borrowed from Springfield, Northampton and Boston during the year, the borrower paying expenses of transportation. No new delivery stations have been opened, but the station at Wyben has become a branch library. From July, 1900, to July, 1901, a monthly bulletin was published, which proved a financial failure. Most of the loss involved by its publication was borne by the librarian. Special lists and library news are now presented, so far as possible, by the local papers, without charge, "but we still need a printed bulletin, periodically published."

The library held 13 picture exhibitions during the year, of which nine were sent out by the Library Art Club. A library training class was started, Nov. 1, with five members. "There are many things which this library should do. It should do more reference, more juvenile, more school and more club work; it should have more deliveries; a bibliography of Westfield should be compiled; there should be more newspaper indexing and more book analyzing; there is valuable material in the library that cannot be utilized, and it should be put in condition for use; the manuscripts should be cared for. This work cannot be done without help, and we have this help from the class who are receiving instruction.

"The library has been administered in an economical manner. Many people would call it a parsimonious manner. About 4000 books have been repaired at a saving of fully \$500. The use of a mimeograph has saved a large printing bill. Every scrap of paper is saved until it has been used on both sides. Home-made paste is used, and many other economies have been practiced. An account of this library's economical administration was printed by the New Hampshire Library Commission, without mentioning this library."

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (23d rpt., 1901.) Added 743; total 21,395. Issued, home use 57,514, of which 27,287 were drawn through the six delivery stations, the Fogg Library and the high school (fict. incl. juv. 746). New registration 348; total registration 4150.

Good progress has been made in making the library available through its printed catalogs. Class list no. 2, covering biography, history

and travel, has been completed, and class list no. 3, dealing with art, literature, etc., is well advanced. "The three class lists will form the foundation of all the catalogs of the library, the new books being cataloged in annual supplements or bulletins. In a growing library the only complete catalog must necessarily be the card catalog."

FOREIGN.

Bibliothèque Nationale. On May 6 the numerous friends and admirers of M. Léopold Delisle celebrated the *cinquantenaire* of that well-known librarian by presenting him with photographs of a complete ms. of the 12th century preserved in the archives of the Vatican (of which only 100 examples have been done), and also of a ms. in the Turin Library, which at one time belonged to the Duc de Berry, brother of Charles v. The donation took place in the presence of a representative gathering of distinguished Frenchmen—the Prince de Broglie, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the Comte Delaborde, the Comte Durieu, and the Duc de la Trémoille—and a graceful little speech was made by M. Himly. M. Delisle, who was born in 1826, has been the librarian-in-chief of the Bibliothèque Nationale since 1874, into the management of which he has introduced many improvements. —*Athenæum*, May 10.

Bodleian L. Oxford, Eng. The library will celebrate its tercentenary next October. It was on Nov. 8, 1602, that, by the munificence of Sir Thomas Bodley, the present foundation was thrown open to the public. It can hardly be said to have arisen from the ashes of its predecessor, for hardly even ashes of the former library were left to rise from. That earlier library, founded by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, about 1450, had been completely broken up and dispersed after an existence of about a century, and the university either could or would do nothing to repair the loss. It was at his own expense that Sir Thomas undertook to refit the bare walls of Duke Humfrey's library, to stock it with books and to endow it with funds. He spent a fortune upon it, and had the foresight to secure to the library the right to receive from the Stationers' Company a copy of every book published in England. This right is shared by the British Museum and the public libraries at Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin, and is now embodied in the copyright act. The Bodleian Library contains 600,000 bound volumes, among which are 30,000 volumes of manuscripts and literary treasures.

Jerusalem. Plans for a Jewish National Library are being formed by Dr. Joseph Chasanowitzsj. It will be housed in a building to be erected at a cost of \$18,000 in Consul street, Jerusalem.

Montreal, Can. The finance committee of the city council has reported in favor of the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of

\$150,000 for a public library building. The report stipulates that "the city shall have the management of the said library, and shall provide for the appointment of a special committee to control the choice of the books which will compose the library, so as to ensure the usefulness and moral character thereof."

It is intended, "to prevent difficulties which may arise over the choice of books," that the library shall be "chiefly a reference and consultation library, comprising volumes bearing upon the subjects mentioned hereafter: 1. All books, newspapers and reviews treating upon chemistry, physics, mechanics, metallurgy, etc. 2. Historical and philosophical works, classical works bearing upon art and literature, together with volumes of fiction of a high character."

Ontario, Canada. Travelling libraries. The report for 1901-2 of Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ont., agent and secretary of the Reading Camp Movement of Ontario, Canada, appears in a pamphlet of 58 pages, with many illustrations. Much of the report is devoted to general description of the efforts made to secure not only library privileges, but regular medical attendance for the men in the Canadian lumber camps, and the gratifying results already assured. In his report Mr. Fitzpatrick says: "Last season three reading shanties were built, as an experiment, and small libraries were sent to a few other camps. These three reading shanties proved so attractive to the woodsmen, and seemed to the employers of so much value, that this year some 12 or 15 other employers have voluntarily put up such buildings for their men—some firms building three or more—so that this season there are in all 27 reading camps or reading rooms supplied with books, daily and weekly papers, magazines, games, etc. How much this means to those workmen, only persons familiar with the ordinary woodsman's and miner's life can fully appreciate." The librarian of the association is Mr. E. A. Hardy, librarian of the Lindsay Public Library, who reports that "34 boxes of books and magazines have been sent from 21 places to the camps in Ontario during the current winter. Nothing seems more certain than this, that this work ought to extend until it embraces every lumber and mining camp in the province. That would mean some 500 reading camps. This is unquestionably too much to ask of private effort, and should be undertaken by the Ontario government. Two ways are open, either to make it compulsory upon employers to provide these camps, or to extend the public libraries act to cover these camps. The latter appears much the better way. By treating the lumber or mining company as the trustees of the reading camp, a clause could be inserted in the public libraries' act, to extend its provisions to these camps, though limiting the grant to \$50 or \$75 for each camp, and, of

course, confining this provision to those companies who erect a reading camp."

While at first it was planned to use the travelling library as the special factor in this reading camp work, it has been found that the frequent possibility of contagious diseases in camps and the consequent possible transmission of disease through the books, and the hard wear to which books are subjected, make small permanent "reading camp" collections greatly preferable. For the work last year the Department of Education granted the sum of \$1200 for books, and "has placed an item of \$2000 more in the estimates for further extending library privileges to these and other isolated localities." while public contributions have amounted to over \$1800 additional. It is proposed "as soon as the funds warrant it" to pay Mr. Fitzpatrick from July 1, 1900, "at the rate of \$700 per year, at least, exclusive of board and travelling expenses." The report contains many letters from lumber camp owners, managers and foremen, approving of the movement and expressing their willingness to co-operate in it.

South Australia P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide. (Rpt., 1900-01.) Added 1868; total 46,266. Statistics of use are not given, "because the public have free access to the shelves, and generally replace the books which they have used." There were 70,754 visitors on weekdays and 6522 on Sundays, an increase of 5936 over the previous year, attributed to the larger purchases of new books.

South Wellington (New Zealand) F. P. L. The library has moved into the new building, just completed, and formal opening exercises were held on May 7. The land upon which the library now stands was originally set apart by the government for a police station, but in 1878 its transfer for library purposes was effected. Although a site was thus secured, the library committee had no funds, and so for years no progress was made. In February, 1896, a gift of £500 for books was received from William Booth, and in March of that year the library committee offered to transfer to the city the site vested in it if the council would undertake to erect a building to cost not less than £1000. This offer was accepted in July, 1896, the council promising to erect a suitable building "as soon as possible." Nothing was done, however, until August, 1900, when a report was presented on the subject by the city council, and in February, 1901, the library committee of the council recommended the immediate erection of a library building in Reddeford street. The report was accepted, bids were promptly received and accepted in August, and in December last Herbert Baillie was appointed librarian. The new building is regarded as one of the most attractive libraries in the colony. The interior has been conveniently arranged,

and there is a brightness of appearance that immediately gives the visitor a pleasant impression. From the street the visitor enters a commodious vestibule (25 ft. x 16 ft.), off which, on the left, are the newspaper room (21 ft. x 15 ft.) and the librarian's office, and, on the right, the reading and magazine room (27 ft. x 15 ft.), and the boys' room (15 ft. x 15 ft.). The reading and magazine room is furnished with two upright desks for illustrated papers, two tables, and three low desks, over each of which is a separate light. Directly fronting the entrance door is the space set apart for the circulating library. The space occupied by the library proper is 27 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 6 in., and there is a barrier behind which the public cannot go. The volumes at present on the shelves number 1700, but there is accommodation for 8000. The librarian's office is so constructed as to command a view of all the other rooms on the ground floor. The whole of the upstairs portion of the building has been set apart for the giving of lectures and the holding of art, literary, and kindred exhibitions, and contains a large hall (47 ft. 6 in. x 27 ft. 3 in.) fitted with a platform and seating 150 to 200 people.

It is planned to hold a fortnightly series of lectures during the winter season. A boys' room is a feature of the building, where games, such as chess, dominoes, etc., may be enjoyed. No card games will be allowed.

Gifts and Bequests.

Harvard Divinity School L. The library has received, by bequest of the late Prof. J. H. Thayer, a collection of nearly 1000 volumes on New Testament study.

La Crosse (Wis.) L. Assoc. The library received on May 23 a gift of \$20,000 from the heirs of the late Charles L. Colman, made in accordance with the desire of the deceased. It is to be used as a permanent endowment fund.

Carnegie library gifts:

Ashland, Ky. May 8. \$25,000.

Columbus, Ga. April 28. \$25,000.

Dover, N. H. April 25. \$30,000.

London, Eng. May 22. £10,000 to Greenwich borough.

Manistee, Mich. May 12. \$35,000.

Middletown, O. April 1. \$20,000. Accepted, May 8.

Ogdensburg (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary D. Bean the library receives a bequest of \$5000.

Pittsfield, Mass. May 2. \$15,000.

Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries. May 8. \$1000.

Somersworth, N. H. May 22. \$15,000.

Taunton, Mass. April 26. \$60,000.

Librarians.

ADLER, Dr. Cyrus E., for several years custodian of the Smithsonian Institution deposit in the Library of Congress, has severed his connection with that library owing to pressure of other duties. He has been succeeded by Paul Brockett.

BARNES, Walter Lowrie, of the New York State Library School, 1901-02, has been appointed librarian of the Y. M. C. A. Library of Albany, succeeding A. A. Clarke, resigned.

CHILDS-SPRINGER. Miss May Z. Springer, of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, and Dr. Alpha G. W. Childs, of Madison, Ind., were married May 14, 1902, at Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVERSE, Miss Minnie L., of the New York State Library School, 1900-1901, has been appointed librarian of the Central Normal School Library, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

EBERLIN, Viggo C., formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Century Club, New York, succeeding J. Herbert Senter.

GLENN-BROWN. John Mark Glenn, one of the trustees of the endowment fund of the American Library Association, and well known to many of the members of the association, was married on May 21 to Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Glenn was for some years general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn sailed for Europe on May 24.

HAYS, Miss Florence, assistant at the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Henrietta von Briesen, resigned.

STUNTZ, Stephen C., assistant in the library of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to a position in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

THURSTON, Miss Ada, special student of the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Belmont, Mass. Miss Thurston is to assume the duties of the position Sept. 1.

WOODS, Henry F., librarian of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and has been succeeded by John E. Miller, principal of the East St. Louis High Grammar School. Mr. Woods' resignation came as a general surprise. He assumed charge of the library a little over a year ago, and had been active in developing it, particularly in relation with the public schools of the city. For nine years before coming to East St. Louis Mr. Woods had been first assistant in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés. Auteurs. Tome 8: Barrucand-Bauzon. Paris, Imp. nationale, 1902. 2 col. 1262 p. 8°.

CATALOGO GENERALE della libreria italiana dall' anno 1847 a tutto il 1899; compilato dal Attilio Pagliaini: A-D. Pubblicato a cura dell' Associazione tipografico-libreria italiana. Milan, 1901. 16+840 p. 4°.

The first part of this much-needed work contains about 70,000 titles. The whole work is to embrace upwards of 200,000 titles.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. These subjects are now being revised for the Decimal classification, and every one interested is asked to send promptly any topics, subdivisions or suggestions. Mr. Dewey says: "The library school students feel the need of a minute classification of these subjects for their lecture notes and material, so that we shall provide for every topic which promises to be useful. An early response from those who have suggestions will be appreciated." Communications should be addressed to Melvil Dewey, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

CROUZEL, M. A. Etudes de bibliothéconomie: le classement des livres sur les rayons. Toulouse, Douladoure-Privat, 1901. 28 p. 8°.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE F. L. S. List of books contained in the 111 libraries in use April 1, 1902; comp. by A. B. Hostetter, secretary. Springfield, Ill., 1902. 23 p. T. The New York P. L. Bulletin for May contains check lists of works on the theory of value, on wages, and on corn laws, recording only material to be found in the Astor branch.

NEWTON (Mass.) F. L. Catalogue of photographs of painting and sculpture. Newton, Mass., 1902.

An excellent, well-printed catalog, arranged in semi-historical order by schools, with sub-arrangement chronologically by artists. There is an alphabetic author index of artists and sculptors.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for May contains special reading lists on "The Balkan states, Turkey, and eastern question," and on Frank R. Stockton.

TUFTS L., Weymouth, Mass. Class list no. 2: Biography, history, travel, 1879-1902. Weymouth, 1902. 4+85 p. 1. O.

A clear, well-printed class list, followed by an author index.

WISCONSIN. List of books for township libraries; issued by the state superintendent. May, 1902. Madison, 1902. 344 p. O.

As usual, this list, while designed for teachers, is useful and interesting to librarians engaged in work with children or with schools. It is prefaced by the Wisconsin library law, and by brief suggestions regarding purchase and handling of books. The lists are graded, and classed under grades, each entry being numbered consecutively. There are annotations and useful references to specific subjects or chapters. The annotated list includes also a selection of books for the teacher and "good books for the farmer." It is followed by an author and title index and a subject index. The list is supplied free to all Wisconsin teachers; the price to people outside the state is 25 c.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Beach, Elmer Henry, 1861- Thorne, William Winter, 1870- and Rouech, August Eugene, 1856- (The American and accounting encyclopædia. . .);
Becker, Frank Silvester, 1865, and Howe, Edwin Dewey, 1865- (New York civil and criminal justice. . .);
Brorup, Rasmus Peterson, 1851- (The race question in the United States);
Callahan, Charles Edward, 1845- (Fogg's ferry);
Corrothers, James David, 1869- (The black cat club);
Craig, Arden Llewellyn (Outlines of the civil government);
Cronholm, Neander Nicolas (A history of Sweden);
Dame, Lorin Low (Handbook of the trees of New England. . .);
Donahue, Daniel Douglas, 1864- (A treatise on petroleum and natural and manufactured gases);
Firey, Milton Jacob (Infant salvation);
French, Nathaniel Stowers, 1854- (Animal activities);
Gaffield, Erastus Celley, 1840- (A celestial message);
Gilbert, John Newton (Through the garden with Jesus);
Harding, Mrs. Caroline Hirst Brown (The city of the seven hills. . .);
Harris, Cicero Willis (The sectional struggle);
Hickox, William Eugene, 1858- (The correspondent's manual. . .);
Holton, Martha Adelaide (The Holton primer);
Hornbrook, Adelia Roberts (Key to primary and grammar school arithmetic);
Isham, Frederic Stewart (The strollers);
Kilbourne, Edward Warren (Memory and its cultivation);
Liljencrantz, Ottilie Adaline (The thrall of Leif the lucky);

McCauley, William Fletcher, 1858- (The Bible story);
McClelland, Thomas Calvin, 1869- (Verba crucis);
McIlvaine, James Hall (St. Francis of Assisi);
McMillan, Duncan Bhatt (The Bible search light thrown onto Mormonism);
Mandeville, Charles Edward (Minister's manual and pocket ritual);
Marks, Jeannette Augustus (A brief historical outline of English literature);
Mixer, Albert Harrison, 1822- (Manual of French poetry. . .);
Morton, Henry Holdrich, 1861- (Genito-urinary diseases and syphilis);
Muir, Henry Dupee, 1870- (Songs and other fancies);
Norton, Henry Hammatt (Ping-pong);
Oliver, George Fletcher, 1853- (Soul-winners' secrets);
Page, Charles Nash, 1860 (Canary breeding and training);
Peterson, Hans Christian (First steps in English composition);
Pinson, William Washington (In white and black. . .);
Powers, Harry Huntington, 1859- (The art of travel);
Pratt, Stephen Rensselaer, 1843- (Supplement to Pratt's mining laws of Colorado and locators' manual);
Riley, Cassius Marcellus, 1844- (Toxicology; the nature, effects and detection of poisons);
Savage, Giles Christopher, 1854- (Ophthalmic myology. . .)

Bibliography.

BALDWIN, James. The book lover: a guide to the best reading. Rev. ed., with new lists and additional matter. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1902. 292 p. D.

A new edition of this useful little manual. Some of the chapters have been rewritten, the pedagogical features have been modified or omitted, and the book lists have been brought down to date.

B. BEHR'S VERLAG, Berlin W. 35, has begun the publication of an *Internationale Bibliographie der Kunstwissenschaft*, edited by Arthur L. Jellinek, of Vienna. The first number covers January and February, 1902, and records the titles of about 600 books and articles on the subject in periodicals, year books, etc., and, in some cases, in newspapers. The bibliography will be published bi-monthly. Each volume will contain a full subject index. (10 marks per year.)

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gesehen von Prof. Ernst Röthlisbergen-Bern. Leipzig, G. Hedeler, 1902. 418 p. 8°, pap., 10 marks.

The most comprehensive and authoritative work in existence on the subject.

DE MORGAN, A: On the difficulty of correct descriptions of books. Chicago, [Bibliographical Society of Chicago,] 1902. 34 p. O. \$1. [300 copies.]

Originally printed in "Companion to the almanac; or, year-book of general information for 1853," London, p. 5-19, and now reissued for the first time. The essay, while interesting reading, does not so much point out the difficulties of correct description of books in general, as it notes the errors of some ignorant or careless bibliographers, so-called, in describing certain books. Mr. A. G. S. Josephson contributes an editor's note, giving biographic data of Professor De Morgan, and a list of such of his works as are of more or less interest bibliographically. A typographical error on p. 21-22, where several lines of text have been transferred, is rectified by the issue of a corrected impression of the page, which will be sent to purchasers.

DYEING. Garçon, J. Répertoire général ou dictionnaire méthodique de bibliographie des industries tinctoriales et des industries annexes depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1896: Technologie et chimie. Paris, Gauthier-Villars. 3 v. 8°, 100 fr.

ENGLAND, *Geology*. Avebury, Lord. The scenery of England and the causes to which it is due. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 26+534 p. il. 8°, net, \$2.50.

Contains a bibliographical appendix of 15 pages.

FICTION. Wegelin, Oscar, *comp.* Early American fiction, 1774-1830: a compilation of the titles of American novels, written by writers born or residing in America, and published previous to 1830. Stamford, Ct., published by the compiler, 1902. 32 p. 8°, pap. [150 copies.]

The work is complementary to the author's "Early American plays, 1774-1830," published by the Dunlap Society in 1900. The author has discovered about 150 titles.

INCUNABULA. Martin, J. B. Incunables de bibliothèques privées. Série 3. Paris, libr. Leclerc, 1902. 10 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Bulletin du bibliophile*. (40 copies.)

MEDINA, J. T. Biblioteca hispano-americana

(1493-1810). Tomo 4: Santiago de Chile. f°, 50 fr.

MILK. Rothschild, Henri de. *Bibliographia lactaria*. Deuxième supplément (année 1901) à la *Bibliographie générale des travaux parus sur le lait et sur l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899*. Paris, Octave Doin, 1902. 4+106 p. 4°.

PANICS. Burton, Theodore E. Financial crises and periods of industrial and commercial depression. New York, Appleton, 1902. 9+392 p. 12°, net, \$1.40.

The bibliography, pages 347-377, is compiled by Mr. Hugh Williams, of the Library of Congress. It is confined to books and articles in periodicals which refer exclusively to the subject. The list of periodical articles is arranged chronologically, and it is curious to note that it contains the title of no article published before 1837.

POLITICAL THEORIES. Dunning, William Archibald. A history of political theories, ancient and mediæval. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 25+360 p. 8°, net, \$2.50.

Pages 327-345 contain a bibliography.

RELIGION. Jastrow, Morris, Jr. The study of religion. New York, Scribner, 1902. 14+451 p. 12°, (Contemporary science series.) \$1.50.

The bibliography (pages 399-415), selected, classified, and annotated, is composed almost entirely of works read by Dr. Jastrow himself. More than 400 titles are included.

INDEXES.

NUOVA ANTOLOGIA: rivista di lettere, scienze ed arti. Indici trentennali (1860-1895). aggiuntivi i sommari per gli anni 1896-1900. a cura di Guido Biagi. Roma, Paravia e c. 1901. 334 p. 16 frs.

Dr. Biagi has done an exceedingly useful piece of work in publishing these indexes to the first 30 years of the most valuable of Italian reviews. There are two parts, an author index and a subject index, the first occupying 128 and the last 168 pages. A summary of the contents from 1896-1900 brings the work for practical purposes reasonably down to date. The dates of articles are given with unusual and gratifying care. The article is cited first by the volume number; then if this volume chanced to be in the second or third series, this fact is noted in parentheses; and lastly both the page and the month and year are given. Such fulness is impossible in large indexes, but where considerations of expense permit, it is of great assistance to the reader.

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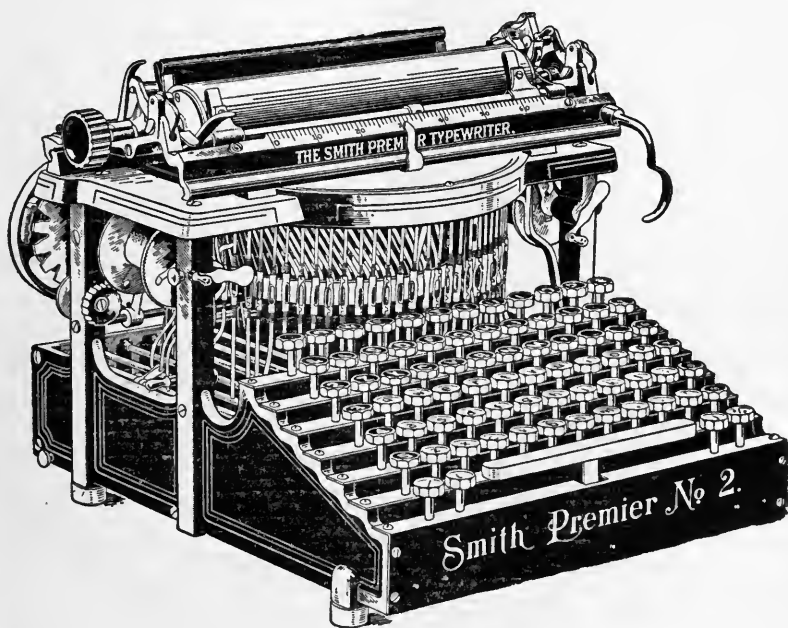
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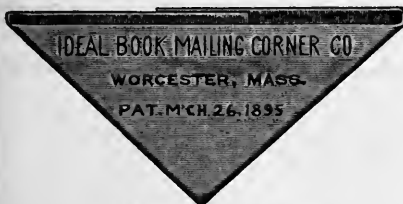
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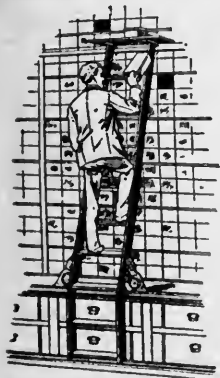
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CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA, MASS.

JUNE 16-20, 1902.

SOME LIBRARY PROBLEMS OF TO-MORROW: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

By JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director of the New York Public Library.*

WHEN the American Library Association was organized its object was declared to be "to promote the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries, and by cultivating good will among its members." When the constitution was revised in 1900, the object of the Association was declared to be "to promote the welfare of libraries in America."

This change is significant, not of a change in the purposes of the Association, but of a general opinion that verbose details of its purposes are now unnecessary. At first the Association undertook much direct missionary work, but this has gradually been taken in charge by state and local associations to such an extent that our work in this direction is now mainly to obtain records of the methods which have been found most successful, and to bring these to the attention of those directly engaged in interesting the people at large, and legislators and tax-payers in particular, in the establishment and support of free public libraries.

It is the welfare of the free public library, and especially the library intended mainly for the circulation of books for home use among the people, and supported from public funds, to which we have given the most attention. This is especially an American institution and it has seemed more important that its uses and needs should be understood and appreciated by the general public than those of purely reference libraries, since these last are fairly well understood by those who most need and use them.

The main argument in favor of the free public library is that it is an essential part of a

system of free public instruction which is a necessary foundation of a satisfactory system of self government. It is not true, however, that any and every system of education tends to produce a stable democracy, and there are great differences of opinion among professional educators, and still greater differences of opinion among other thinking men who know something of the methods and results of our public schools, as to whether our present system is the best one. If the main object of the school and of the teacher is to furnish information and cultivate the memory, there is good ground for objecting to both the quantity and quality of some of the kinds of information supplied. If the object of education is to develop the intellect, to teach the student how to judge as to what is true and to know where to look for it, to recognize wise thought, and to distinguish the man who is qualified to lead from the incompetent man who wants to lead, then our public school system is not well suited to its purpose.

The relations which should exist between the system of public libraries and the system of public schools in a state or city are not yet generally agreed upon by both librarians and teachers. In a general way it may be said that the librarian's view is that the public library should be entirely independent of the public school system as regards its funds and management, that special school libraries are apt to be badly managed, and inefficient for the purpose of interesting and instructing the children, that the librarian knows more about books than the teacher, and can supplement and broaden the teacher's work;—and that teachers should recognize these facts, should be willing and anxious to receive instruction and advice from librarians by listening to lectures and talks at the library and repeating to their classes

what they have been taught, and urging the children to make use of the library.

A few enthusiasts claim that the librarian ought to know more than any teacher, and should supplement the defects and ignorance of each instructor in his own branch, but treat them all kindly and tactfully, recognizing that it is not their fault that they do not know as much as librarians. Some librarians admit that some teachers may know more than they do as to the reading most desirable to supplement the particular instruction which a class is receiving, and will be glad to receive lists of books wanted. All librarians think it very important that the child should learn to use the public library and become acquainted with its attractions, methods, and resources, so that after leaving school he will continue to use it, and they do not consider that any mere school or class library can be a satisfactory substitute for the public library. Moreover, they want the children to come to the public library and use it because this is a means of bringing their parents and friends under the same influence.

Superintendents of schools, as a rule, take a somewhat different view of the matter, that is, if they have given any thought to it, but I am bound to say that many of them reply to questions on the subject, that they have never given it any special consideration. Some of those who have considered the matter say that, of course, the public library is a useful institution, that its chief use is educational, that it should be managed so as to help the public school as much as possible, but that it should not interfere with school methods. They believe that the school should have a library of its own, under its own management, selected with reference to the needs of the different classes and grades, that the teachers should see that the children use these books, and have a record of such use as a guide to dealing in the best way with the individual child. They say that the public library, in its recent arrangements for attracting children and especially those in the lower grades, tends to interfere with the school plans for reading, that the children find in the library much that is more attractive than the books which they can find

in the school library, but which is also less useful; that they acquire the habit of desultory reading, and are led off from the proper course. The junior teachers in the schools in our larger cities stand in somewhat the same relation to the superintendents that the junior assistants in the public library stand to the librarian, and the opinions of each, while interesting, are not conclusive. At present the majority of teachers in the lower grades know and care very little about the public libraries; they may use them to obtain current fiction, but it seldom occurs to them to take their classes to them or to tell the children what they can find there.

At present it appears that the librarians are more aggressive, energetic, and filled with the missionary and proselytizing spirit than are the teachers, possibly because the work of the latter is more monotonous and fatiguing.

I have several times been asked by legislators and jurists whether the public schools and the public libraries could not wisely be consolidated under one central management and thus be made to work harmoniously.

It is theoretically possible, but I think that the result would be that the libraries would lose much, the schools gain very little, and the public at large be profoundly dissatisfied.

The Library Association has a special committee on co-operation with the Library Department of the National Educational Association, and it is to be hoped that this committee will find a satisfactory solution to the problems connected with the relationship of the library to the school. No hard and fast rules can be established, but it would seem that the library, supported by public funds, should not interfere with the work of the public school. On the other hand, one of the most important functions of the school is to train the children to use books and libraries, and at the present time the chief obstacle to the proper performance of this function is that the teachers themselves are in great need of instruction about public libraries and how to use them. For the great majority of children story books and works on general literature of the right kind are not

only more interesting but more important means of education than the average textbooks.

The class which, at present, far outnumbered all other classes in this country is, as Professor Bryce says, the group of "thinly educated persons whose book knowledge is drawn from dry manuals in mechanically taught elementary schools, and who in after life read nothing but newspapers or cheap novels."¹

Those who have had practical experience in free circulating libraries know the truth of this characterization, and are trying to get the children interested in the library as early as possible; if the library proves more attractive than the school it is quite possible that the school methods should be changed. But whatever may be thought of elective studies in the high school and college course, the public library system of instruction must necessarily be largely elective; and mere amusement should not be the leading elective, as seems to be too often the case.

In recent years the subject of co-operation between libraries and librarians has been one to which much thought has been given and for which a great number of plans have been proposed. To secure the most useful co-operation, it is desirable to bring into the work many libraries which are not intended for the circulation of books, except, perhaps, among a limited class, and some of which are not supported by public funds. These include the libraries belonging to the general government and to the states, university libraries, and the larger libraries belonging to and managed by private corporations, either as reference libraries only, but for the use of the general public, or as reference and lending libraries for the use of members, stockholders, or subscribers only. Among these are many scientific, historical, and technical libraries.

The problems of these reference libraries have been receiving increasing attention in the Association in recent years, as is shown by the organization of a section devoted more

especially to their work, and the subject of co-operation will come up for discussion at this meeting in several ways and will, no doubt, be considered from several different points of view. The question, as it appears to most libraries, is, What can the greater libraries do for us in the way of cataloguing, bibliography, lending of books, etc., with the tacit assumption that whatever they can do, they ought to do.

It does not seem necessary to produce arguments in favor of this view, but perhaps a suggestion that the smaller libraries should, on their side, assist the larger ones so far as they can, may not be out of place.

The public library in this country, which now stands, or should stand, second, if not first, in interest to every librarian is the Library of Congress. I feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to report to you that the work of this library is being well done, and that Congress has recognized the wisdom and tact of its librarian by increased appropriations for books and for service. You are all familiar with the work being done by this central library for other libraries throughout the country by furnishing catalogue cards, bibliographical data, etc. I think it well, however, to remind you of your duties to this your National Library, and especially that the librarian of every city, town, or village in the country should make it his or her business to see that one copy of every local, non-copyrighted imprint, including all municipal reports and documents, all reports of local institutions, and all addresses, accounts of ceremonies, etc., which are not copyrighted and do not come into the book trade, is promptly sent to our National Library.

I cannot speak so positively and definitely about the state libraries or the great reference libraries of the country, but most of them will be glad to receive such local publications as I have indicated, and the New York Public Library especially desires assistance of this kind.

The controversy between the individualists and the collectivists which is going on in many fields of human activity exists also among those interested in library organiza-

¹James Bryce, "Studies in history and jurisprudence." N.Y., 1901, p. 200.

tion and management and is taking much the same course there as in commerce and manufactures. The tendency is towards organization and division of labor, at first by co-operation, later by consolidation. The free public library is tending to become a special industry by unification of methods for the purpose of securing the greatest product with the least expenditure. The general public, and many librarians, think that the measure of greatest product is the number of books circulated. This is the argument used with city officials to secure increased appropriations, and the kind of books which will circulate most rapidly and the methods of advertising which will increase the number of readers are matters of much interest to library trustees and managers. From this commercial point of view much remains to be done in the way of co-operation. It is probable that the co-operative cataloguing now under way could be much facilitated, and a considerable saving to individual libraries effected, if one small committee of experts selected all the books to be purchased for each and every library. These books could then be catalogued, with annotations on the most elaborate plan, classed, marked, and delivered to the several libraries, where, of course, they would go on open shelves and be advertised by co-operative short lists. The libraries could then discharge most of their cataloguers and experts. One-half the money now used for salaries could be devoted to buying books, the circulation would increase, and the business would flourish.

Moreover, this committee of experts for the selection of books to be purchased would naturally be consulted by publishers as to what particular varieties of literature are most in demand. It would suggest subjects and writers, read MSS. and indicate the pictures which would stimulate the circulation of the volume, and not be objectionable to any one. From this, it would be an easy step to undertake the publication of books for free public libraries and thus effect a wonderful reduction in cost; and if the librarians take up the business of bookselling the scheme will be still more neat and compact.

I need not go into further details, or show what might be effected for the world's progress by simply extending this scheme to an international system; no doubt you can all readily imagine the results which might be obtained by a great cosmopolitan free circulating library trust with the latest attachments and improvements. We should then have accomplished an important part, what some consider the most important part, of the original object of the Association, which, you will remember, was declared to be the "reaching conclusions and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy." Of course, in the formation of the expert Board of Managers, the demand for representation which will be made by the leaders and managers of different religious, political, and sociological sects and parties would require consideration, and there are some other important details to be considered by the Committee on Co-operation when it takes up this part of its work.

I do not think there is any immediate prospect of the formation of such a free public library trust as I have indicated, or that the cheapening of library service in this way is desirable, even if it were possible, but there are many things in the mechanical details of library economy in which co-operative work may be of service without checking or interfering with individual development.

Circulating libraries supported from public funds will naturally tend to greater uniformity in methods and scope than reference libraries supported by corporations, but each has something to learn from the other.

There are some men — and women — who have a great desire for uniformity, who think there is only one best way; they want codes, and rules, and creeds; they want all schools and high schools and universities to have one system, even to the periods of their vacations; they want a rule about fiction, and about classification, and about salaries for all libraries, and they want resolutions passed about all these things.

Concentration has its evils as well as its advantages. Some excellent library work in our large cities is done by institutions or societies

which use the library as a means to secure attention to their special end, which may be religious, sectarian, humanitarian, or sociological. The friendly rivalry of different libraries in the same city often has good results, though perhaps it may be a little wasteful of money. To secure the use of a library, the energy and enthusiasm of a propagandist are very useful, but the propagandist does not work to the best advantage in a systematic hierarchy. It is the old question of the individual worker or dealer versus the co-operative, or the consolidated establishment, and while the ultimate answer may be in favor of the latter as giving the greatest amount of useful results with the least expenditure of force, we can understand the feelings of the individual worker who fears that he will be crowded out, and who says that "the lion and the lamb *may* lie down together, but the same lamb don't do it again."

It must be remembered that almost every change in the manner of doing things is injurious to some individuals. Evolution affects not only the fittest, but also the unfit. If it be true that the public library is injuring the business of the bookseller, that the hustling administrator is crowding out the scholar in library positions, and that old-fashioned readers find their old resorts in the libraries less comfortable because of the crowd which now frequents them, it may still be true that the general result is satisfactory.

The question as to whether the public library shall undertake to do other work for the public benefit besides the supplying of literature has occasionally been raised, but has not been seriously discussed as a general proposition. When Mr. Carnegie's offer to provide branch library buildings for the city of New York was made public, many suggestions were made as to the desirability of making these buildings something more than libraries. For example, it was advised that they should be made social centres and substitutes for the saloon, that they should have lecture rooms, rooms for playing various kinds of games, smoking rooms, and billiard rooms; and even public baths in the basement were recommended. At the present time, in a large and crowded

city, the need and demand for public library facilities is so great that it has seemed best to confine the work of these buildings to library work proper, but in more scattered communities, where sites are not so costly, and meeting-rooms less easy to be obtained, some of these suggestions are worthy of careful consideration, and it might be well to collect the experience of the members of the Association bearing on this question, and make it a subject for discussion at a future meeting.

As usual, during the past year, there have been some public expressions of doubt as to the utility or expediency of circulating libraries. Mr. Howells suggests that we may be in danger of reading too much, "reading to stupidity." Lord Rosebery also warns us to beware lest much reading should destroy independence of thought, referring to the "immense fens of stagnant literature which can produce nothing but intellectual malaria." Of course, in some particular cases reading does produce bad results. It would, no doubt, be better for the public in general, and for their own families in particular, if some men and some women had never learned to read. "On a barren rock weeds do not grow—but neither does grass." It might also be better for the world if some sickly, deformed, degenerate children did not live, and the jail fevers of the eighteenth century probably disposed of some criminals to the best advantage; nevertheless it has been found to be wise economy to spend considerable sums of money in lessening the mortality of infants, and of jails, in the inspection and regulation of tenement houses, and in the compulsory restraint of contagious diseases, because the majority of the lives thus saved are worth saving, and they cannot be saved without preserving some others who from the mere utilitarian point of view may not be worth the cost.

The expenditure of public funds upon free libraries is in like manner justified by the general belief that it will do more good than harm. We cannot yet furnish satisfactory statistical evidence as to the results of the free public library experiment which we are trying on a large scale; there does not yet seem to be any

marked decrease in crime or increase in contentment among the people who have had most use of such libraries, and, while the physical welfare of the great mass of the people has been advanced during the last fifty years, it would be difficult to trace this to the free public library because we do not know what use of such libraries has been made by the few hundred inventors and captains of industry to whom this progress is mainly due.

It does seem, however, that the free public library has lessened the power of the demagogue and unscrupulous politician to control votes, and that in public life the steadily increasing influence of educated men is, in part, due to the reading facilities which the people now enjoy.

When the author of *Ecclesiasticus*¹ declared that he that holdeth the plow, the carpenter and workmaster, the smith also sitting by the anvil and considering the iron work, and the potter turning the wheel about, all these trust to their hands, without them cannot a city be inhabited, — they shall not be sought for in public counsel, they shall not sit on the judge's seat, and they shall not be found where parables are spoken, but they will maintain the state of the world, he did not foresee the effect of a system of public education including free public libraries, in a democratic government.

As regards Mr. Howells' suggestion about "reading to stupidity," that is precisely the object of many of the readers of current fiction. They are tired and worried, and they read to forget or to get asleep. The average novel will give this result in from six to ten minutes, and the after effects are not nearly so bad as those of chloral or sulfonal. The novels of five or six years ago will answer this purpose just as well, and twelve new novels a year is an ample allowance for the average free public library. But five-sixths of the other books which are produced — not because the author had anything to say, but because the publisher thought that a book on the beauties of brooks, or on the birds' nests of the Bronx, or on the homes of historical stepmothers or on the

lieutenant colonels of the Revolution, would sell well — are usually of little more value in the free public library than the novel; they count for circulation, but they are not read, but merely glanced over — mainly for the pictures.

At the present time public opinion in this country tolerates expressions of great differences of opinion with regard to religion and particular creeds. Recently a few Catholics have made objections to the free public library, upon much the same grounds as those upon which the Church objects to public schools, and demand that in both the school and the library the books provided shall be subject, directly or indirectly, to their censorship. Somewhat similar demands, although not so definite and systematic, are occasionally made in behalf of other sects, and they would no doubt come from a number of other religious and political organizations if it was supposed that there was any chance of their success. The question will usually be decided for each locality by political party requirements, which vary much at short intervals, and there is no immediate danger to the free public library system from this particular form of opposition, except possibly for a short time in some limited locality. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that public opinion is much less tolerant in matters of morals and manners than it is in matters of religion, and that in selecting books for circulation this opinion should be considered and respected.

The librarian of the free public library has, as a citizen, the same rights and duties as any other citizen, including the right to express his opinions on religious or political questions, but as a general rule, his influence for good will be greatest when he is not a partisan of any particular policy of either church or state.

As regards the large reference libraries, the selection of books must be made much broader in scope, for even the most ardent propagandist of a particular creed or shade of opinion occasionally wants to see what his opponents are saying in order that he may specify their errors, and does not object to find their publications in the reference library,

¹ *Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii, 25-34.

provided they are carefully put away for the use of experts like himself and are not placed on open shelves consulted by the general public.

The duties and problems of our great reference libraries are in many respects peculiar, but the limits of this address permit of only a brief reference to some of them. One of their duties is to preserve the literature of the day for the use of future scholars and students. Part of the business of the circulating library is to have its books worn out and destroyed in actual service, but the reference library has also another purpose, and the books which give it the greatest value and importance should be carefully preserved.

The relations which should exist between our great reference libraries located in large cities and the rapidly multiplying smaller libraries scattered all over the country merit careful consideration. The amount of public funds which can and should be devoted to public libraries is limited, and these funds should not be employed in doing comparatively unnecessary work. Many of the smaller libraries are now, or soon will be, complaining of want of shelf room, and are at the same time accepting and trying to preserve and catalogue everything that comes to them. All of them are preserving books that will not be used by any reader once in five years, and two or three copies of which in the large central reference libraries will be quite sufficient for the needs of the whole country. The remark of President Eliot in his last annual report that "the increasing rate at which large collections of books grow suggests strongly that some new policy is needed concerning the storage of these immense masses of printed matter" is very suggestive; and his idea that if the Congressional Library and the great reference libraries in a few of our largest cities would undertake to store any and all books turned over to them and make them accessible to scholars in all parts of the country, the functions of the other libraries might be considerably amplified, is no doubt a true one.

Whether the great reference libraries could undertake the work thus indicated would

depend upon the construction placed on the requirement that all books should be made accessible to scholars in all parts of the country. Whether the other libraries would be disposed to accept the suggestion to turn over their old books not in immediate use, merely because it might seem for the public good so to do, is much more doubtful, and the selection of the useless books involves some questions which would be good topics for discussion in the Trustees' Section of this Association.

It is always possible to show that any book or pamphlet, in any edition, might be called for by some reader, student, or professor if he knew it existed, and the difficulties in selecting books to be discarded are very considerable. Mrs. Toodles' state of mind about things that it might be handy to have in the house is one that librarians well understand. It is no doubt true that in the great majority of libraries of one hundred thousand volumes and upwards, one-fifth of the books are so little used that it would be wiser to dispose of them than to use a fund available for salaries or for the purchase of books for providing additional room. Just at present, in most communities, it seems easier to obtain funds for library buildings than it is to get the means to ensure good service.

Closely connected with this is the question as to the acceptance of gifts of books, especially when made with the condition that they are to be kept together to form a permanent memorial for the donor. While each case must be decided on its individual merits, it may be said in general that the desire for a memorial can be fully met by book-plates and catalogues without the unfortunate and unwise requirement that a certain group of books must always be kept together. Even gifts without restrictions, consisting of one or more cartloads of miscellaneous public documents, odd numbers of periodicals, imperfect files of newspapers, pamphlets of little interest, etc., involve some expense to the library, and very few libraries should try to retain and utilize more than a small part of such material.

General discussion as to what large reference libraries should do is of very little practical

interest. The interesting question is, "What should this particular library do?"

Should the Library of Congress obtain and preserve complete files of every newspaper published in North and South America?

Should the Boston Public Library try to obtain complete sets of the public documents of the Southern States?

Should the New York Public Library complete its collection of first editions of American authors by purchase at current prices?

Should the New York State Library try to make a complete collection in Genealogy?

Should the Chicago libraries attempt to make a complete collection of the reports of Insane Asylums?

There are many questions like these which require a knowledge not only of the present contents, the available funds, and the special needs of each library, but also a knowledge of what other libraries are doing, if proper answers are to be given.

The methods of co-operation between the great reference libraries, for the public good and for mutual benefit, are as yet rather local and rudimentary. Some points of agreement have been reached between the Congressional Library, the Boston Public Library, and the New York Public Library, as to the purchase of certain manuscripts and rare books; and in every large city there is more or less co-operation between the greater reference libraries, including the University library, as to purchases, — especially of periodicals. The chief subject thus far considered by them is that of Bibliography.

Many schemes for bibliographies, general, special, annotated, etc., have been suggested, and a few have been or are being tried. Each of these, from the universal bibliography to contain thirty millions of titles, to the bibliography of posters or of Podunk imprints, or of poems and essays condemned by their authors, has at least one admirer and advocate in the person who would like to have charge of the making of it; but when it comes to the question as to what has a commercial value there is great unanimity in the opinion that many of those bibliographies should be paid for,

not by the makers or the users, but by government or by some philanthropic individual.

A bibliography is very instructive and useful to the person who makes it, and it is well to give the person having a taste for such work as ample facilities as possible; but mere uncritical lists of all the books and journal articles relating to a given subject, from the commencement of printing to the present time, and without indication as to where the older ones are to be found, are of little use to most libraries or to their readers. Like some speakers, they are too much for the occasion.

A good bibliography can, in most cases, only be made from the books themselves; the labor of its preparation is almost equal to that of writing a critical history of the subject, and therefore the first question in considering it is, Where are the books?

One session of this meeting is to be devoted to this subject of Bibliography, which is an important one, and I hope that the papers presented, and the discussion to follow, will bring out some valuable suggestions. These will be especially interesting just now in view of the fact that a Bibliographical Department has been proposed as one of the special lines of work for the recently organized Carnegie Institution, and upon the scope and plan proposed for such a department will no doubt depend the action of the trustees of that corporation.

A considerable part of the bibliographies which would be most useful for reference libraries and those engaged in research work can only be prepared by experts in the different arts and sciences, and there is an increasing demand for such experts in the large reference libraries. Just now there are places for three or four well educated engineers who have the taste and the training required to enable them to do much needed work in the critical bibliography of their art. Every great reference library needs half a dozen such experts in different departments. Where are they?

In considering the questions as to the kinds of bibliographical work the results of which would be most useful to the great majority of the public libraries of this country and as to

the means of doing such work, it appears to me that it is best that it should be done under the direction of the Publishing Board of this Association, which has had practical experience in this line, and will always be well informed as to the needs of such libraries.

This opinion was brought to the attention of Mr. Carnegie, with the suggestion that he should give to the American Library Association a special fund, the income of which should be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and library aids as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country. The main part of the income would be expended in employing competent persons to prepare the lists, indexes, etc., and to read proofs. The cost of paper and printing would be met by sales to the libraries. It was represented that such a gift would be wisely administered by the Publishing Board of the Association, and that the results would be of great value in promoting the circulation of the best books.

In response to this suggestion a check for \$100,000 was sent to me as "a donation for the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and literary aids as per (your) letter of March 14th." I shall take great pleasure in turning over this money if the Association accepts it for the purposes and under the conditions stated. It is a unique gift from a unique man, who deserves our best thanks.

To diminish or destroy desires in the individual man is the object of one form of Oriental philosophy and of several forms of religion, the result hoped for being the doing away with anxiety, discontent, and fear, and the passive acceptance of what is and of what is to come.

Our work follows an opposite plan; the library aims to stimulate and increase desire as well as to satisfy it, and the general tendency of the free circulating library, as of public education, is to increase discontent rather than to diminish it. A competent librarian will be dissatisfied during most of his working hours, — he will want more books, or more readers, or more room, or a better loca-

tion, or more assistants, or means to pay better salaries, or all these things together. Some readers also will usually be dissatisfied with the library because of its deficiencies in books, or because of some books which it has, or because the librarian is not sufficiently attentive or is too attentive, or because of the hours, or the excess or want of heat or ventilation, or because of other readers. All this is an almost necessary part of the business; if neither the librarian nor the readers are dissatisfied, the library is probably dying, or dead. But there is a discontent which is stimulating and leads to something, and there is a discontent which is merely indicative of disease, a grumbling discontent, which resembles the muscular twitchings which occur in some cases of paralysis. A pessimist has been defined as a person who, having a choice of two evils, is so anxious to be right that he takes both. Don't be a pessimist. Life is short and art is long; you can earn your halos without making your library perfect, but halos are not to be had by waiting for them, nor, as a rule, by hunting for them. It will make very little difference to you fifty years hence whether you got your halo or not, or whether it was a plain ring halo or something solid, but it may make a great deal of difference to some of the men and women of that time, who are now coming to your children's reading rooms, as to whether you have deserved one or not. Each of you and each of your libraries is a thread in the warp of the wonderful web now passing through the loom of time, but a living thread is not altogether dependent on the shuttle of circumstance. It is wise to try to know something of the pattern and to guess at some of the problems of to-morrow, but in the meantime we may not fold our hands and wait because we do not see clearly the way we are to go. We must do our best to meet the plain demands of to-day, bearing in mind the warning of Ecclesiastes, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap. . . . In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, whether this or that."

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

BY ANDERSON H. HOPKINS, *Assistant Librarian, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.*

LET me speak to you to-day not merely as librarians, but as educators; as members of a great and growing though somewhat formless body devoted to both the conservation and the advancement of learning; as members whose duties, while perhaps mainly administrative in character, are not without a tutorial side. Perhaps it would be better to say educationists, rather than educators, if thereby the meaning is made more clear. My object in thus hailing you is to indicate our viewpoint and enable us to enter upon the theme in its broader aspects and with widest sympathy.

I believe that no one who has given the subject unprejudiced consideration will deny that long strides have been taken in educational theory and practice within the last few decades. As a result of these movements demand is made upon us in the name of reason that within the memory of men yet young was undreamt of. You who sit before me are in part responsible for this demand because you and your predecessors have helped to create it. Therefore it is incumbent upon you that you shall help to meet such rational demand and satisfy its cravings. These cravings can be satisfied so far as university libraries are concerned only by certain necessary changes in organization, administration, and scope imperatively called for by the new education.

If in the course of my argument some of the things said seem harsh, I beg that you will understand that there is neither harshness nor animosity in them by any intent of mine. I am not now, and have not been for some six or seven years past, engaged in university library work. For twice as many years, however, it has been a favorite study with me and the sense of detachment arising from occupation in another kind of library work—a sense amounting almost to aloofness—enables me

to examine the field with a clarity of vision that otherwise might be lacking. This sense of detachment may have betrayed me into a greater freedom of speech than is permissible under the circumstances—but I hope this is not the fact.

We all admit, with what of cheer we may, that there are many things we do not know and therefore cannot make positive statements about, but in the same breath we may assert that there are some things we do know and are entitled to speak of with conviction. It is with this attitude that I have made positive statements concerning certain phases of the organization and administration of university libraries. If the form in which I have couched my message seems dogmatic, let me explain it at once by saying that the positive form of statement was chosen deliberately after having made an examination of the records as printed of the College Section of the American Library Association. This choice was not made through a wish either to be or to seem dogmatic, but because in that retrospective look my eye was impressed—not to say oppressed—by the vagueness and formlessness of a sea of woulds and shoulds that stretched away into the dim distance. I therefore chose the positive rather than the conditional form of statement as a medium for the expression of the ideas and opinions which I place before you and for which I ask your open-minded consideration, not merely as librarians, but as earnest students of educational matters.

Tearing down is much easier than building up, we are often told. I have therefore sought not to destroy, but to transform; and I trust that for every statement which you may regard as iconoclastic, in what follows, you may at least find another which may be regarded as having a constructive character.

Let it be stated at the outset that this dis-

cussion is confined strictly to the phenomena of the American university, or, more exactly, that it does not include a consideration of any set of university conditions other than those actually existent or nascent in the United States of America. This device lessens the scope of the subject, but even thus abridged it is so extensive that nothing more than a sketch can be presented within the necessary limits.

It is not necessary for me to present a definition of that indefinite but surely growing thing, the American university, — and I shall not do so. Others have already done that very well indeed, and a deal of nonsense has been uttered about it beside. But for the present purpose the word “university” is used to mean an institution of the higher learning maintained for the furtherance of education and research. It is not intended to enter into a discussion of even this definition. It is merely a definition, a finger-board, pointing out the direction the argument is to take.

Universities consist essentially of two organized bodies with their auxiliary equipments. These two bodies may be called, for want of better names, the Board of Trust and the Faculties. This discussion has to do with both of these bodies, because its specific subject forms an essential part of each of them, and because the relations of the library with the Board of Trust ought not to be less firm and close than with the Faculties, although the ramifications will be wider and more intricate with the Faculties. I shall try to illustrate this idea later, and ask to have it borne in mind with particularity.

The argument does not require that the organization of the Board of Trust be entered into at this time, but with the Faculties the case is different.

Because the Faculties have the work of instruction and of research in immediate charge, they are often thought of and spoken of as the university. At this point it would be convenient to use the term in that narrower sense, but for the sake of clearness let it be avoided even at the cost of circumlocution.

That body with its natural auxiliaries, then,

that body called the Faculties and having in immediate charge the work of instruction and research, consists of numerous parts the names of which are yet more numerous and confusing, namely: the college, the school, the library, the laboratory, the museum, the gymnasium, the shop, etc. But all these, when considered with regard to their essential functions, group into classes of departments few in number. These are the school, the library, and, possibly, the museum. If you ask what has become of the others I answer that they are each and every one either merely one of these last or else a part of one of them. If you find it impossible to assent to this view there is greater trouble to follow, because the position which I prefer to take is that they reduce to two, instead of three, and that these two are the school and the library.

It is not held that these are the best names for the departments under consideration, nor even that they are good names. Indeed, I fear that the last is no longer a good name for its department — and will tell you why without much delay.

I have spoken of the Faculties, considered as a body, and their auxiliary equipments. Now a school or college is one of these auxiliary equipments of the Faculties considered as a body. In turn a laboratory is one of the equipments of a school. And, in like manner, we may go on through the list until my position is justified, and no difficulty arises until the library and the museum are reached. The museum is often regarded as a laboratory, but there is a difference which may be made clear perhaps by considering the dissimilarity of their contents. The materials of education and research, which may be considered as a part of the auxiliary equipment of the Faculties, falls roughly into two classes according as it may or may not be used repeatedly. The first of these let us call the “permanent material of education” and the second “supplies.” Most of the material of a museum falls into the first class, while most of that of the laboratory falls into the second class.

The Faculties, in the course of their develop-

ment, need and have accumulated vast stores of the permanent material of education. This consists of books, maps, charts, manuscripts, photographs, lantern slides, drawings, statuary, paintings, and specimens of sorts innumerable, representing all the kingdoms of this world. The whole of this falls into the one category which I have called the "permanent material of education and research."

Economic administration calls for classification. Classification is putting like things together. It is not a long step to find that the museum logically goes *to* (not *with*) the library rather than *with* the laboratory. The two things, namely, library and museum, cover the same field more or less exactly. The difference is more one of form of content than of the content itself. The museum contains the text and the library its commentary. If the museum is to go *with* instead of *to* the library, then it must be erected into another department co-extensive with the university. But this would not be economic administration. The museum should go to the library and not the library to the museum, because organization in libraries is so much further advanced than in museums that the needs of both will be best served by this arrangement. But then the library must be no longer a mere "bookery," as its present name suggests, and classification is something else than what is commonly called by that name in libraries nowadays.

This, then, is the ideal to be sought. Coalesce the library and the museum. Bind them together in the closest possible relation. Let them be no longer a library and a museum, but an entity, a living organism whose two parts are as vital to each other as are flesh to bone and bone to flesh. But do not mix them. A mixture is not an organism. Bone and flesh do not mix while vitality remains — nor do they separate while vitality remains.

This brings us to the consideration of university library organization and the more immediate subject under discussion.

In the foregoing introduction, without having said it in words, the university, considered

in relation to its ultimate work, has been held to have two aspects voiced respectively by the two bodies comprising it. These two aspects are the External or general governmental voiced by the Board of Trust, and the Internal or immediate administrative voiced by the Faculties.

For convenience, in the consideration of the university library which is to follow, I shall choose to regard it also in these dual aspects because I shall hold what I have before implied, namely, that it is clearly co-extensive with the university not merely in the narrower sense defined by the Faculties, but in its broadest sense. It touches closely every interest of the university in its minutest ramifications — otherwise it is not the kind of library now under consideration.

Before going further I would like to have understood clearly the force of the term "co-extensive" as just applied to the university library. Of course I do not mean that it is the university, nor that it does, or can do, the work of the university, nor that it is greater than the university, nor that it is equal to the university. But I do mean that it is an integral part of the university, without which the university cannot exist; that it is as long and as broad though not as deep as the university, and that the university contains no other department save itself which has these attributes.

Then *the government of the university library reproduces in miniature the main features of the government of the university itself.* This statement may be taken as a basic principle. Upon it is built the structure I submit.

The library has an external and an internal administration and each of these has a breadth corresponding to its proper functions.

The external administration falls naturally into three groups. These groups form

- I. The directorate.
- II. Faculty representation.
- III. Representation of the Board of Trust.

The first of these, the directorate, is the external governing board having actual charge of the library and its policies. It properly con-

sists of three, and three only. These three are

- (a.) President of the university.
- (b.) President of the Board of Trust.
- (c.) Head of the library.

This statement is intended to mirror the normal state of things and must vary slightly with variations in the government of the university. To make my meaning more clear it may be said that in outlining the typical university I took no note of such a body, for instance, as the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, because it is not essential to the conception of the type. In the same way when I state that the external governing board of the university library consists of the foregoing three officers, I have not assumed that the President of the university and the President of the Board of Trust are one and the same person. Such a case, of course, requires a solution, which, however, is easily found in the election by the Board of Trust of a representative from among its members. The essential points are, first, that the external directorate of the university library shall exist; second, that it be constructed substantially as indicated; and third, that its purposes will be best conserved if it consists of three persons and these the three named.

A conspicuous lack of the element supplied by this form of directorate is the prime cause of much of the inefficiency generally chargeable to the university libraries of this country. And if it is not known to you it ought to be that there is no other one class of large libraries in the land that as a class is so generally and so hopelessly behind the times as are the university and college libraries. One of the gravest faults in the organization of university libraries is usually found here. It is common to see the functions of the directorate usurped by a committee from the Faculties. So serious and so far-reaching is the effect of this error that I am led to urge upon you a statement so pungent that it may awaken resentment. Nevertheless I am convinced that to commit the policies of the university library to a committee elected from and by the Faculties, or ap-

pointed from the Faculties, is to start the library if not on the downward path then on the path to comparative mediocrity. It is essentially, radically, wrong and cannot be righted except by undoing.

I cannot here enter into a detailed statement of reasons for the position taken, but because this is a point of deep interest to all concerned and peculiarly apt at causing heart-burnings, I must ask you to permit its discussion at a length which may, to those not concerned, seem disproportionate.

It is conceivable that the Faculties, or more likely the professors, may consider themselves aggrieved or even attacked by the assumption of such a position, but that attitude is not tenable, as it is only the system, if system it may be called, that is attacked. The position does not argue the moral obliquity of the professor nor of the Faculties, but it does point with significant finger to the fact that the individual personal interests of the professor as head of his immediate department clash with those of the library as a whole, and tend to make him not an impartial judge or counsellor.

There seems to be some peculiar element in ordinary professorial duties that militates against the administrative faculty and that too frequently blunts it or that even totally destroys it. Now, the head of the university library must be first of all an administrator — this without prejudice to either his breadth or depth of scholarship — and it is not more than fair to him that he should have associated with him in the management of his department others who are also administrators.

The accuracy of the statement about the administrative faculty among professors is easily enough verified in our universities and it is not uttered in derogation of a noble body of men. I recall an incident that occurred many years since which will perhaps be illustrative. A student was one day busy in the book-stack of the university library when his attention was attracted by the curious actions of a professor of the highest standing who was also busy in an adjoining aisle between the stacks. The professor was upon his knees in the aisle.

The light fell gently upon the silvery hair crowning his uncovered head. In his hand he held a volume and with upturned eyes he seemed anxiously searching for the proper place in which to put the book which he was returning to the shelf after having examined it. He carefully put the volume into an opening which seemed about the right size, but it did not quite fit. So he timidly withdrew the book and continued his search on the adjacent shelves until he found a hole that the volume seemed to fit more exactly — and there he left it. For thirty-five long years he had trod these halls, had studied and had taught, but had not yet learned the use of a shelf-mark of a simple description. You need not smile — far less laugh. He was a kindly and a cultured gentleman; a refined and scholarly man; and if I should speak his name to you every head would bow in assent. For all these years with ever-growing respect his voice had been heard touching all that classic memory holds dear; his pen had made his name revered in language and in art; and when his artistic soul bade his nimble fingers make the music that he loved so well the ears of those who heard him were delighted and their hearts were touched. And when at last the word was passed that he was dead more than one man who never had the great privilege of sitting under his instruction, but to whom his life had been, and yet is, an inspiration went in heaviness to look upon his dead face and pay high tribute.

With one other brief illustration of a different class I will pass on. It would seem a reasonable thing to expect that a university library, whose range is the whole field of literature, would arrange the apportionment of its funds for the purchase of literature in accordance with the relative productivity of the different fields of literature. But I am not aware of any instance in which this is done when the apportionment is controlled by a Faculty committee. The professorial chair is the unit instead. I am aware that there are makeshifts provided to get around the difficulty — but they are makeshifts; that is the trouble. It is

not a makeshift administration that we are seeking.

All this does not mean, however, that there should be no library committee of the Faculties. That would be perhaps quite as great a mistake as the other.

The second of the three groups named above is that formed by the library committee of the Faculties; and it should be elected from and by the Faculties, except that the active heads of such museums — or of such departments of the university as have museums organically related with the library — might be ex-officio members of the committee. Its duties are purely advisory and the number of members is not a vital matter; but the practical necessity for an active working committee of this kind is neither to be overlooked nor minified.

The third of the three groups is the library committee of the Board of Trust. It is created by and from within the Board and its duties are to provide adequate funds for the work and to audit, or direct the auditing, of their expenditure. This closes my sketch of the external aspect of the library.

Now is reached that point in my discussion where the subject opens out with fan-like sweep into infinite detail. As I touch upon internal administration, however, let it be remembered that I am speaking to past masters in the craft and it shall be my aim to avoid detail.

The university library has four chief functions. These are to collect, to prepare, to conserve, and to distribute the permanent material of education and research. To these four chief functions which have been long recognized others may be added that will not be conceded to be of first importance. But there is one which I would like to see added to rank with these and that is the creation or production of the permanent material of education and research. Then let us say the university library has five chief functions. These are to collect, to prepare, to conserve, to create, and to distribute the permanent material of education and research. You will be quick to see that the term "to distribute"

has taken on a new value. Whereas under the old statement it meant little more than to circulate books, under the new statement it means also to publish them. In other words, the university press becomes a part of the library.

Of course this recital of functions is more or less immediately suggestive of the lines into which the staff organization must fall. Aside from the general direction of the whole internal working of the library, each of these five functions calls for at least one division chief; and some of them may be so divided or inter-related as to call for more than one. For example, "to collect" calls for a chief of purchase division, but under this same head must be provided also for receipts. With receipts, however, shipments may well be allied and this belongs not under the function "to collect," but instead under that labelled "to distribute." Considerations of this kind are too numerous and too diverse to permit of any attempt here to more than indicate them by some such instance as that given, but when they have all been considered it is found that the whole work may be conveniently grouped under one head with about eight assistants of rank. The organization then takes this form:

- (a) Head of the Department.
- (b) Secretary of the Department (who may or may not be Vice Head).
- (c) Chief of Purchase Division.
- (d) Chief of Receipts and Shipments Division.
- (e) Chief of Catalogue Division.
- (f) Chief of Inspection Division.
- (g) Chief of Reference Division.
- (h) Chief of Circulation Division.
- (i) Chief of Publication Division.

This group of division chiefs forms the natural advisory body for the Head of the Department so far as the purely internal workings of the library are concerned. It is his cabinet, so to speak. Permit me to suggest that it is logically the natural and proper body to appportion the book fund.

Beyond this it is not my purpose to go. Of course it is seen at a glance that at least some

of these divisions call for subdivision and that all call for a number of assistants of lower grade. For instance, classification is taken care of under (e), Catalogue Division, although it might well be erected into a separate division with its own chief, particularly if the museum becomes a part of the library and classification is thereby raised in the way indicated at an earlier point in this discussion. In like manner binding and repairing are here included under (f), Inspection Division, and supplies under (c), Purchase Division, but these are matters of detail and are not particularly difficult of treatment if the object is the administration of a library merely as a "bookery."

But I wish to speak to you for a moment on a wider and a deeper topic — the coalescence of the library and the museum; the union of the commentary with its text. Let me first enter vigorous protest against a false conception of the scope and relations of museums, libraries, and laboratories, a conception which seems to have been gaining ground with university presidents and with professors in the departments of learning commonly called scientific. The term "museum" has been so often applied to some disrepute with scientific workers and the term "laboratory" has been magnified by them to fill not only its own right and proper place, but also that of the older and better name for the institution. There has been much loose talk to the effect that the library is a laboratory. The truth is that it is nothing of the sort; and statements to such effect are based upon a misconception. It is true that certain laboratory and museum methods may be used in the library to great advantage and should be used there; but the truth stops at that point. In brief, the laboratory is to the museum what the departmental library is to the university library. I have elsewhere entered more fully into the proper functions of the museum and will not here take your time for a more elaborate statement.

We know that the museum in this country is now chiefly a show-place, at its best, when

in truth it ought to be the touch-stone of vital growth. The difference in development between the library and the museum has been pointed out with friendly hand by Dr. A. B. Meyer,¹ of Dresden, in his recent monograph "On the Museums of the Eastern Part of the United States of America." Three statements in his preface to Part I. struck me with particular force in this connection. These are to the effect that in the United States libraries and museums are not always sharply divided; that, aside from this, libraries are on a higher plane of development than are museums; and that, in general, the museum in its essentials there stands upon a higher level than the European. In his phrase "aside from this" it seems to be implied that the library and museum should be kept sharply separated. I cannot assent to this general proposition, however. The vitality desired for the museum can be had only by its union with the library so that the book and the specimen illustrate

¹ Ueber Museen des Ostens der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika. Reisestudien von A. B. Meyer, Director des Königl. Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden.

each other, so that text and commentary are side by side, not merely for the earnest student, but even for the casual inquirer. In thus vitalizing the museum the library need lose none of its vigor. Nor will it if only the problem is grasped intelligently and with strength. The beginning of the work is neither difficult nor complicated and beginnings have been made already sufficient to demonstrate the worth of the plan. A carefully arranged set of references between the two things, the book and the specimen, paves the way and is of untold value; but before the whole work can be done there is one huge unsolved problem that must be faced and that is classification — not merely of books, but of things. I will not quarrel with you over classification. I am not looking for a perfect scheme of classification. The thing to be sought is a rational plan whereby the various classifications now in use in different sciences may be unified or brought into a working relation with each other and with book classification. Here is a fruitful field. Who will enter it?

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY, *Librarian.*

JUST now the University of Oxford is preparing to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the opening of Sir Thomas Bodley's Library.

Beside this ancient institution, American libraries may seem but infants, whose career is hardly worth commemorating. And yet I love to think of the Boston Public Library as really dating back to some indefinite, misty period of time, of which the exact record has not been found.

For we know that there are vague and puzzling allusions some two hundred and forty years ago to a Public Library as existing at Boston. One is found in the Prince collection deposited in the Boston Public Library, in a

copy in manuscript of the will of the Reverend John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First Church in Boston. It is dated "Boston in New-England, the 12 day of the first month 1673-4." The will begins, "I John Oxenbridge, a Sorry Man less than the least of all the mercies and Servants of Christ, am the most weak and worthless creature," and, after the disposal of much worldly estate — silver and many gold rings — for one so humble and dejected, bequeaths "To the publick Library in Boston or elsewhere as my Executrix and Overseers shall judge best, Augustins works in 6 volumes, the Century's in 8 volum's, the Catalogue of Oxford Library, Trithemius catalogue of Ecclesiastick writers, also Pareus' works in 2 vol-

umes, Pineda upon Job in 2 volumes, Euclid's Geometry, Willet on Leviticus, Davenant on the Colossians."

In the Boston Athenæum is a copy of Samuel Mather's "Testimony from the Scripture against Idolatry & Superstition" thought to be printed at Cambridge, Mass., by Samuel Green in 1670. It bears the manuscript inscription "for the publike Library at Boston 1674."

Of Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, every Boston person has heard, and of the Town House to which he contributed most liberally. By his lengthy will he provided that the proposed Town House should contain a "convenient roome for a Library & a gallery or some other handsome roome for the Elders to meete in and conferr together," and that it receive as a beginning "such of my Divinitie bookes and Comentaries, and of my written sermon bookes or of any others of them as they shall thinke profitable and usefull for such a Library (not simply for show, but properly for use), they being all English, none Lattine or Greeke."

A rather uninviting foundation for a public library, one would say, yet not unlike the beginnings of other American libraries at the time. Of the books given by John Harvard to the library at Cambridge, sixty-two per cent. consisted of theological books, while of the foundation books of Yale College, given by the little company of ministers at Branford, nearly all were theological works, and, strange to say, "there was not a single volume relating to classical literature or the sciences." And public libraries of the time were not less gloomy. The chief possession of the Town Library of Concord, Mass., in 1672, was "The Bookes of Marters" which the selectmen were instructed to keep from abusive usage and not lend to persons for more than one month at a time. Even at a much later date a similar state of things existed. Franklin in his Autobiography says, "My father's little library consisted chiefly of books in polemic divinity, most of which I read, and have since often regretted that, at a time when I had such a

thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way, since it was now resolved I should not be a clergyman."

From the records of the Selectmen we learn that Mr. John Barnard, Junr., was "desired to make a Cattalogue of all the books belonging to the Town Library and to Lodge the Same in ye sd Library," and later that "haveing at the request of the Select men Set the Towns Library in good order, he is allowed for sd Service two of those books of which there are in ye sd Library two of a Sort."¹

Richard Chiswell, an eminent bookseller of London, writing to Increase Mather at Boston, Feb. 16, 1676-7, says, "I have sent a few books to Mr. Usher without order, which I put in to fill up the Cask. You may see them at his shop, & I hope may help some of them off his hands, by recommending them to your publike Library."²

This Library is elsewhere alluded to as being at the East End of the Town House, and whatever it may have been it was probably the foundation of that accumulation of ancient books whose destruction was mentioned at the time of the burning of the Town House in 1747.³

Here we lose all trace of the Boston Public Library for a long time to come. May not its foundation have been laid again only perhaps to be overthrown in the troublous times which culminated in the siege of Boston?

Elsewhere, as we pass over into the eighteenth century, the mists seem to clear away and numerous libraries are seen. We are told that twenty-nine existed at the eve of the Revolution, and while none of them answers to a public library as we understand it, they may fairly be called in some sort such.⁴

A foreigner visiting this country at this time presents this roseate view: "In many towns, and in every city, they have publick libraries.

¹ 11th Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Record of Boston Selectmen, 1701 to 1715.

² Winsor's Memorial History of Boston, i., 501; Mass. Historical Society Collections, 4th series, viii., 576.

³ Winsor's Memorial History of Boston; Massachusetts Magazine, vol. 2, p. 467, August, 1791.

⁴ Winsor's Memorial History of Boston, iv., 281.

Not a tradesman but will find time to read. He acquires knowledge imperceptibly. He is amused with voyages and travels, and becomes acquainted with the geography, customs, and commerce of other countries. He reads political disquisitions, and learns the great outlines of his rights as a man and as a citizen. . . ."⁵

From this time on many libraries were established in Boston, by learned societies, and by individuals acting together as shareholders; some of them still exist. But for a Free Public Library the city was to wait for many years. When was its first foundation laid?

As one enters the Copley Square building of the Boston Public Library and passes to the stairway, he finds, imbedded in the pavement, a laurel wreath, encircling the names of those who have been regarded as the founders of the library. Before this wreath I have seen visitors standing perplexed at one name found there: Vattemare.

"Who is this man with the foreign name?" was asked. "He seems quite out of place in the company of these old Bostonians."⁶

If curiosity had led these visitors to further enquiry, they would not have found help in biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias in the great reading room of the library, only the brief mention in a German work that Vattemare was a "Französischer Bauchredner," that is, a French ventriloquist.⁶ This he was, to be sure, but, as we learn from manuscripts in the Boston Public Library, in the handwriting of his friend, Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, daughter of President Quincy of Harvard College, "in addition to this faculty of producing the most diverse voices and tones in every direction, and at every distance, he possessed uncommon mimetic talent and could represent persons of different sexes, ages, conditions,

and figures with such rapidity of change that it appeared like enchantment. This extraordinary talent, his modesty, and the benevolent object of his art everywhere gained him the warmest applause, and most flattering testimonials from crowned heads and other distinguished personages." Indeed, he appeared at the London theatres in plays in which he took all the parts, as may be seen in the play "Adventures of a ventriloquist; or the rogueries of Nicholas. . . . Entertainment in three parts, as embodied, illustrated and delivered by Monsieur Alexandre . . . at the Adelphi Theatre, Strand. Written and contrived by W. T. Moncrieff, London, 1822," with illustrations by Robert Cruikshank of the various parts assumed by Vattemare in the play.

"When Monsieur Alexandre (for this was the name by which Vattemare was known) was in Scotland in 1824," says a Scotch newspaper, "he paid a visit to Abbotsford, where he entertained his distinguished host and the other visitors with his unrivalled imitations. Next morning when he was about to depart, Sir Walter Scott felt a good deal embarrassed as to the sort of acknowledgment he should offer; but at length, resolving that it would probably be most agreeable to the young foreigner to be paid in professional coin, if in any, he stepped aside for a few minutes, and on returning, presented him with this epigram:—

'Of yore, in Old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood;
What should folks say to you who have faces so plenty
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, arch-deceiver, and tell us in truth
Are you handsome, or ugly? In age, or in youth?
Man, woman, or child? Or a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?
Each live thing, did I ask, each dead implement too?
A workshop in your person — saw, chisel and screw.
Above all, are you one individual? I know
You must be, at the least, Alexandre and Co.
But I think you're a troop, an assemblage, a mob,
And that I, as the sheriff⁷ must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the riot act and bid you disperse.
' Abbotsford, 23 April, 1824. Walter Scott.'

⁵ Force's American Archives, 5th series, 1776, col. 1049: Translation of a letter written by a foreigner on his travels, dated Dec. 3, 1776.

⁶ Curiously, a brief account of Vattemare is in Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American biography," perhaps as entitled to American citizenship from his interest in the United States.

⁷ Sir Walter Scott held the office of sheriff of the County of Selkirk.

But all this would not have brought to Vattemare enduring fame or secured him a place in our Valhalla.

In the pursuit of his profession, visiting the cities of Europe, and becoming acquainted with their treasures of books and works of art, he was interested, first of all, as a private collector, to increase his own stores. Afterwards the thought came to him, why might there not be between nations an exchange of literary and artistic treasures, whereby all might benefit?

This idea, having gained possession of him, never relaxed its hold; he abandoned his profession about the year 1827 and devoted the remainder of his life to its realization. Journeying over two continents, he made his persistent appeal, year after year, to governments, until, we are told, induced by his contagious energy, state after state succumbed to his representations, so that by 1853 he had brought one hundred and thirty libraries within his operations, and between 1847 and 1851 had brought from France for American libraries 30,655 volumes, besides maps, engravings, and other objects of interest.⁹

Full of ambition (as expressed in his own words) to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce had already given to its material ones, whose outcome was to be "the establishment in every quarter of the world of free public libraries and museums ever open to the people," he came to America at various times between 1839 and 1850. Of his visit to Boston an interesting account by Josiah Phillips Quincy is to be found in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for November, 1884.

Through the influence of President Quincy, and of his son, later mayor, and others, a meeting of the young men of Boston, favoring the project of Vattemare, was held on April 24, 1841. This was followed by a general meeting of citizens on May 5.

The enthusiasm at that time elicited did not result in any immediate action beyond the ex-

change of gifts of books between the cities of Paris and Boston.

On a visit to America in 1847 Vattemare found that the time for action had arrived. Mayor Quincy in a letter to the city council offered the sum of five thousand dollars for the furtherance of the plans of Vattemare through the establishment of a Public Library and museum, provided that ten thousand dollars be contributed by others for this purpose. This offer was never met.

The city council voted to appropriate a room in the city hall to receive gifts from the city of Paris and other sources and appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a Public Library.

In March, 1848, on the petition of the city council, the legislature passed the necessary act authorizing the establishment of such a library.

You see, then, why it is that within the laurel wreath the name of Vattemare is seen. If not the founder of the Boston Public Library he was at least the suggestor and the inspirer, and, as such, may he not be regarded as a pioneer of the free library movement in this country?

As Mr. Winsor has said, "His scheme and its production are now mostly forgotten. The Public Library of Boston would doubtless have come without it; yet in the agitation which Vattemare incited we must look for the earliest movements which can be linked connectedly with the fruition now enjoyed by so many."⁹

The movement for a Public Library has now begun to assume shape, if for a time vaguely. For three or four years nothing appears to have been done by the city council to carry out the provisions of the act of the legislature.

The facts, however, that petitions were presented requesting action and that John P. Bigelow, then mayor, offered on August 5, 1850, one thousand dollars (the first gift of

⁹ Additional information in regard to Vattemare may be found in a biographical sketch by William E. Foster, in volume five of the "Memorial biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society," published in 1894, which sketch refers to other sources of information.

⁸ Winsor's *Memorial History of Boston*, iv., 286.

money received for the proposed library) show that the scheme had not been forgotten.

The publication of the will of John Jacob Astor, by the provisions of which a princely sum of money was bequeathed for a Public Library in New York City, created a deep impression in Boston, and tended to crystallize public opinion into definite action.

First of all, a site for a library was to be chosen. Members of the city council advocated the erection of a building in connection with a new city hall. Others favored the public garden. A piece of land on Somerset street was finally bought, but quickly sold, by reason of the opposition raised to a site so near the Boston Athenæum and so far from the centre of population, of which the trend was in the direction of the South End. Sites on Temple place and Boylston street were considered. The committee were authorized to buy either; the choice fell on the Boylston street lot.

From time to time the question had arisen as to a union between the Boston Athenæum and the Public Library. The heated controversy which arose revived interest in the Athenæum (at that time thought to be moribund), and it was decided that each institution could occupy its own field, and that there was room for both—an opinion which in the lapse of time has been justified.

In the meantime additional shipments from Vattemare had been received to which citizens of Boston, Mr. Edward Everett and others, made additions. In a letter accompanying Mr. Everett's gift of about one thousand volumes of the priceless early public documents of the United States government, he said, "I cannot but think that a Public Library, well supplied with books in the various departments of art and science, and open at all times for consultation and study to the citizens at large, is absolutely needed to make our admirable system of public education complete; and to continue in some good degree through life that happy equality of intellectual privileges, which now exists in our schools, but terminates with them. And I feel confident that with such

moderate co-operation as I have indicated, on the part of the city, reliance may be safely placed upon individuals to do the rest. The Public Library would soon become an object of pride to the citizens of Boston; and every one would feel it an honor to do something for its increase."

These words were prophetic. On the formation of the first board of trustees, in 1852, Mr. Everett was elected as president. The preliminary report, drawn up by him and George Ticknor, at the request of the city, upon the objects to be attained by the establishment of a Public Library and the best mode of effecting them, is a document which will always remain a classic.

We think of the Boston Public Library as an institution to whose foundation but little of romance can be attached. Yet not unlike a fairy tale is the story of the Weymouth boy, Joshua Bates, who, step by step, found his way to the position of one of the great bankers of the world. How strange the chance that just at this time Boston, the city of the lad's first adoption, should seek him out in London for his aid in carrying out its financial projects, and that a copy of the report just mentioned should have fallen into his hands. If all the books that have come to the library through Mr. Bates's gift of one hundred thousand dollars and accumulated interest could be placed before you they would seem to rival the treasures of Aladdin's palace.

The success of the library was now assured. How the horizon must have lifted when it was seen that it was no local, circulating library that was to be, but an institution to which students were to come the world over!

The reading room and library were opened in the building on Mason street, on March 20 and May 2, 1854.

Commissioners to erect a building were appointed, and plans were invited, of which twenty-four were received. The books accumulated at the city hall were moved to the building of the Girls' High and Normal School on Mason street. Great interest was shown in hastening the opening of the library, the

girls of the school offering their services as volunteers.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new building on Sept. 17, 1855, was made the occasion of a public display and procession, with addresses by Robert C. Winthrop and Mayor J. V. C. Smith, with singing by the school children.

The dedication of the library on Jan. 1, 1858, was an affair of more pomp and circumstance, officers of the United States government, state and city officials, and representatives of learned bodies marching under military escort to the library building. The addresses by Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Everett, and Mayor Alexander H. Rice, were listened to by 3,000 spectators. On Sept. 17, 1858, the Reading room was opened and on December 20 the Lower Hall library of some 15,000 volumes was ready for use, with a printed index or catalogue.

There was no more interested or satisfied spectator than Mr. Ticknor who watched through the day until evening all that was done, without seeing a moment's trouble or confusion, and felt sure that this great enterprise was to be a success.

A red-letter day this must have been in the history of Boston. As the great oak door swung open, how fortunate they who could press in with the happy crowd who had been waiting long and impatiently for this event. And yet a feeling of disappointment must have set in, as, gazing about, they found no spacious, lofty halls; only a Delivery room with a low ceiling and two reading rooms of limited size, and a collection of popular books only, such as any town library might begin with. This Lower Hall library, as it was called, under the charge of Edward Capen, was the only collection of books accessible. For the opening of the main collection in its more splendid setting the people were to wait for over two years, while the work of preparation went forward with all diligence. Specialists prepared the titles of many thousand volumes, whose purchase was entrusted to Mr. Ticknor, who

spent fifteen months in Europe at his own expense for this purpose.

The books as received were placed in buildings near by, where they could be conveniently handled.

Public interest in the new library was intense and the generosity of the citizens knew no bounds.

The late Mr. Edward Edwards, the distinguished English librarian, has attributed the great success of the Boston Public Library to the "co-operation between corporate functionaries on the one hand and independent citizens on the other," which he says has always existed here. In the case of libraries in course of formation in his own country he said that it would not be safe to place any great reliance on the acquisition of books by gift.

The stream of gifts to this library has been constant. When the Bates Hall was opened for use and its first Index published it contained over 74,000 volumes, nearly all of which were gifts. In 1900 the library received 27,174 volumes, pamphlets, etc., from 2,450 different givers. These gifts have included the great sums of money given by Joshua Bates, Jonathan Phillips, the Bowditch family, the Scholfields, William C. Todd, and others, and the lesser amounts from many givers, while private collections of priceless value have found their way here.

To plan the first great Free Public Library in this country was a difficult undertaking. Nowadays delegations from towns planning public libraries visit other libraries far and near, while pictures and plans of such institutions are within reach. The founders of our Free Public Library were pioneers and had no such models before them. They proceeded carefully and tentatively, even at times with timidity, fearing lest their desires might seem too magnificent for public support and bind the city for all time to greater burdens than it might be willing to assume. But they found, as their successors have found, that public opinion has not only sustained but has led the

way, and the city government has always been proud of its library and most generous. That there should have been much difference of opinion among the founders as to the construction of the building might be expected. A new party had just then come into power — Know-Nothings, so-called, who were eager to prove that they knew all things — which was very trying to the old-fashioned Bostonian. Even as to what should be the scope and function of the new library they were not entirely agreed, as may be seen in the "Life, letters and journals of George Ticknor." Most important of all, was it to be a popular institution with the free circulation of its books, or one mainly for scholars, like other libraries then in existence? It must be both these was the wise conclusion.

The office of Superintendent having been created by an ordinance of the city, the library was most fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Charles Coffin Jewett, who had been the librarian of Brown University and the Smithsonian Institution, a most skilled bibliographer and energetic administrator. A card catalogue having been prepared, the books were placed upon the shelves, arranged after the Decimal System of Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, one of the trustees of the library and afterwards mayor of the city of Boston.

It was called the Decimal System because the alcoves were multiples of ten, and each subdivided so as to contain exactly ten ranges of shelves, and each range to contain ten shelves, making, barring exceptions, one hundred shelves to each alcove.

Whether or not this system was what its designer intended it to be, namely, "comprehensive, positive, intelligible, and immutable," it was at least cunningly devised and quickly mastered. The runner for books on his first day's service learned that the entry 2345.7 meant the twenty-third alcove, the fourth range, the fifth shelf, and the seventh book on the shelf, and he never fumbled or forgot it. When the library was moved to Copley square all this fair and immutable fabric came near tumbling to pieces, at least all the self-ex-

planatory part of it, and the strain on the memory became great.

Work was next begun on a printed catalogue for the Upper Hall collection. The two volumes published in 1861 and 1866 were planned on the dictionary system, author, subject, and title being in one alphabet, and were called Indexes, as pointing to the card catalogue for fuller entries. Mr. Winsor says that it was the most advanced specimen of library cataloguing which had then been produced in America,¹⁰ and, as Agassiz predicted, it has had a lasting influence upon the general culture of our community.

A glance at these catalogues will show that the books were for the use of scholars and were selected by scholars who were inspired by high ideals.

In 1854, soon after the opening of the Astor Library, Dr. Cogswell, the superintendent, wrote,¹¹ "I never want to see a reader who does not come for a valuable purpose" . . . and he abhorred all who read "the trashy, as Scott, Cooper, Dickens, *Punch*, and the *Illustrated News*."

In our own Index Cooper and Dickens are hardly represented at all, or Irving, or for that matter, Shelley, or Keats, or even Wordsworth. They were to be looked for in the collection in the Lower Hall. Later, when it was decided that the Upper Hall collection should be a lending library and not one for consultation only, it took on a more popular character.

The whole library was now equipped and started upon its course, when, suddenly, Mr. Jewett died; the death of Mr. William E. Jillson, the assistant superintendent, followed a little later. Mr. Everett had died some time before and Mr. Ticknor had given up active duty by reason of advancing age.

At this critical time, the four pillars of the library removed, two men appeared who were to influence profoundly its future. One was Mr. William Whitwell Greenough, a trustee of the library for thirty-two years, for twenty-two of which he was the president of the board. Mr.

¹⁰ Winsor's Memorial history, iv., 290.

¹¹ Life of Joseph Green Cogswell, pp. 264, 265.

Greenough, bred as a scholar and literary man, was later called to be the president of a great business corporation. He brought to the service of the library a wide acquaintance with books, together with a knowledge of men and of affairs. Almost daily for thirty-two years he came to the library and gave its affairs his closest attention.

In the year 1867 appeared a report of the committee appointed to examine the library, which attracted wide attention. Written by Justin Winsor, a newly appointed trustee, it showed a grasp as of one long trained in the service. It was evident that a master librarian was at hand. Mr. Winsor was at once put in charge of the library and a little later made its Superintendent and began an administration of great vigor.

The library building, planned to last through the century, already in ten years had outgrown its limits. In the specifications of the commissioners there was no mention of working rooms; cataloguers and binders worked in the alcoves. Rooms for the business of the library had to be provided and much additional shelf room.

The original Act of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1851 authorized cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries with or without branches. In the report of the Boston Public Library for 1859 the hope is expressed that the central library might in time "become the parent of a circle of district libraries scattered about the city, each with separate resources."

The first of such branches was opened in East Boston in 1870; another in Roxbury followed in 1873, in a building erected by the Fellows Athenæum; and this movement has kept on steadily, until now the library has ten branch libraries, with large collections of books and 107 reading-rooms, stations, and other agencies.

From the beginning it had been seen that so great had become the growth of the library that the publication of its general catalogue in book form could not be continued. Class lists were prepared, and in 1867 a bulletin of

new accessions was begun, which publication, with changes of form, has continued until now. In time these catalogues and bulletins had become so numerous as to choke all approach to the books.

Mr. Jewett had affirmed as far back as 1861 that "Nothing short of what a card catalogue is in plan can ever be regarded as entirely satisfactory for a great public library." This opinion was confirmed as time went on. In the year 1871 the foundations were laid of a card catalogue, the idea of which was borrowed from the Library of the University of Leyden, and intended to give, under author and subject, full entries for all the books in the library.¹²

This collection of cards, printed within the library building, has gone on increasing day by day for thirty years until it now includes two general catalogues for the central library, with duplicates for each of the special departmental libraries, and independent catalogues for each of the branches. The number of cards placed last year in their catalogues was 265,000.

The attempt was now made to guide readers in the selection and use of books by means of annotated catalogues which proved to be most helpful.

Mr. Winsor resigned the office of Superintendent Oct. 1, 1877. Under his management the library increased from 144,000 volumes to 320,000; the home and library use of books increased from 209,000 to nearly 1,200,000.

The library was placed in charge of Dr. Samuel A. Green, one of the trustees, for a year; the trustees of the library were made a corporation in 1878; and Mellen Chamberlain was chosen the librarian (as the office was now called), Oct. 1, 1878.

Judge Chamberlain was especially interested in American history, and the development of the library during his administration was largely in this direction. To this end the

¹² The planning of this catalogue fell largely upon William A. Wheeler, the Assistant Superintendent, a scholar of accuracy and wide knowledge, whose death in 1874 was a severe loss to the library.

coming of the Barlow and John A. Lewis collections and the Franklin collection of Dr. Samuel A. Green contributed. He also desired a closer co-operation between the library and the public schools. His plans, long delayed, have been effectively revived recently. Judge Chamberlain's chief monument, however, will be the collection of manuscripts which he bequeathed to the library. In his time the scholarly side of the library was shown by the publication of the catalogues of the Ticknor and the Barton libraries.

The library, during the last two years of the occupancy of the Boylston street building, was under the charge of Theodore F. Dwight.

On April 22, 1880, the General Court gave to the city of Boston a parcel of land, situated on the southerly corner of Dartmouth street and Boylston street, for a building for the Public Library.

In 1883 additional land was bought and the sum of \$450,000 was granted by the city council for a building. Plans were invited, of which twenty were received, of various degrees of merit. One had a tall chimney, like a factory, or brewery, with a large room labelled "Beer," thus anticipating notions which are in the air just now. Another room was for "Supernumeraries." Just what this room was to be used for did not appear — possibly for a sort of doctor's waiting-room for applicants for positions in the library. On March 30, 1885, the city architect was directed to prepare plans to submit to the trustees. In these five years of waiting there had arisen a growing sense that a building of greater dignity and beauty was required than could be provided with the means at the disposal of the library. In 1887

an act was passed giving the trustees full power in the matter, and Messrs. McKim, Mead, and White were chosen to design and supervise the construction of the new building, for which ample means were supplied by the city.

On the resignation of Mr. Greenough in 1888, Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott was chosen president of the Board of Trustees. To these gentlemen and their associates the city of Boston is deeply indebted for the successful carrying out of an enterprise of great magnitude and difficulty.

On Nov. 28, 1888, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, with addresses, and a poem by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The special collections, beginning with the Allen A. Brown Music Library, were moved in the autumn of 1894; on December 14 the removal of the main body of books was begun. On the 28th of January, 1895, all the books belonging to the library were on the shelves of the new building.

It was a sad day when the dear old Boylston street library was given up to an "Eden Musée," with its exhibitions of wild beasts and "Chamber of Horrors." No wonder that those who later tore down the building were confronted by an immense python, sent there by the avenging gods.

The new library was opened to the public without ceremony on March 11, 1895. Mr. Herbert Putnam was appointed librarian, and to him was entrusted the important work of reorganization.

Its history since that time is outlined in the annual reports as well as in the new Handbook prepared for this Conference.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

By E. B. HUNT, *Chief Cataloguer, Boston Public Library.*

A REAL catalogue is the opposite of a poet, *fit non nascitur*. It is, I believe, always an evolution more or less rapid and successful, and I suspect that a slow growth brings about a more trustworthy and sturdy result than a more rapid and pyrotechnic development. The oak grows slowly, but it outlasts many a maple.

The foundations of the catalogue of the Boston Public Library were laid broad and deep by that excellent librarian Charles C. Jewett. There have been times of halting and even of retrogression, but they have been not for long, and the catalogue has grown very largely on lines laid down by Mr. Jewett.

The first catalogue of our library is a small octavo volume published in 1854. It is entitled, "Catalogue of the Public Library of the City of Boston," and in the preface it is called "A condensed index of the contents of the Public Library, giving the title of each book only once and having no object but to render all the books useful. The whole number of volumes in the library somewhat exceeds 12,000."

In 1858 was published, in large octavo, the Index to the catalogue of a portion of the Public Library arranged in the Lower Hall. This Index "contains the titles of about 15,000 volumes, all placed in the Lower Hall. As a popular circulating library, therefore, the collection now offered to the public contains probably three times as many desirable books as the one offered four or five years ago." Supplements to this catalogue were published at short intervals, eight having appeared up to 1865.

The Index to the catalogue of books in the Upper Hall of the Public Library of the city of Boston was published in 1861; a fat volume of 900 pages, two columns brevier to the page, embracing about 55,000 volumes, all in the Upper Hall. From this it appears that be-

tween 1854 and 1860 the collection grew from 12,000 to 74,000 volumes.

1866. This year was published the First Supplement to the Index of 1861. This Index embraces about 34,000 volumes, which brings the number of volumes in the library in July, 1866, up to about 105,000.

In the preface to the Index of 1858 the trustees state: "It will be observed that the catalogue now published is entitled 'An Index.' The larger one, when published, will probably offer a title of no higher pretensions. The main catalogue . . . is much more ample and important, and is to be found in manuscript, alphabetically arranged on separate cards, indicating the contents of the library with as much minuteness of detail, both by subjects and by authors, as the means at the disposition of the trustees have permitted them to make it." Then follow these words of wisdom: "Next to the collection of its books, the trustees look upon the catalogue as the most important part of the library, for it is the part by which the whole mass of its resources is opened for easy use — the key by which all its treasures are unlocked to the many who . . . are asking for them so often and so earnestly. A large library without good catalogues has sometimes been compared to a Polyphemus without an eye, and more frequently to chaos, which it certainly too much resembles. This reproach the trustees hope to avoid for the Public Library, which they desire, above everything else, to render useful." That is the key-note of the Boston Public Library.

Please note the date at which it is said that "the main catalogue is to be found in manuscript alphabetically arranged on separate cards," October, 1858.

This fact, and the additional fact that Ezra Abbot had a card catalogue of subjects in the Harvard library equipped with blocks, rods,

etc., in 1861, would seem to militate somewhat against the statement made on current note-paper and bill-heads of the Library Bureau, a corporation established in 1876, that the Bureau is the inventor of the card system.

There is another expression in the trustees' preface regarding the main card catalogue, namely, that it is more ample and important than the printed indexes. The word "ample" is a most happy one. Those cards were about $5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size, and when it became necessary, from length of title or contents, to use more than the face of one card, it was turned over and the back was utilized. This catalogue was not open to the public, but could be consulted under the guidance of the superintendent or his deputies. It served as the basis of all the indexes and lists published in book form from 1855 to 1866, when the first supplement appeared. As this title indicates, the intention was to print other supplements as they should be necessary, say once in five years. But the nuisance of so many alphabets, and new light on the merits of card catalogues for public as well as official use, led the trustees to abandon the attempt to keep up the main catalogue in book form. Promises of a forthcoming supplement appear in the annual reports of the Trustees from 1867-1872. At the latter date, however, is a definite statement that there would be no further attempt to print another supplement, and that the main catalogue would be on cards, printed so far as possible, and accessible to all uses of the library.

These "printed" cards were made by pasting titles on cards. The titles were printed on long galley strips, about one hundred titles to the form. Thirty impressions were generally taken, and were used for special lists, etc., in addition to those which were mounted and placed in the Public and Official catalogues. Gradually the index and first supplement were cut up and mounted on cards and placed in the Public catalogue, also the Bulletins, which had been published between the printing of the first supplement and the

establishment of the card catalogue, were mounted and placed in the Public catalogue. These pasted titles from the index and supplement were never inserted in the Official catalogue and now only those which have been reprinted are to be found in that catalogue; probably 60 per cent. now appear on printed cards in both the Public and Official catalogues. During the year 1875 about 70,000 cards were added to these two catalogues.

In the year 1869, Mr. Justin Winsor being superintendent, a new departure was made in the method of dealing with pamphlets. Mr. Winsor's own description of it is as follows: "Instead of treating each pamphlet of a bound volume separately, as if it were a book by itself, the volume has been treated as a whole, the entry being made under the author or subject, — just as one or the other was the bond of union between the pamphlets, — with full cross references from a table of contents. The gain in compactness — more and more necessary as our library increases — was thought to warrant a departure from the principles so well laid down by my predecessor [Mr. Jewett] in his manual on catalogue work."

This is what is called in poetry the Lumping system; and with all respect to Mr. Winsor and the many good things he did for our library and others, it is a system of which the "craft and subtilty of the Devil" might well be proud. Certainly the mind of man could not, unaided by infernal powers, devise a worse. Of course it knocked the alphabet under both author and subject galley west. Then in his rage for historical pamphlet-volumes the same pamphlet was used over and over again. For instance, a volume on the history of Charlestown must needs contain Webster's Oration at the Bunker Hill Monument, so must a volume of Boston history, also, Bunker Hill Battle; Siege of Boston; Bunker Hill Monument Association; Webster himself; Orations, Collected; New England, History, Revolution; United States History, Revolution; Concord, Battle of; Lexington, Battle of; and so on almost without limit. At

all events, we had at one time on the shelves and catalogued in one way or another thirty-three copies of this oration. Mr. Winsor for years poured these pamphlet volumes on to the shelves, and the "compact" cards for them into the catalogue. At length, about twenty years ago, largely through the efforts of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Swift, this sort of so-called cataloging was stopped and we have been trying to do over what is worth preserving of this mass of stuff, and get rid of the burdensome duplicates and purge the catalogues of the pamphlet-volume cards. It has been a woefully expensive piece of work, and the end is not yet.

To return to the evolution of the catalogue. In August, 1876, a change was made, "by which it was calculated that half the cost and half the delay would be saved. The titles were written with prepared ink, 20 to a sheet, and by a new process the autograph was transferred upon either a lithographer's stone or a gelatine plate, from which impressions were taken with ordinary printers' ink upon the necessary number of sheets of Bristol board. These being cut up by a machine were converted at once without the labor of dissecting and pasting sheets into cards ready for the catalogue, so far as the main entries were concerned, and only needing the inscription of the cross-reference heading for the others." During this year, 1876, 71,345 cards were placed in the catalogues.

The use of these process sheets continued until 1879. In that year the printing of cards directly on sheets of board was undertaken by a printer who furnished his own plant and was paid so much a title, the library furnishing the stock. This was the beginning of our present style of cards. There have been many changes as to faces of type, measure of the lines, etc., but no radical change. In the beginning, and for many years, the main entry gave no hint of the subject headings, but these were added in manuscript on the backs of the main or author cards. Since 1877 the revision of the catalogue has been going on with greater or less regularity and is still progressing. As indica-

tive of the amount of work which is doing in this way, I will remark that in 1899-1900 there were re-catalogued 13,382 volumes and parts of volumes; in 1900-01, 22,583 volumes and parts were re-catalogued. The hope is to reprint all the pasted and manuscript cards and bring the whole catalogue up to the present standard.

The printing of the cards within the Library building has continued since 1879. Shortly after our removal to the present building the Printing Department was much enlarged. Two linotypes were purchased and three presses of different sorts, and all the printing of the library, including cards, annual lists, bulletins, class catalogues, finding lists, forms, call-slips, etc., etc., is done within the building. The annual report of the library, being a city document is, of course, published by the city. The output of cards has grown steadily since the establishment of the Printing Department, and the number filed this last year, including Branches, was over 265,000; of this number 232,000 were put in the catalogues of the Central Library. The Public catalogue, that in Bates Hall, contains approximately 1,200,000 cards. Our cards run about 70 to the inch, and at that rate there are in the Public catalogue 1,428 linear feet, or something over a quarter of a mile of cards standing on edge.

It has been found expedient to multiply our departmental catalogues. The Fine Arts Department, the Brown Music Library, and the Map Collection has each its own catalogue which is duplicated in the Bates Hall catalogue. The cards of the other special collections, such as the Ticknor, Barton, Bowditch, Prince, and others, are filed in one alphabet in cases in the Barton-Ticknor room, on the third floor. The Statistical Department has its own catalogue. About 60 per cent. of all titles are placed in three catalogues, that is, in the Public catalogue in Bates Hall, the Official, in the Catalogue Department, and in at least one of the Special libraries catalogues. The total number of cards in all the catalogues cannot be less than two and one-half millions.

Many men have made their impress on the catalogue: Mr. Jewett, *clarum et venerabile nomen*! Mr. Winsor, Mr. W. A. Wheeler, Mr. James M. Hubbard, and most of all since Mr. Jewett, Mr. James L. Whitney, our present Librarian.

So much for the growth of the catalogue. As for the sort of catalogue it is, I suppose every one in this audience knows that it is a dictionary catalogue. It is built on lines of common sense, and utility has always overborne consistency in its making. Many of us who have worked longest upon it have had much opportunity to deal directly with the public and to get a good notion of how the average man approaches a big catalogue. If we can hit the subject heading that the average man will look for, we adopt it, and care very little whether it is scientifically consistent with the rest of our allied subject headings. Of course we always mean to make a *see* reference from the logically scientific heading to the one which we adopt, if different, and we also try to keep all our allied subject-headings connected together by full and minute cross-references.

There are many points which, were we making the catalogue *de novo*, we should probably change. I think perhaps one of the worst of our faults is the geographical arrangement of subjects, particularly those of a scientific sort, such as botany or geology. At present it is impossible for the specialist to find everything we have on such a subject as botany, for each monograph on the botany of any particular place was for many years entered under the name of the place only. For the last six or eight years we have tried to remedy this defect by putting these titles under both the local and general subject-headings, and inasmuch as the bulk of this sort of writings is in pamphlet form and is on

pasted or manuscript cards which will sooner or later be reprinted, the specialist will be able when that is done to find all of our material on such subjects in one place.

We treat every separate publication, whether a broadside or a book of a thousand pages, as a volume, and we do all the analysis work that we can. Collections of monographs by different writers we always analyze, and we try to do this work on the publications of academies and learned societies all the world over. Nothing, I believe, enriches a catalogue so much or makes its material so accessible as this analysis work. For the last five years we have done on the average between five thousand and six thousand such titles yearly.

But I do not intend to apologize for the catalogue. It was a pioneer in catalogue work in this country, and with all its inconsistencies and short-comings, of which no one is so conscious as we who have given our lives, or the best part of them, to its upbuilding, it is the best catalogue, bulk for bulk, in the world. This is not an official opinion, but is one expressed in my hearing within a month by the ripest scholar I know, who has used libraries and catalogues not only in Europe, but in all parts of this country. Mr. Alleyne Ireland, a thorough Englishman who is now on a mission to the Far East, sent by the University of Chicago, expressed in almost the same words his admiration of our catalogue. He had been using it steadily for nearly a year, when, last summer, he returned to England, and while in London tried to continue his work at the British Museum. He tried it for nearly a week, and then, as he told me, he went to a high official and said: "My time is too valuable for me to work in this library; what you should do is to take your entire force over to the States and learn how to run a library and make a catalogue."

PAINS AND PENALTIES IN LIBRARY WORK.

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief of the Circulation Department, New York Public Library.*

IN somewhat the same way as Irving makes Diedrich Knickerbocker begin his history of New York with the creation of the world, so we may open a discussion of this subject with a word on the theory of punishment. We all know that neither moral philosophers nor penologists are agreed in this matter. Do we inflict punishment to satisfy our eternal sense of justice, to prevent further wrong-doing on the part of the person punished, as an example to others, or to reform the delinquent? So far as the justicial theory goes, it is unnecessary here to discuss whether it is founded merely on the old savage feeling of revenge, which having done its part in ensuring punishment to the wrong-doer in the uncivilized past, should now be put aside. As a matter of fact the rule, "Let no guilty man escape," is a very good one for practical purposes, whatever its theoretical implications. Why should it be necessary to proceed according to any one theory in administering punishment? Practically in the home, at school, and in the courtroom the simple administration of justice does very well for us, and when we go a little farther into the matter we see that each of the other elements enters into consideration. Certainly it is so in the library.

Penalties for the infraction of our rules should be so inflicted that future wrong-doing both on the part of the culprit and on that of the remainder of the public becomes less likely than before. Whether we always do this in the most satisfactory way may be queried.

Punishable acts committed in a library may be divided, according to the old ecclesiastical classification, into *mala prohibita* and *mala in se*; in other words, into acts that are simply contrary to library regulations and those that are absolutely wrong. To steal a book is wrong anywhere and does not become so merely because the act is committed in a library; but the retention of a borrowed book for

fifteen instead of fourteen days is not absolutely wrong, but simply contrary to library regulations.

The keeping of books overtime is a purely library offence, committed against the library and to be punished by the library; and with it may be classed such infractions of the rules as failure to charge or discharge a book, loud talking or misbehavior below the rank of really disorderly conduct, such injury to books as does not constitute wilful mutilation, the giving of a fictitious name at the application desk, etc.

For all these strictly library offences the favorite penalties seem to be two in number — the exaction of a fine and exclusion from library privileges — temporary or permanent. The former is more used than the latter, and I venture to think unjustly so. From the sole standpoint of punishment the great advantage of a fine is that it touches people in their most sensitive point — the pocket. But this is a ganglion whose sensitiveness is in inverse proportion to its size; in one case the exaction of a cent means the confiscation of the possessor's entire fortune; in another the delinquent could part with a hundred dollars without depriving himself of a necessity or a pleasure. Of course this lack of adaptability to the conditions of the person to be punished is not confined to this one method. Imprisonment, for instance, may be the ruin of a life to the hitherto respectable person, while to the tramp it may simply mean a month's shelter and food. But in the case of a money penalty the lack of adaptability is particularly noticeable, and hence wherever it is exacted a large portion of the public comes to forget that it is a penalty at all. Instead of a punishment exacted in return for the commission of a misdemeanor and intended to discourage the repetition thereof, it is looked upon as payment for the privilege of committing the misdemeanor, and it in fact

becomes this very thing. Thus, in states where there is a prohibitory law, and periodical raids are made on saloons with the resulting fines, these fines often become in effect license fees, and are so regarded by both delinquents and authorities. Where a municipality provides that automobiles shall not be speeded in its streets under penalty of a heavy fine, the wealthy owners of motor-carriages too often regard this as permission to speed on payment of a stated amount, and act accordingly. So in the library, the fine for keeping books overtime is widely regarded as a charge for the privilege of keeping the books longer than the formal rules allow. Being so regarded, the fine loses a great part of its punitive effect, and largely becomes in fact what it is popularly thought to be. Thus we have a free public library granting extra privileges to those who can afford to pay for them and withholding the same from those who cannot afford to pay—an extremely objectional state of things.

In making this characterization I am aware that the sale of additional facilities and privileges by a free library is regarded as proper by a large number of librarians, and that the extension of systems of which it is a feature is widely urged. It is found in the St. Louis plan for fiction, which has been so successful, and still more in Mr. Dewey's proposed library bookstore. That all these plans are admirable in many ways may be freely acknowledged. In so far as they may be adopted by endowed libraries they are certainly unobjectionable. But in spite of their advantages, it seems to me that their use in an institution supported from the public funds is a mistake. The direct payment of money to any institution so supported, even if such payment is logically justifiable, is open to so much misconstruction and is so commonly misunderstood or misinterpreted, that I would hold up as an ideal the total abolition of all money transactions between the individual members of a public and institutions supported by that public as a whole.

The present subject evidently does not

justify further discussion of this point, but its mention here is proper because if library fines have become in many cases payments for a privilege, that very fact should lead those who agree with what has been said above to strive for their abolition.

Another objection to the fine, which is, curiously enough, also the chief reason why it is almost hopeless to look for its abolition, is the fact that wherever fines have been applied they have become a source of revenue that cannot well be neglected. In a village not far from New York the receipts from bicycle fines at one time nearly paid the running expenses of the place. Agitation in favor of substituting other methods of punishing the cyclists who ride on the sidewalks and fail to light their lamps at sundown would evidently be hopeless here. In the same way receipts from fines have become a very considerable source of income in large libraries, and are not to be neglected even in small ones. This is apparent in the following table:

	<i>Income.</i>	<i>Fines.</i>
Boston	\$309,417.52	\$4,621.45
Chicago	285,951.22	7,131.19
Philadelphia	141,954.45	2,385.52
Brooklyn	105,081.19	4,013.26
N. Y. F. C. L.	91,613.12	4,648.98
Buffalo	87,946.85	2,951.21
Milwaukee	71,328.80	1,295.99
San Francisco	64,066.31	2,250.85
Newark	43,760.36	1,905.17

Evidently the abolition of fines in these cases would mean a reduction of income that would make itself felt at once.

Now, of course, the knowledge that the detection of wrongdoing is financially profitable to the detector results in increased vigilance. So far, that is a good thing. But it goes farther than this: it makes the authorities strict regarding technicalities; it may even lead to the encouragement of infraction of the law in order that the penalties may reach a larger amount. In the town that is supported by bicycle fines we may fairly conclude that no resident calls the attention of the unwary cyclist to the warning sign, past which he wheels toward the sidewalk. To do so would de-

crease the village revenue and raise taxes. So too, what librarian would wish to adopt any course that will certainly reduce the money at his disposal for salaries and books?

Supposing, however, that this loss can be made up in some way, is there anything that can be substituted for the fine? It has already been stated that suspension from library privileges is in use as a penalty to a considerable extent, and there seems to be no reason why this should not be extended to the case of overdue books. There might, for instance, be a rule that for every day of illegal retention of a book the holder should be suspended from library privileges for one week. The date of expiration of the suspension would be noted on the holder's card, and the card would not be returned to him before that date.

This plan would probably have interesting results which there is not time to anticipate here. But as long as books cost money and librarians refuse to work altogether for love, financial considerations must play a large part in library changes. The only way in which fines can be abolished without decreasing income is to make the abolition a condition of an increased appropriation, which, of course, could be done by the appropriating body. The making of such a condition is extremely unlikely. Hence, if we agree that fines are undesirable we must regard their abolition as an unattainable ideal. We may, however, treat them so as to minimize their bad effect, and this, I believe, may be done in either or both of the following two ways:

(1) We may emphasize the punitive value of the fine and at the same time increase its value as a source of revenue by making it larger. This would doubtless decrease the number of overdue books, and the exact point where the increase should stop would be the point where this decrease should so balance the increase of fines as to make the total receipts a maximum; or, if this maximum should greatly exceed the revenue received from fines under the old arrangement, then the rate could be still farther increased until the total receipts fell to the old amount. The practi-

cal method would be to increase the fines by a fraction of a cent per day at intervals of several months, comparing the total receipts for each interval with that of the corresponding period under the old arrangement; and stopping when this sum showed signs of decrease.

(2) We may give the librarian the option of substituting suspension for the fine whenever, in his judgment, this is advisable. This is the course pursued by the law when it gives to the trial judge the option of fining or imprisoning an offender. In cases where a fine is no punishment at all, and where books are kept overtime deliberately, suspension from library privileges would probably prove salutary. A variant of the second plan would be to allow the culprit himself to substitute suspension for his fine. This in effect is what the offender in the police court does when he avows that he has not the money to pay his fine and is sent to jail to work it off. At present when a library offender is manifestly unable to pay his fine there is usually no alternative but to remit it or to deny the culprit access to the library until it is paid — in many cases an unreasonably heavy punishment.

Of course there is no reason why all these modifications of existing rules should not be made together. According to this plan fines would be raised and suspension would be substituted in any case at the librarian's option and in all cases where the person fined avows that he is unable to pay his fine. The rates can be so adjusted that under this plan there is no decrease of revenue, but rather a net increase.

Of course the adoption of such rules would be regarded by a large portion of the public as a curtailment of privileges, but such an outcry as it would probably raise ought not to be objectionable as it is a necessary step in the instruction of the users of a library regarding the proper function of penalties for infraction of its rules. These rules are for the benefit of the majority and the good sense of that majority ought to, and doubtless would, come to the rescue of the library authorities on short notice.

As long as the library fine is a recognized

penalty, numerous petty questions will continue to arise regarding its collection, registration, and use. Any exhaustive treatment of these is impossible in the limits of a single paper and I have chosen to neglect most of them in order to dwell on the question in its larger aspects. It is the exaction of the fine, after all, that is the library penalty — the money is part of the library income and its collection and disposition are properly questions of finance. One point, however, regarding the disposition of the fines bears directly on what has been said. In municipal public libraries like that of Boston, where the city requires that the fines shall be turned directly into the public treasury and not retained for library use, the substitution of a different penalty would presumably involve no diminution of income. From ordinary considerations of equity, however, it seems to me that this disposition of the fines is objectionable. If the fines are to be turned into the city treasury they should be placed to the credit of the library appropriation as they are in Brooklyn.

Regarding the collection of fines there are one or two points that bear directly on their efficiency as a punitive measure. First, shall fines be charged? It seems a hardship to refuse a well-known member a book because he does not happen to have with him the change to pay a 15 cent fine. This point of view, however, loses sight again of the element of punishment. When the delinquent who is fined a dollar in the police court does not have the money with him, does he request the magistrate to charge it and send in a bill for the month's penalties all at once? The true method, I am convinced, is to insist on cash payment of fines, and if this is done promptly their character as penalties will be more generally recognized.

Another point in regard to the collection of fines is their effect on the assistants themselves. In every library a stream of money passes in at the desk in very small amounts. This must all be accounted for, and we have the alternative of requiring vouchers for every cent or of simply keeping a memorandum

account and seeing that the cash corresponds with it at the close of the day.

This latter plan, in some form, is usually adopted. To misappropriate funds under these circumstances is not difficult, and I submit that it is not right to place a large number of young girls in a situation where such misappropriation is easy and safe. In spite of Mark Twain, who prays that he may be led into temptation early and often, that he may get accustomed to it, I do not believe that this is a good general policy to pursue. We all know of cases where assistants have fallen into temptation, and we should not hold the library altogether blameless in the matter. But on general principles such a plan is not good business. Every one who is responsible for money collected must show vouchers that he turns over every cent that has been given to him. Why should the library assistant be an exception? I look to see some form of cash register on every charging desk in the ideal library of the future, nor can I see that its use would be a reflection on the honesty of the assistants any more than the refusal of a bank to cash an improperly endorsed check is a reflection on the honesty of the holder.

This is on the supposition that we are to retain the fine as a penalty. Such considerations, of course, weigh down the balance still more strongly in favor of its abolition.

I have devoted so much space to the penalty for keeping books overtime because the rule on this subject is the one that is chiefly broken in a free public library. Other offences are usually dealt with by suspension, and very properly so. For the loss or accidental injury of a book, however, a fine is again the penalty, and here, as the offence is the causing of a definite money loss to the library, there is more reason for it. The money in this case, indeed, is to be regarded as damages, and its payment is rather restitution than punishment. Even here, however, the argument against money transactions with a free institution seems to hold good. There is no reason in the majority of cases why he who loses or destroys a book should not give to the library

a new copy instead of the price thereof, and for minor injury suspension is surely an adequate penalty.

Here we may pause for a moment to ask: What right has a library to inflict any penalties at all? I must leave the full discussion of this question to the lawyers, but I am quite sure that libraries, like some other corporations, often enact and enforce rules that they have no legal right to make. To cite an instance that came under my own observation, the Brooklyn Public Library's rules were for more than a year, according to good authority, absolutely invalid because they had not been enacted by the Municipal Assembly, and that library had no right to collect a single fine. Yet during this time it did collect fines amounting to several thousand dollars, and not a word of protest was heard from the public. In this and similar cases we are getting down to first principles — the consent of the governed; which, whether based on ignorance or knowledge, is what we must rely on in the end for the enforcement of law in self-governing communities. I am afraid that it is this general consent, in a good many instances, that is enabling us to enforce our regulations, rather than any right derived from positive law. To take a related instance, it is by no means certain that libraries are not breaking the law of libel every time they send out an overdue postal notice. The courts have held that a dun on a postal is libellous, and our overdue cards specifically inform the person to whom they are addressed that he owes money to the library, and threaten him with punishment if the debt is not paid. Yet although occasional delinquents remark that the law is violated by these postals, public libraries in all parts of the United States continue to send them out by thousands daily with few protests. This seems clearly a case where the public consents to a punitive measure of doubtful legality, and approves it for the public good.

The second of the two classes into which we have divided infractions of library rules consists of those that are also contrary to statute

law or municipal regulation. How far shall these be dealt with purely from the library standpoint, and when shall they be turned over to the public authorities? If a small boy yells at the desk-assistant through door or window he is a disturber of the peace; if he throws at her some handy missile, such as a vegetable or a tin can, as occasionally happens in certain sections of unregenerate New York, he is technically committing an assault; shall he be handed over to the police?

Of course one must not treat trifles too seriously. Yet probably libraries have been somewhat too timid about dealing with petty offences. There is an unwillingness to drag the library into the police reports that seems to be a relic of the days when all libraries were haunts of scholarly seclusion.

The modern public library cannot afford to be considered an "easy mark" by those who wish to indulge in horse play or commit petty misdemeanors, and in some cases it is in danger of getting this reputation.

When we come to more serious offences, the library's duty is clearer. Theft, wilful mutilation of books, or grave disorder must of course be punished. In many cases, however, the detection of the first two offences is very difficult. Theft from open shelves is easy. For the thousands of books lost yearly in this way hardly a culprit meets punishment. I have known a professional detective to confess that the open shelf baffled him. "If you will only shut the books up," he said, "I can find out who takes 'em; but here everybody is taking out books and walking around with them." When the professional acknowledges himself beaten, what shall the librarian do? Mutilation is even harder to detect. In both these cases the offender has simply to wait his opportunity. Sooner or later there will be a second or two when no assistant is looking, even if the man is under long-standing suspicion, and in that brief time the book is slipped into the pocket or the leaf is torn out. Even when the offender is caught in the act, the magistrate may not hold, or the jury may fail to convict. A persistent mutilator of

books in one of our branch libraries escaped punishment last winter because the custodian of the reading-room where he was caught did not wait until the leaf on which he was working was actually severed. The man asserted that the sharp lead pencil that he was using to separate the leaf was merely being employed to mark a place, and thus by confessing to a minor defacement he escaped the penalty of the more serious offence.

For a library that is thus forced to appeal continually to the law to protect its assistants, its users, and its collections, a manual of library law would be useful, and I am not sure that the appointment of a committee of this

Association to take the matter in charge would not be eminently justified.

It is the misfortune of this paper that it has been obliged to dwell on the darker side of library work. It is hardly necessary to remind an audience of librarians that this is not the prominent side. All users of a library are not delinquents or law-breakers, and the assistants have other and better work than to act as fine-collectors and detectives. The sombre effect of what you have just heard should have been dispelled by a paper on "Rewards and delights of library work," but this the Program Committee has seen fit to omit, probably because it is not necessary to emphasize the obvious.

THE GIFT EXTREMELY RARE.

BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian of Bryn Mawr College.*

IT is whispered, with what authority I cannot myself determine, that the day of textual criticism is past, and since librarianship is, we are somewhat insistently told, the profession of the future, it would hardly be fitting to attempt such work in this particular place. But fortunately exposition is still possible and useful. It is true that we should read great literature itself, but equally true that exposition of certain specimens of great literature is very helpful. Plato, indeed, remains Plato, and the source of all philosophy except what can be dug up out of Aristotle, and the expositor remains only an expositor; but it is equally true that by diligence and devotion the latter may be of much more value to the world than he could possibly be by any attempt to produce original work. Moreover, it is not well that all the serious thinking that has been done about the world's great philosophies and poems should be lost to that world. It is for these reasons that the present scribe diffidently presents certain researches on what she has grown to believe a really great poem. The analysis and comments are open to criticism and emendation; they are offered as suggestive

rather than final. This is, is it not, the true spirit of research?

The poem, then, is one undoubtedly known to all this audience, so accustomed to hear itself called literary and learned, but with your kind tolerance I will repeat it, begging you to note it carefully as a whole before it is considered in detail. It runs as follows:

"THE CHA-ME-LE-ON.

"A use-ful les-son you may con,
My child, from the Cha-me-le-on.
He has the gift, ex-treme-ly rare
In an-i-mals, of *sa-voir faire*,
And if the se-cret you would guess
Of the Cha-me-le-on's suc-cess,
A-dapt your-self with great-est care
To your sur-round-ings ev-er-y-where,
And then, un-less your sex pre-vent,
Some day you may be Pre-si-dent."

The author of the poem, I hardly need to say, is Mr. Oliver Herford.

As the substance of the lines is our especial subject, I shall not dwell upon the style, except to point out how admirable it is. There are no flourishes, no unnecessary words, no padding. It has the simplicity and directness of all great poetry. Its theme may perhaps be most clearly expressed in the following words:

It is one of the great laws of nature that adaptability is necessary to achieve true success. Such a bald and unpoetical statement is inadequate, but sufficiently clear. To illustrate this vital truth Mr. Herford has turned to the animal world, and, like a new Esop, has found us an example among the humbler creations. It is easily to be seen that no other animal in the zoölogies — and there are a great many more there than anywhere else — could illustrate this point at all convincingly. We all see this now, but only the imagination of the poet could have soared to seize it first.

To set forth the theme, the poet takes refuge in no artifice. He does not need allusion or illusion, but relies only on simplicity and sincerity. He gives, too, a noble example, shining among the decadent poets of the day like the good deed that lights a naughty world, when he boldly declares in the first words he utters that he has a directly moral aim. There is no art for art's sake in question with Mr. Herford; he uses his art to convey great moral truths. Thus begin the potent words:

"A use-ful les-son you may con,
My child, from the Cha-me-le-on."

There is no command, no force. You *may* con, if you will. It is possible that some careless readers may have been misled by the words "my child" into thinking that the poem was not written for adult minds. Disabuse yourselves of that notion at once, I beg. They indicate only the attitude of the moral teacher. Thus Socrates might have addressed his pupils; thus Mrs. Eddy addresses those who have read all that she has written.

The moral purpose of the poem, and the object from which the lesson is to be drawn, being thus clearly placed before the reader, the poet continues, with exquisite economy of words, to give the reasons for his exhortation. He might well have interpolated here a beautiful description or some far-fetched simile to suggest the ideal he holds aloft, but he prefers rather to concentrate the mind more and more on the great facts he enunciates. To turn again for a moment to style, perhaps there is no better place than this to point out how

direct Mr. Herford's method is. He never leaves you guessing. The subject comes when and where you expect it, and the verb is never far to seek. It is remarkable, also, to note that the proportion of words derived from any source but the pure fount of Anglo-Saxon is singularly small.

This last fact makes all the more striking Mr. Herford's bold and original use of two words of an absolutely foreign tongue, introduced in the next two lines:

"He has the gift, ex-treme-ly rare
In an-i-mals, of *sa-voir faire*."

Why has the poet here used two words from the French language? The reason is plain, after a moment's reflection. French has been for centuries, and still is, the one language known to the polite societies of the civilized nations of the earth. In old-fashioned phraseology, it is the "polite language." And the words he takes from it make up an expression that, although it means literally "to know how to do," has come to mean, as we all recognize, the right outward manner of doing any given thing, especially any social act. It is said, by the way, that a stupid man could never become a saint; it is certain that a gleam of intelligence is required for the cultivation of *savoir faire*. But to return. The tremendous significance of all this grows as we meditate upon it, and when we read the next four lines —

"And if the se-cret you would guess
Of the Cha-me-le-on's suc-cess,
A-dapt your-self with great-est care
To your sur-round-ings ev-er-y-where,"

we find absolute confirmation that the poet is talking of manners and only of manners. The chameleon does not change his character under different circumstances; he does not become a lion when he crawls upon a tawny leaf; he only changes the color of his skin — an unessential trifle as regards his mental and moral being — in order to get into harmony with his surroundings. He loses nothing, he gains that effectiveness that could never be his while, in the colloquial phrase, he "swore at" the things about him.

Now it is well known that a great preacher makes every person in a huge congregation feel that the sermon was meant for him or her particularly. The mediocre preacher gives you a comfortable feeling that he is talking about the sins and follies of your neighbor, but the really great one makes you distinctly uncomfortable by holding up the mirror to yourself. It cannot be, of course, that the great preacher actually has in mind your or any one else's peculiarities. It is only that he knows the human heart. And so it cannot of course be that Mr. Herford intended this poem for librarians only, but it is very hard for the serious-minded librarian to become convinced that it is not especially intended for him or her. The poem is founded on a poet's knowledge of human nature, but surely the human beings that can learn most from it are the professional librarians.

Our highest success in any community, then, depends on our manners. That is a very broad term. It covers all outward manifestations of one's thought and attitude toward the world. It means the kind of English we speak, and the way we speak it, the way we dress, — with a large majority of us the way we wear our hair, — and the way we conform to the social laws and customs of the people with whom we are thrown. If a man is perfect in all these respects, he will not become a good librarian, naturally, unless he has intelligence and faith in his work and uses them both. But without the additional grace of manners, it matters not how much faith and intelligence he has, he will never do the work that he could otherwise — he will never, therefore, attain the highest success. And, incidentally, the average library trustees judge much more by the outward and visible signs than by the inward and spiritual grace. They see your manners much more than they do your brains, and infer much about the one from the other. Intelligence they expect, manners they delight in. And theirs is generally no bad indication of the general public judgment.

Perhaps it is a little stretch to include knowledge of one's community under the head

of manners, but if you are going to adapt yourself to it you have to get to know it first. If it is your desire to get the right book to the right person, knowledge of one is not sufficient — you must know both, otherwise you will hardly adapt either properly. It is not an uncommon mistake to attempt to accomplish something for which the community is not ready, and so to waste time and force irrevocably. There are some other lines of Mr. Herford's, written on the dachshund, that are not without their application here:

"Observe the air
Of lackadaisical despair!
I think he finds it does not pay
To wag a tail so far away."

There is no more crucial test in this matter of manners than the way in which information is imparted. There is an attitude of conscious superiority that would adapt nobody to anybody under any possible circumstances, and it is currently reported that librarians adopt this manner early and often. Probably the only way to avoid this difficulty is the fundamental one of acquiring a little humility, and to do this it is only necessary to face the facts. It is not true that a librarian knows any one thing better than every one else or as well as some one else. It is a lamentable necessity that his knowledge should be superficial. Superficial means on the surface, and it is obvious that one who has to cover such a vast deal of ground cannot dig down very far at many places. A librarian may know thoroughly some one branch of human knowledge, — fortunately for the profession there are a few such, — but of the other thousands of subjects he has only glimpses, and these quite likely from the wrong point of view. The fact that he knows more than somebody who knows nothing or very little is not one on which to found great hopes of becoming an authority. And there is no reason to suppose that a librarian's judgment is *by virtue of his office* better in any given direction than any other man's. It was a very wise observer of facts and of human nature — it was the great Dr. Jowett who said:

"Not one of us is infallible, not even the youngest!"

I am led suddenly to a side-path here, by this word of Dr. Jowett's. We have all heard it proclaimed, more or less openly, that this air of assumed infallibility is found more frequently in those librarians who have received formal training—those who have had that part of library training to be got from books and lectures—than it is in those who have become librarians as the fat old lady played whist, by the grace of God. I wonder if this difference really exists? It would be an excellent opportunity to suggest the collection of statistics, but I heroically refrain. It is, however, evident that those who have received the formal training need to be doubly careful not to acquire the manner, and should, indeed, from the very advantages they have received, be expected to keep clear of it.

The matter of dress is not one that can be dealt with in detail. It might, perhaps, be well to point out that however loudly we may sing "The man's the man for a' that," we are naturally drawn, every one of us, to the people who are attractively and appropriately clad rather than toward those who wear what are technically known as "freak" clothes. Dress is to one side of one's work exactly what technical training is to another—neither is an end in itself; both are important only to make our real work easier to do and more effective when done.

Neither is there need to dwell on the observance of social laws. Age brings experience. When we are young and madly democratic we proclaim—some of us—that it makes no difference whether pie is eaten with a knife, a fork, or a spoon; but when the years have brought the philosophic mind we know that it does. This is not because of any natural law as to the physical, mental, or moral injury resulting from an unorthodox method of eating pie, but because we know that such non-observance shows a serious lack in the person concerned, whether lack of observation, lack

of sense, or lack of courtesy. None of these things count because they are intrinsically important, but all of them count, and count very much, because of what they indicate. They are forgiven in those who have proved themselves, but all the force of early impressions, a more potent force in library work than almost anywhere else, is lost.

I cannot bring myself to dwell on the last lines of Mr. Herford's poem:

"And then, un-less your sex pre-vent,
Some day you may be pre-si-dent."

They raise such painful questions and problems for the great majority of those who are engaged in library work. These may indeed win all rewards—"unless your sex prevent."

But you will note that Mr. Herford in first bringing out his lesson referred to the quality of adaptability as "the gift extremely rare."

"He has the gift, ex-treme-ly rare
In an-i-mals, of sa-voir faire."

It is a relief that he confines the rarity to animals. Just how far he intends to infer that it is rare in librarians—I mean in human beings—the humble commentator cannot affirm. But from observation it will be found that the gift is a talent given to every one in some measure, and hid in a napkin only because its great value is not recognized. Any one can cultivate the gift. But the only possible way to do it is to change the convictions or lack of convictions on which its absence depends. The gift is not developed in the librarian who believes himself or herself in some subtle sense, in some indefinable—and usually invisible—way, better than the people he or she serves. Only to those who adopt the attitude of Christian charity—for you will note that St. Paul was the first to exhort us, through his example, to be all things to all men—only to these comes in its perfection that which gives the power of the chameleon to fill with satisfaction to himself and every one who sees him his appointed place in the universe—the gift extremely rare.

BRANCH LIBRARIES: PLANNING AND EQUIPMENT.

By EDWIN H. ANDERSON, *Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.*

[T will be taken for granted, I think, that in planning a branch library building the librarian and the architect should work together, each suppressing for the time being his air of omniscience. As Mr. Foster aptly says, the librarian and architect should enter into a "temporary partnership." Such an association should prove pleasant and profitable to both, and secure the best results. The floor plan should be the librarian's special charge, and this ought to be determined upon, in consultation with the architect, before any elevations are drawn. The exterior and the decoration of the interior should be left to the architect. Such, it seems to me, should be the conditions, if librarian and architect are both thoroughly competent in their separate spheres.*

There are few general principles for planning branch libraries which will apply in all cases. The size, shape, and slope, if any, of the lot, the climate and the character of the soil, the population to be served, etc., all have their part in determining what the plan shall be. I will confine myself to three or four types, variations of which will meet the ordinary conditions in most of the states of the Union. In the warmer climate of the Gulf States a different arrangement of windows and doors might perhaps be necessary. In some localities the water in the soil makes it impracticable to put the basement even partly under ground.

A branch library should be planned, first, for the convenience of the public, second, for convenience, efficiency, and economy of administration from the point of view of the staff, and third, for architectural effect. I shall assume that the members of this association are practically agreed that the first two conditions are best secured by giving the public free access to the shelves. Personally, I feel that there can be no question about this if, with free access, *complete supervision* is secured. From the standpoint of administration, effective supervision from a central desk is certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary. Where the size of the lot permits it, the three essentials of a branch library—a reading room for adults, a children's room, and sufficient shelf capacity—should be provided on one floor, which should be the first, or ground, floor. If you have a lot 75 or 100 feet square and you need shelf capacity for only 12,000 to 15,000 volumes, the simplest plan which will secure these essentials is a plain parallelogram with the long side at the front, with the entrance in the middle, and the loan desk in the centre of the room, opposite the entrance. Three of the branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are of this type, varied slightly in two of them by a small wing extension at the back of the central desk. In this plan the main floor may be simply one large room, with reading tables and wall cases for adults in one end, with tables and wall cases for children in the other end, and with rails separating these from the loan lobby in the middle. Entrance is through the loan lobby and between the central desk and the rail at the right, and the exit is between the central desk and the rail at the left. This is the plan of our West End branch. For these rails, however, we propose to substitute floor cases about three-and-a-half feet high with shelves on the side away from the

* For the approved principles of planning and equipping libraries in general the reader is referred to the files of the *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, and various architectural journals, particularly to Mr. Foster's article, "Planning a library," *Brochure Series*, Nov., 1897, Mr. Eastman's paper, "Library buildings," Waukesha Conference, 1901, Mr. Soule's Paper, "Points of agreement among librarians as to library architecture," San Francisco Conference, 1891, and to the latter's pamphlet, "Library rooms and buildings," recently published as "Library tract no. 4," by the Publishing Board of this Association.

lobby only. The plan of our Mount Washington and Hazelwood branches is practically the same as that of the West End branch, except that glass partitions take the place of the railings. The purpose of these glass partitions is to secure greater quiet in the reading rooms.

Another type of floor plan which secures all the advantages attained in our West End branch, is that of the South Side branch of the Cleveland Public Library. This consists, briefly, of two parallelograms placed at right angles to each other, with the entrance at the inner angle, with the central desk opposite the entrance, and with rails leading from the entrance to the desk. This plan seems to me admirably adapted to a corner lot, where, as at Cleveland, you may provide a walk through a grass plot at the corner to the entrance at the inner angle of the building, with the outer end of each parallelogram reaching to one of the streets. The effect at Cleveland is very pleasing inside and out.

In the plans mentioned thus far all the books are shelved in wooden wall cases, under high windows, around the room or rooms. There is no waste room because the floor spaces are utilized for reading-room purposes. Where large shelf capacity is not required, there is only one objection to this plan—the browsing of the readers at the wall cases sometimes disturbs the readers at the tables, especially in the adult reading room. Another objection has been urged, that the high windows give a prison-like effect inside and out. But you cannot have your cake and eat it. The windows are high to make room for the necessary wall cases and provide the best light. Moreover, so eminent an authority as Mr. Russell Sturgis has intimated that books are the most beautiful wall decoration a room can have.

When the population of the district to be served by the branch is dense, and more people and more books are to be provided for, some other type of floor plan must be used. If you have a lot which has a frontage of 90 to 140 feet and a depth of 75 to 100 feet, I

should solve the problem by some variation of a plan which my friend, Mr. Eastman, calls my pet,—the plan of our Lawrenceville branch in Pittsburgh. This, as you know, is an adaptation of the “trefoil” or “butterfly” plan that has been so generally adopted of late years. The plans of this branch have been printed in the *Library Journal* for September, 1897, in our own third annual report, and in various other places. It will not be necessary, therefore, to give a detailed description of it here. It consists, briefly, of a reading-room for adults and a children's room of the same size, on either side of the entrance and delivery lobby, and back of these a book wing, which in this case is semicircular in form, but may be polygonal, five-sided, or three-sided. The loan desk is built around a central point, which is on a line with the partitions between the book wing and the reading rooms; and the floor cases in the book wing are on radial lines which, when projected, converge at this central point. The reading rooms are separated from the book wing and the delivery lobby by glass partitions and doors. There are doors leading from the delivery lobby to the reading rooms, but these doors are closed except on Sunday, when only the reading rooms are open to the public. Entrance from the lobby is through the turnstile at the right of the loan desk, thence from the book wing through doors near the turnstiles, to the reading rooms. Exit is through the turnstile at the left of the loan desk. Each of these turnstiles works only in the direction indicated. This arrangement makes it necessary for every one to pass the discharging counter on entering, and the charging counter on leaving.

This floor plan provides large shelf capacity in the book room, and secures complete supervision from the central desk of every department on one floor. I know of no other way in which such supervision can be combined with so large book capacity. Mr. Eastman, in his paper on “Library buildings” at the Waukesha conference, says: “For public access passages between cases should be five feet wide. Cases have sometimes been set

on radial lines so as to bring all parts under supervision from the center. This arrangement, especially if bounded by a semicircular wall, is expensive, wasteful of space, and of doubtful value, except in peculiar conditions. It is not adapted to further extension of the building." Let us examine these statements a moment. If we substitute for the semicircular book wing at Lawrenceville a parallelogram of the same superficial area, with parallel floor cases five feet apart, we shall gain something in shelf capacity and lose supervision of *five-sixths* of the book room. At the inner ends the Lawrenceville floor cases are three and a half feet apart, which we find to be ample, and eight and a half feet at the outer ends, an average of six feet apart. In the wider spaces between the outer ends we place small tables and chairs, which give the reader an opportunity to sit down and "sample" the books before he makes his decision, and also provide places to put the books he has taken from the cases and which we prefer to have the assistants return to the shelves. So, you see, not one square foot of space is wasted in the book wing of our Lawrenceville branch. And what practical librarian doubts the value of effective supervision of the book room? You may think I take an extreme position when I say that free access is not entirely successful without complete supervision from a central loan desk, if economy of administration is to be considered. I have had some experience with free access to parallel floor cases. Boys and girls of from fourteen to twenty years are inclined to get behind parallel floor cases and talk, laugh, and carry on flirtations, where they cannot be seen by the library assistants. The book room becomes a sort of rendezvous for the young people of the neighborhood, and parents soon learn that their sons and daughters have a meeting place where there is no proper supervision. The idea gets abroad that the influence of the library on the young people of the community is baleful rather than beneficial, and its energies are crippled in a hundred ways and its influence weakened. The test of a thing is in its use, not in mere

academic discussion. The radial floor case plan has given entire satisfaction in Pittsburgh, both to the public and to those who administer the branch libraries. This does not mean that we consider it beyond criticism. We hope to improve on the Lawrenceville plan in a new branch for which tentative plans have been drawn. But the general plan will remain the same, with larger reading rooms, and with two small reference rooms inserted between these reading rooms and the book room. Experience has taught us that these additions are desirable.

There can be no question that a square book room can be built for less money than any other form. But should all the advantages of another form be sacrificed to save a slight additional cost in construction? It is true, also, that the radial floor case plan is not adapted to further extension, except upward. For what purpose do you want to extend the book room of a branch library, if you have a shelf capacity of 25,000 or 30,000 volumes? A branch library should not be expected to perform the reservoir function of a main library. Only live books have a place on the shelves. And are not 25,000 or 30,000 live books enough for a branch library?

Under any of the first floors described above, a basement eight or nine feet high may be placed, in which should be the heating plant, a small lecture, or study club, room, and storage rooms. Under the semicircular book wing it is also possible to put an auditorium, if one is needed, with a seating capacity of five hundred.

Thus far I have confined myself to the discussion of types of branch libraries with which I am familiar. Naturally, I know best the two types we have in Pittsburgh. This must be my excuse for talking so much about our own branches. There is, however, a very important type with which we have so far had no experience in Pittsburgh—the type required on a narrow city lot between two high buildings. Not having had this problem to deal with, I feel some timidity about discussing it. What strikes me as an admirable solution of such

a problem will be found in the plans for the new Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, which are well described in the *Library Journal* for May of this year. The three essentials of a branch library — a room for an open-shelf lending collection for adults, a children's room, and a general reading room — are here placed on three separate floors, one above the other. There are no partitions, each floor being simply one large room. This is a sort of triplication of the type of branch library described in the earlier part of this paper.

There is little time to discuss equipment, or furniture and fixtures. I shall, therefore, note briefly only a few of the more important points.

Where there is a delivery lobby it need not be large, if there is free access to the shelves. Such a lobby is like the platform of a street car or of a political party — it is "to get in on, not to stand on."

The delivery desk may be circular, octagonal, or square. The octagonal and square present better sides for the entrance and exit passages. Turnstiles may, or may not, be placed in these passages. The desk should have an exterior diameter of not less than 15 feet, to provide working space on the inside. The counter top should have a width of two feet or more. This counter should be 40 inches high. Many desks are 42 inches high. This does very well for men, but is too high for women.

The shelving in the adult room and the children's room may be built to the ordinary height, and the two upper shelf spaces in the children's room used for a bulletin frieze around the room. This imparts symmetry to the appearance of the two rooms as seen from a central lobby, and provides a useful addition to the children's room.

We have used three heights of tables and chairs in our children's rooms, but have come to the conclusion that only two are necessary, 26 and 22 inches for the tables, and 16½ and 14½ inches for the chairs.

Floor coverings may be of hard wood, cork carpet, marble, or interlocking rubber tile. Cork carpet is comparatively noiseless, and has

proved satisfactory in most localities. Owing to the dirt in Pittsburgh, however, so much water has to be used in cleaning that the superintendent of our buildings and our architects thought it would be unsightly and unsanitary. Our floor coverings are marble, which meets other requirements admirably, but is cold and noisy. In our next branch we expect to use interlocking rubber tile on the floors of the reading rooms. It has all the advantages of cork carpet, and in addition, is free from leaky seams and is practically indestructible. Unfortunately, it is very expensive.

Where electricity is used the general illumination of the rooms should come from lights in the ceiling, rather than from chandeliers or other pendants, which are unsightly. Table lights, as well as those for floor cases, should be wired from below. The question has lately occurred to me why in our reading rooms we are always arranging to have readers sit at tables. Would any one think of sitting down to read at his own home in the evening, with his book resting on the table before him and with the light in front, however well shaded? At home we sit in armchairs with the light at our backs, the table serving merely as a pedestal for the lamp. Why not provide similar comfort in library reading rooms? Instead of so many reading tables, why not have a few lamp standards, or posts, with four-branch fixtures at the top, four or five feet from the floor, and with half a dozen light armchairs arranged round each standard with their backs toward the light?

I cannot close this paper without emphasizing the fact that, after all is said and done, the most important thing about a branch library is the librarian directly in charge of it. No mechanical devices or arrangements can take the place of the intelligence and enthusiasm of a good branch librarian. Next in importance to the librarian comes the collection of books and periodicals. Of course it is important that the workshop be as well planned as possible; but after all the building is a tertiary consideration.

BRANCH LIBRARIES: FUNCTIONS AND RESOURCES.

BY LANGDON L. WARD, *Supervisor of Branches, Boston Public Library.*

BRANCH systems are in the making, in a peculiar sense, so that a résumé of the functions of a branch or of its resources represents rather what ought to be, or may be proved to be wise in the future, than what actually exists in any large library at present.

There is no generally accepted nomenclature for branches and stations, though the whole subject was discussed quite fully and clearly at the conference of 1898, and it may be assumed that all are familiar with the distinctions between the different types as they were defined then. I am in fair agreement with others if I call a branch a subordinate and auxiliary library with a considerable fixed collection of books, a delivery station an agency of the central library without any books for direct circulation, a delivery and deposit station an agency of the central library with a shifting collection of books which are circulated directly from the station, but with no permanent books, or very few. It would be possible to call a deposit and delivery station a branch, since it has books upon its shelves, but this is not generally done. Still more, such a station, with the addition of reference books and a very small permanent collection, — say of 1,000 volumes, — may be called a branch, and this is done in some libraries. The definition given above includes such small branches as these, though in certain libraries they would be called reading-rooms.

The delivery station pure and simple has been a success in some cities where there is a strong central library with no branches. It is, however, merely a mechanical agency for distributing books to the public. All that is to be got in visits to a branch, namely, the stimulus of the crowd engaged in the same pursuit, the sight and handling of other books than the one wanted, the use of reference books and periodicals, the influence of pictures, the information to be gained from the attendants and

from the bulletins and card catalogues — all this is lacking. And while the home use of a popular library is chiefly fiction and light literature, the hall use may be quite a different thing. A system of house-to-house delivery is essentially of the same nature as the delivery station, though of wider scope. Except for those confined to their houses, car tickets at reduced rates, to the central library or the nearest branch, would be far better. I do not know if these are yet provided anywhere, though I have no doubt they will be in time. But a little place must be left for individual effort, for people may be pauperized intellectually as well as materially.

If progress is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, from simple to complex functions, the correct development would seem to be from delivery stations to branches, through delivery and deposit stations and reading-rooms or small branches. In the Boston Public Library there are no simple delivery stations, and the shop stations, which have both delivery and deposit features, are slowly being eliminated in favor of what are called service stations, in charge of a library employé. The reason is, of course, the more complex functions of which the latter type is capable. Cost is the drawback to the service station and the branch, but the results justify the expense. It is the branch only, and generally the one of larger type, which is to be specifically considered here. For its functions are comprehensive.

A branch should be a distributing agency for the central library. By this means the branch resources are supplemented and its efficiency increased. It is relieved from carrying books on its shelves which it would otherwise find necessary. In the most effective type of system, central and branches are so linked together that the same borrowers' card is good everywhere and books taken at one point may

be returned at any other in the system. The central library is the clearing house. This arrangement is possible only with a daily wagon service. But, further, the branch should be an advertising agency for the central library, making its resources known to the local constituency. For no branch ought ever to consider itself a substitute for the main library.

The branch may very effectively be the agent of the central library in carrying out special enterprises for which the central corps of assistants is inadequate. For example, in Boston the plans of the library for work with schools have been carried out very largely through the personal labor of the custodians of branches and reading-rooms, and the enterprise of taking applications for library cards in all the schools of the city could never have been accomplished except by using the force of branch employees.

In its more independent functions the branch should not only be a reservoir of books, large enough to answer the reasonable general demands of a community, but also in many cases a reservoir of books for schools and a distributing centre with regard to them. Duplicates should be multiplied for this purpose. There are over seventy grammar and high schools in Boston, and when it was found three years ago that the Central Library was not equipped for supplying more than a small portion of them with deposits of books, the branch collections were brought into requisition. The deeper reason was that the schools were thus made better acquainted with their natural centre, the branch. The Boston schools are now divided among the branches and reading-rooms of the city, from two to six schools being allotted to each branch. The Central Library supplies certain schools, and supplements and directs in the case of all. If the great aim of a branch should be to enlarge its constituency, the most effective means is a system that will attract and secure the school children of its own district. The parochial schools are in every essential point public schools and should be so treated by librarians.

But the branch ought also to be in touch

with every educational institution in its district—with social settlements, study clubs, and other such enterprises. The churches should, of course, be included. Such a close relationship is good for the branch and good for the institution, and co-operation has been found to be a remarkably stimulating word when used in this sense. There should be compiled a list of the educational institutions of the city, arranged according to the districts represented by the branches, and each branch should be held responsible for new information.

In fact the branch should be the intellectual centre of the district as far as possible. Its local character should be emphasized. In one branch that I know in a poor quarter, people come for advice, to learn the spelling of words, to have letters written, to settle the point at issue in a bet. A group of old soldiers gathers there to read books on the Civil War. A central library is not local or personal, but with the proper attendants the branch is both.

In the case of the full-grown and unwilling man, educational results must be chiefly looked for as a by-product of the whole library activity. It is, however, of the first importance that the branch should make its reputation as an advisory agency for that part of a community which will accept direction. And here tact, persistence, and good nature play their part. It is astonishing how an un-failing and smiling eagerness to assist will win over a community.

But if a branch system is to be efficient, its agencies must cover the ground for which the library is responsible. Large branches are expensive, and are practicable only at the more important centres, but they may be supplemented by reading-rooms or small branches at the lesser centres of business and population, located also with reference to the steam and electric railroads and the flow of travel. The ideal in a large city is to have these occur at intervals of half a mile. People will not go so far as a mile or even three-quarters of a mile. If their own gratification only were concerned, they might be left to suffer, but

for the good of the municipality they should be provided with library agencies where they will use them.

To perform the functions which have just been outlined, a remarkably well-equipped corps of assistants is necessary. Now the ordinary library, though it may have one or two assistants of high grade at each branch, cannot usually have more. It has faithful grammar or high school graduates. It may even have persons with the educational equipment and ideas of the palæolithic period of library science. Yet with the small body of assistants at any branch—ordinarily from three to five—there must be an interchange of duties. The second assistant must take charge of the branch on certain evenings, the repair clerk must on occasion do reference work. Since library school graduates, however, are not available for positions paying from \$5 to \$7 a week, the only remedy is for the library to educate its own assistants—not in a desultory way in the course of the regular work, but by some definite system. This may be done by meetings or classes, by encouraging the study of Mr. Dana's, Mr. Spofford's, Mr. Fletcher's, and Miss Plummer's books, by circulating library periodicals, or by a system of written questions. The latter plan is not new in the Boston Public Library. At present in its branch department there is being issued from time to time a series of examination questions designed to cover all the points of library science which a branch assistant needs to know. Answers are distributed after a little interval, for the object is not, primarily, to test ability. The questions have the peculiarity of being specific, and of dealing with library science as applied to the branches of one library. Since all branch assistants must be on occasion reference librarians, a large part of these papers will probably be taken up with questions on the books of the branch collections, so that the assistant will not give Kitchin's "*History of France*" to a person who is studying the Revolution of 1848, nor recommend Macaulay for the period of the Norman Conquest, nor consider Hume an

equal authority on fact with Mandell Creighton. So that she will know what translations of Homer the branch has, whether Butcher and Lang's *Odyssey* is in verse or prose, and which is the best translation into English of Dante, though she may never have read a line of any of these books. For it is well known to librarians that you can train assistants of ordinary education to do wonderful things with books, so that they may show others what they have no real knowledge or appreciation of themselves. Librarians-in-chief often have the same faculty of adaptation. These papers when collected will form a sort of *vade mecum* or branch assistant's guide, and though the method of question and answer is somewhat antiquated, it is very orderly and unambiguous. The problem remains to be worked out, but it is hoped that these papers will materially assist in giving employes an enlarged knowledge, and especially a certitude of knowledge. Of the head of a branch all this is already expected, and in addition executive ability and initiative.

With regard to the resources of a branch in books, it might at first appear that the greater they are the better. But considerations of cost, space, and time make it desirable to keep most collections within moderate limits. Every superfluous book hinders the efficiency of the branch.

What is the proper number of volumes for a branch collection? Mr. Putnam considered 15,000 volumes to be the limit for a branch in an important centre, and with a circulation of 50,000 volumes or more yearly. A new branch should have several thousand less to begin with. This applies only to branches which draw daily from a central library. In order to keep this limit, or any limit, if there is a plentiful supply of new books, replacements must be carefully considered and with some system, and once every five years or so the branch must be weeded out.

There will not, however, usually be 15,000 titles in a branch, for from 1,000 to 2,000 volumes will be duplicates. In a large city a reluctance to duplicate is fatal to the usefulness

of a branch, for continual disappointments will alienate the members of its constituency, especially the school teachers. The problem of the proper proportion of the different classes in such a collection has not yet, so far as I know, been worked out in any branch libraries with a central delivery, with sufficient thoroughness to justify dogmatism. There should be a supply of juvenile books adequate to the actual use, which is probably from 35 to 40 per cent. of the whole use, and half of the juvenile books may properly be fiction. There should be from 400 to 600 volumes of reference books, and these should always include a separate children's reference collection. There should be several hundred volumes of bound periodicals primarily for use with Poole's Index.

Most branches to-day are overstocked with fiction; for in some of them there are from three thousand to four thousand titles. But the cutting down which is inevitable may easily be carried too far. If we are honest with ourselves we know that a perfectly natural craving for variety leads cultivated as well as illiterate people to prefer the mediocre new book to the old one of the first rank. And those who are familiar with the illiterate class know that, as Mr. Cutter says, "there is in such people an incapacity of mind which makes a book two degrees above them a sealed book." Yet this class must be provided for. A mediocre novel is not necessarily a silly novel. Most things are mediocre; most of us are mediocre librarians. And it is a fallacy that there is a direct and exclusive connection between the best literature and ethics. The essential thing for a public library, one of whose functions is to furnish recreation, is to look for and make use of the wholesome novels. One of the most radical instances on record of the condemnation of works of the imagination is "the pleasant and careful search" which the curate and the barber made of the library of Don Quixote. Circumstances went far to justify them, it is true, but the case will not do for a precedent.

In the branch collections there will necessarily be a fixed element and a shifting element,

the latter representing the current purchases which must be made in order to retain the interest of the public, or books which were for a time the best but have been superseded. It is not always possible to combine opportuneness and durability, and popular novels and books about the Dreyfus case must be had though it is certain that the demand will cease. But in all shops a portion of the goods becomes spoiled or shopworn, or goes out of fashion. And experience has proved that the superfluous fiction, at least, will find a use if it is shifted from one to another of the smaller branches and displayed on open shelves.

In a library where there are several branches and the system is highly centralized, the same books should be bought for each branch. The administrative advantages of this are apparent, and while theoretically every district differs from every other, practically this is not of much importance, with a central library to rely upon for special calls. Each branch has one or more peculiarities which must now and then be taken into account, so that each must have a few books in addition to the common stock, but these are surprisingly few. Further, if you have the same books, you will print the same finding list for all, following in principle the example of the seven libraries of Hamburg quoted by Mr. Winsor in 1876, at Philadelphia, — for there is nothing absolutely new.

To the one who chooses or recommends books for a branch library comes what may be called the *a priori* temptation, that is, the inclination to use the intuitive method in selecting, and to aim at completeness because of its intrinsic propriety. But branch collections should be made on empirical principles, and completeness should be quite disregarded. For nothing produces such disappointing results as intuition, and nothing so devours money and time and space as completeness.

It has been often said that there is nothing so delightful as to plan reading for other people, and the fascination is well illustrated in the numerous lists which were made once upon a time by noted people by way of sub-

stitutes for Sir John Lubbock's list of one hundred books. The extreme divergence of the makers' views may be noted by the way. It is, however, quite proper that a limited number of standard books which are not eagerly read should be placed in a branch library, for such books impart information by their mere presence, and they nourish a high ideal. All of the books of the Lubbock list are in the branches of the Boston Public Library, and nearly all the authors of Mr. Foster's standard library are represented. But the rule of choice is otherwise. English literature is naturally of greater excellence than American, nevertheless American authors must be multiplied in our branch collections. Books on English history will bear a ridiculously small proportion there to those on American history. In the latter class there need be little hesitation in choice. Anything respectable is useful. But the history of certain countries and periods will hardly be needed at all, because our schools do not study precisely these. The demand must rule, and however it may be in philosophy, with regard to the

make-up of branch collections all the librarian's ideas are derived from experience.

It is evident that the time is close at hand when in this matter the experience of libraries will be combined, and as a result of experiment and report there will be a certain uniformity in the branch libraries all over the United States. If librarianship were ever to become mechanical, all would be over; for personality and mistakes are far better than mechanism and the dead level of accuracy. But I do not see that this identical element need interfere with individuality. If seventy-five per cent. of the titles in branch collections at any given time were the same in various places, the margin of twenty-five per cent. would be sufficient for local and individual need and choice.

In the Branch Department of the Boston Public Library a plan for weighing and estimating the use-value of all the books in the branches has been for a long time among the memoranda of "agenda" awaiting the completion of other special enterprises.

BRANCH LIBRARIES: ADMINISTRATION.

BY FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.*

AT present only a few libraries have branches, but the time is not distant when these accessories will be required in every city of any considerable size.

A whole session might profitably be devoted to the consideration of the organization, equipment, and administration of branch libraries. Instead, the representatives of three libraries have been given the task of presenting the subject in fifteen-minute papers, consequently it is possible to take no more than a cursory view.

Mr. Anderson has looked at the physical side, as it were, and set forth the architectural requirements of branch buildings. Mr. Ward has dwelt particularly upon the functions and resources; and it falls to the lot of the newest recruit in this line of work to say something of the organization and conduct of a branch

library system. One of more experience would have hesitated before accepting the responsibility, and the writer's appearance is accounted for only by quoting the familiar line of Pope: "For fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

In the early library history of this country a library started with one central building, and as the demands increased, branches were established as needed, or as suburban towns were brought within the city limits the libraries established in these towns became a part of the system. Boston and Chicago are good examples of this growth. Cleveland, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh began by having a Central Building and developing the branch system gradually, neither city having any old library to absorb. Without doubt this is the ideal way, because there is a centre to work from,

and because a consistent and cohesive plan can be developed. Latterly, Philadelphia, New York (the old Free Circulating Library), and Brooklyn opened branches in response to pressing needs of particular localities, looking forward to the time when public sentiment would be sufficiently aroused to secure appropriations large enough to provide a Central Building.

If branches are started first, and particularly if many at a time, there is likely to be divergence of opinion among those in charge unless a thorough organization has been effected. Libraries taken in by absorption are pretty sure to have such different methods that the question of how much effort should be made to change their schemes of classification and cataloguing is sometimes a difficult one to decide.

Each library so absorbed has grown up in its own way and believes that way the best — and undoubtedly it was up to the moment of consolidation. It is easier to tear down than to build up; to criticise than to originate; so we must step cautiously and carefully. A safe motto for librarians to adopt is contained in the words of Hamilton Wright Mabie: "There is a genius in knowing what to discard as well as what to keep."

Whether in a single building or scattered as branches over the whole city, it is essential that the institution be placed upon a sound business basis and the work centralized. To accomplish this desideratum a library without a central building must provide adequate administration quarters with offices under one roof for all heads of departments. This arrangement establishes a centre about which the whole system clusters, admits of frequent consultation, and forms the natural source of information pertaining to any of the branches. Here the policy of the library is determined, practical co-operation made possible, and that centralization and unification which are absolutely necessary to harmonious and effective administration insured. This is the key to the situation, but it is sometimes difficult to secure. Take the Brooklyn Public Library, for example. Some months ago a series of questions was sent to the seventeen branch librarians. The answers were tabulated and the result was

so surprising that I will only state that in some instances the same kind of work was being done in as many ways as there were branches. Other libraries have had similar experience; but we are on the up grade now, and all striving for that uniformity which will fit in with local environments. Of the advantages of centralization, I can do no better than quote from one of our librarians-in-charge:

"That such a plan [of centralization] frequently involves the sacrifice of individual ideas and methods of work is inevitable; and the plea is sometimes urged that the ultimate result will be to destroy originality; so far as routine goes this is undoubtedly true, but there are many features of library work incident to the personal contact with the public, making of bulletins, preparation of reading lists, etc., that offer an inviting field to every librarian in charge as varied and resourceful as the individual personalities themselves. When this feeling that we are each an integral part of a great library system, as closely linked in purpose and methods to the administration department and to each other as if all were gathered together under a single roof, has superseded purely selfish interest in our respective charges, then and not till then will the full measure of united action be realized. Without such a conception of the task before us the best individual effort, no matter how zealously pursued, will avail little. This phase of the question invites serious reflection on the part of every one of us, and a keen sense of our own personal responsibility to the trust imposed in us. I like to think of the branch not as a limited, independent collection of books, more or less arbitrarily selected and placed conveniently for the public, but rather as a local representative of a great system, never a mere substitute for it."

The first requisite for an orderly and systematic administration of a library is a staff so organized as to work effectively in every direction.

A suggested organization is:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Librarian.

First Assistant Librarian.

Second Assistant Librarian.
 Librarian's Secretary.
 Chief Clerk.
 Financial Secretary.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent of Branches.
 Superintendent of Children's Department.
 Superintendent of Book Order Department.
 Superintendent of Cataloguing Department.
 Superintendent of Traveling Libraries.
 Superintendent of Supplies.

Under these would follow Librarians-in-charge of Branches, Assistants, Apprentices, Fine collectors, Messengers, and Janitors.

A word as to the several divisions recommended. The heads of departments should be selected for their special fitness for the work required and paid accordingly. Of the duties of Librarian and Assistant Librarians and Secretary it is unnecessary to speak, but it may be helpful to indicate briefly those attached to some of the other positions.

The duties of the chief clerk and financial secretary are chiefly of a clerical nature.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.

Among the supervisors the Superintendent of Branches is mentioned first, because under the chief librarian the one occupying this position must keep in touch with the needs and personnel of the several branches. As one has well said: The Superintendent of Branches should keep in view the following objects: (*a.*) To save the time of the chief librarian by acting as an intermediary between him and members of the staffs of branches, attending to all such matters as can be acted upon without specific authority, and sifting out for his attention only such cases as seem of special significance. (*b.*) To view the work of the branches from a comparative standpoint, comparing their equipment, the conditions under which their work is carried on and the results obtained, with the object that all may be treated with fairness in the furnishing of books, supplies, and service. (*c.*) To bring about centralization in all cases where it would increase the usefulness or decrease the expense of the several branches. (*d.*) To promote co-operation and

develop *esprit de corps*. (*e.*) To give apprentices instruction in methods and practical work at the branches.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Next in importance on this faculty should be named the Superintendent of the Children's Department. We can at least concede that she (and I use the pronoun advisedly) occupies a most responsible place, for upon the success of this department largely depends the success of the library. There are not many people equipped for this post. The occupant must combine the qualities which go to make up the best sort of teacher, librarian, and mother, and must have the executive ability to originate plans for the extension of the work, exercise general supervision over all children's rooms, their management and discipline, select and distribute juvenile literature throughout the system, and superintend the preparation of bulletins and kindred illustrative work.

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

All accessions to the library by gift or purchase should be handled by the Book Order Department.

Everything connected with the entering of gifts, checking of bills, order slips, auction and trade catalogues, recommendations of librarians and readers, and exchange of books between branches should be attended to here.

Having a union catalogue and shelf-list at a central place, it is easy to check up orders, prevent unnecessary duplication, and indicate for which branches a book is intended, as it is not desirable to place copies of all books purchased in every branch.

The selection of books for the different branches depends in a measure upon the recommendations of the librarians-in-charge, who know what the branches need in the way of new books and "shorts."

CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT.

A greater degree of uniformity not otherwise attainable is secured if all cataloguing is done by the central cataloguing staff. All the accessioning, classification, and assignment of numbers not only for the union catalogue,

but for branches should be done at one place, leaving to the branches the further preparation of the book for circulation.

It is somewhat expensive but quite necessary that a union catalogue and a union shelf-list showing resources of the whole institution be kept by the Cataloguing Department, so that information concerning any book at any branch may be supplied on the instant.

A card catalogue and shelf list should be kept at each branch, showing just what books are in the branch.

A great deal of time and labor will be saved by ordering cards from the Library of Congress and using them for the union and branch catalogues.

A satisfactory division of work seems to be something like this:

WORK DONE BY CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

1. Looked up in union card catalogue.
2. Books plated.
3. Accessioned.
4. Classified.
5. Numbered.
6. Subject headings indicated.
7. Entries made in union card catalogue and union shelf list for duplicates.
8. Work revised.
9. Cards filed.
10. Books counted and listed.
11. Books sent to branches.
12. Branch catalogue cards revised.
13. Monthly bulletin work.

WORK DONE BY BRANCHES.

1. Books stamped.
2. Leaves cut.
3. Books pasted (pockets and dating slips).
4. Book cards made.
5. Books, shelf, list, and catalogue cards written.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Traveling Library is an acknowledged factor in a modern library. It goes into the club, the home, the school, the factory, and public institutions, and reaches people who do not ordinarily visit a library.

The opportunities for splendid work in this

department are limitless, and an able, scholarly, tactful, and conscientious person is needed for Superintendent.

The home libraries which are coming into greater prominence should be under the management of this department.

The collection of books ought to be as distinct as at a branch.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

The Superintendent of Supplies should be a man of large business capacity. Supplies for the year should be purchased at one time in large quantities and stored at a central depot and drawn upon from time to time by requisitions made by the librarians-in-charge. The amount of stock, such as janitors' supplies, cards, printing, stationery, etc., needed during the year may be easily ascertained from estimates submitted by the branch librarians at the beginning of the year.

The purchase of books should be left to the Book Order Department.

Except for incidental expenses no money need be expended by branch librarians.

BINDERY.

The question of the advantages of a bindery under the control of the library authorities is a debatable one. Given a central building, the problem is easy of solution, as the books are then in the same building and under library supervision. It is perhaps as convenient and satisfactory to establish a certain standard for binding and then distribute the work among several firms, requiring the same grade of work, paying therefor uniform prices. The details of management should come under responsible supervision and not be left to the binder to regulate.

RESERVOIR FOR BOOKS.

The library of to-day must place some restrictions upon the purchase of books. Fiction by a little known writer may safely lie over for six months. Those of us who have tried this experiment are pleasantly surprised to find that at the end of the probationary period there is little demand for the books. Regarding other literature it is not necessary to purchase a copy

of a new book for each branch, but there should be a reservoir to serve as a receptacle for dead or unused books from which they could be drawn for the branches when there is a demand. I quote again from the same librarian-in-charge:

"We need a central reservoir from which to draw books which for many reasons cannot be duplicated in every branch. Into such a reservoir might well be sent all volumes exclusive of reference works and others to be noted later not circulating in the several branches. The branch has no room for books rarely used, and, what is more vital, no money to spend in their acquisition. Certainly we cannot afford to buy books never taken out, and at the same time plead lack of funds as an excuse for not obtaining books sadly needed. In this as in all public matters the greatest good for the greatest number must be our guide, and the occasional seeker must depend upon this central source for his occasional book. The branch must contain live and active books, books that will be read and re-read, rebound, worn out, and replaced. That, briefly, should be the book's 'biography.' By a process of elimination and survival of the fittest the stock of material should be kept a living force. In apparent contradiction to what I have just written I would exempt from exportation to the central reservoir 'books of power' so called. I believe we should always have before the eyes of the reader the best there is in literature, and if after a year, such books having offered themselves appealingly to the public, the dating slips remain blank, I think we might be justified in concluding that something was the matter with the public, or possibly with the librarian in charge. But beyond these claims of the world's best literature I would make no further exemptions. Ancient text-books, obsolete scientific treatises, worn-out theological discussions, and all other dust-gatherers surely can be of no value to the general reader and seldom to the student except as a basis of comparison. Actual experience will of course be the final test. If a book does not circulate and cannot be made to circulate, send it to this

common reservoir. It will still be always accessible, and it is possible that from the combined demands of the several branches it may be of occasional service."

Thus far we have been considering the administration of the whole system, from a central point, but the real power lies in the

BRANCH LIBRARIANS.

A librarian-in-charge should possess peculiar qualifications for the position. The foundation should be a liberal education, added to which one should be broad-minded, far-seeing, and progressive. The mission of a librarian is only partly accomplished when the merely perfunctory service of circulating books and keeping records is done. It needs enthusiasm and force in the individual at the head to stimulate the assistants and do effective work with the public.

Freedom of action should be accorded heads of branches; they should be held to a degree responsible for building up their particular libraries. They should not be treated as mere machines, but be given an opportunity to broaden and develop the work in their own neighborhood, and be made to feel their importance to the entire city system. To this end there should be frequent meetings of the staff for the purpose of comparing notes, deciding upon methods, defining the scope of work, discussing books, relations with the public, etc., and to increase the efficiency of the assistants they may be given instruction of a higher grade than that given apprentices.

There are other things which add to the effectiveness and smoothness of administration. Among them may be mentioned frequent visits of the chief librarian and superintendents to the branches, interchange of books and cards among branches; special express delivery to branches and delivery stations, and telephone communication throughout the system.

An outline only of how a branch library may be administered has been given, but it may serve the purpose at a time when librarians are becoming more generally interested in the subject.

THE DIVISION OF A LIBRARY INTO BOOKS IN USE, AND BOOKS NOT IN USE, WITH DIFFERENT STORAGE METHODS FOR THE TWO CLASSES OF BOOKS.

BY CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, *President of Harvard University.*

BEFORE this assembly of experts it is proper that I should describe the past experiences and present conditions which have lately led me to study the library question anew, and have caused me, who am not an expert, to venture to write on the subject.

When Gore Hall was built in 1840, my predecessor, President Josiah Quincy, supposed that the building had sufficient capacity to hold the probable accumulation of books during the remainder of the century; yet within thirty-five years it was necessary to construct an extension which held many more books than the original building. Within twenty years more it became necessary to reconstruct the interior of the original Gore Hall in such a manner as greatly to increase its book capacity; and now, within six years of the last enlargement, a further enlargement, more considerable than either of the preceding, is declared to be absolutely necessary. The city of Boston erected about forty years ago what was then considered a very large library building on Boylston Street. Within less than forty years that building had to be replaced by a building of vastly greater capacity at the cost of several millions of dollars; and this new building is so placed with reference to the surrounding streets that it will be almost impossible in time to come to more than double its capacity. Only thirteen years ago Cambridge built a public library; but the city has already been obliged to make a considerable extension of the building. In the meantime many new public libraries have been erected in the various cities and towns which constitute the metropolitan district of Boston. I have, therefore, witnessed a very extraordinary increase in the number of books kept accessible to readers in the communities which fall under my immediate observation; and I have also witnessed frequent enlargements of the buildings used for storing these collections, enlarge-

ments repeated at always diminishing intervals. All over the country, but especially in Massachusetts, local public libraries have been rapidly established within a single generation; so that the centres from which books are distributed, or at which books are read, have multiplied extraordinarily. Since Gore Hall was planned—that is, quite within the life-time of many persons here present—the production of books and other printed matter has increased at an unprecedented rate; until now there is no library, however rich, which pretends to keep pace with the annual publications of the world; and all libraries, large and small alike, are compelled to exercise close selection in the purchasing and acceptance of books. No existing library can dream of providing two miles and more of new shelving every year. Completeness can no longer be the ideal of any library. Judicious selection for local and present use is the ideal.

At a university which employs a large number of specialists as teachers, the books selected for purchase will be those which the university specialists decide are most needed at the passing moment by themselves or their pupils; and since these specialists change somewhat rapidly by death or transfer to other fields of labor, the direction of purchases in a given university library will probably change considerably from generation to generation; so that even in a university library the selection of the books must be called variable and almost casual, unless an unchanging policy of purchasing only in certain specified departments of knowledge be adopted and persistently maintained. I know no instance of the long maintenance of such a policy for a public collection not professional.

The prodigious annual output of books and magazines is by no means all original matter. A large proportion of it is matter which has only been revised or recast. Each generation

makes its own treatises, gazeteers, bibliographies, indices, dictionaries, and cyclopædias, re-edits the famous books come down from preceding generations, and writes its own biographies of the heroic personages of the past. It is impossible to discern any limit to this portentous flood of reproduction. Yet in each generation this immense mass of revised or recast matter invalidates much of the printed work of former generations or throws it out of use. Moreover, all signs indicate that the flood of printed matter has by no means reached its height. Indeed there is every reason to suppose that printing and publishing will become cheaper and cheaper, and the facilities for authorship and the number of authors greater and greater. The ease with which books are made has altered the character of the printed book. It is plain that great masses of new books have only an ephemeral interest, like the monthly magazines and the weekly papers.

Under these conditions the great need of means of discriminating between books which may fairly be said to be in use and books which may fairly be said to be not in use has been forced on me, and on many other persons nearly concerned with the largest, readiest, and most profitable use of libraries, and with the promotion of sound reading among pupils at school, students at college or university, and the people at large. The problem is essentially an economic one. It is not a good use of the precious educational resources of a community, or an institution, to enlarge at frequent intervals its library building, if the new space needed for books in use can be secured by discarding books not in use; and it is not frugal policy to permit the presence of thousands or millions of dead books to increase the cost of service, care, and cleaning in a much-frequented library.

I admit at once that the means of just discrimination between books in use and books not in use are not easy to discern or to apply; but I maintain, nevertheless, that the search for these means should be diligently prosecuted, and that every reasonable suggestion of means of discrimination deserves careful attention. It is obvious that no one man is compe-

tent to discriminate, on principles of judgment which his own mind elaborates, between a dead book and a living book in all departments of learning. The only satisfactory test is the actual demand or absence of demand for the book in question. Thus, it might naturally be suspected that a book which had not been called for in a university library for twenty years possessed but a faint vitality; whereas a book that was called for every year would certainly be considered alive. The fact of disuse seems to me an effective criterion, and the question for librarians is how to determine that fact of disuse. In libraries where no person has access to the shelves except the librarian and his assistants, so that every book used is ordered by a written slip, and passes the delivery desk, the fact of disuse can certainly be satisfactorily determined. In libraries where some thousands of books, say from five thousand to a hundred thousand, are kept on open shelves, accessible to all users or all privileged users of the library, there must be some principle of selection which assigns books to those open shelves. No judicious librarian will keep on open shelves books which are never touched. There already exists, therefore, a satisfactory criterion for large numbers of live books. The real difficulty in determining disuse arises in libraries which permit access to all their shelves to a considerable number of readers who may handle the books at their pleasure, and remove any of them temporarily to neighboring tables where they can be conveniently read. This permission has no value except in a classified library, or, rather, except in those parts of a library which are classified. There are many libraries in which the "browsing" process is not permitted, and in them this difficulty in determining the disuse of a book does not exist. Moreover, where the difficulty exists now it would be removed by enforcing the simple rule that the reader admitted to the shelves may take a book down, but shall not put it up; and this rule would have other obvious advantages. I shall have something to say later concerning the value of the process of browsing in a library.

I have found on inquiry that the discrimination between books in use and books not in use

has already been made in some libraries of widely different character as regards size, rate of growth, and general purpose. Thus the British Museum has already made large discriminations. The Medical Library of Boston, although it has lately procured a new building much larger than its first, has still large numbers of books stored in the suburbs of Boston. The Harvard Library has been forced to box thousands of books, and store them in the cellars of other buildings — a very inconvenient method. The Boston Athenæum has for some years put its most used books in its lower stories, and its least used in the upper, for the convenience of its attendants, and of its proprietors who have access to the shelves. Many town libraries have found no difficulty in deciding upon those books which are so seldom called for that they may be put in out-of-the-way places.

But what should be done with disused books, when once the means of discrimination between the used and the disused have been found? It seems to me clear that a book which is worth keeping at all ought to be kept accessible; that is, where it can be found, on demand, with a reasonable expenditure of time and labor. The problem, then, is to devise a mode of storing disused books, so that they may be kept safe and accessible, and yet at a low cost for shelter and annual care. The most obvious considerations of economy demand that disused books, or books very seldom used, should be stored in inexpensive buildings on cheap land. There is frightful waste in storing little-used books on land worth a million dollars an acre, if land worth a hundred dollars an acre would answer all reasonable purposes. Next, no unnecessary number of copies should be stored for one and the same community. If, for instance, there are thirty public or semi-public libraries within twelve miles of the State House in Boston, it is wasteful for each of those libraries to be storing disused books, for many of the books so preserved would be duplicates. There should be one store-house for disused books for the entire district, wherein not more than two copies of any book should be preserved. Thirdly, the interior construction of such a building should

differ in important respects from the construction of the ordinary book-stack in use to-day. A stack like that of the Harvard Library, which was the first stack constructed of the type now common, or that of the Congressional Library, a more recent and far more costly type, provides a passageway between each two rows of books; and in order to get good daylight into the middle of these narrow aisles or passageways, the lengths of the rows are very moderate, and there are often passageways along the ends of the rows of books between these ends and the walls. The result of this arrangement is that not more than one-fifth of the cubical contents of the building which covers the stack is really occupied by books. In order to secure compact stowage, all books in such a store-house as we are contemplating should, in the first place, be assorted by size. They should next be marked by a label at the top of the back to receive only a serial letter and number. No classification of the books should be permitted; for a classified library occupies more space than one which is not classified. The books having been assorted by size should be placed three deep on the shelves, and on the edge of each shelf should stand fixed-location shelf-marks bearing the numbers of the three books behind each mark. The serial number once assigned to a book should never be changed, and the place of each book once fixed should never be changed. The passage-ways should be long, and should end against the walls, and only one passage-way down the middle of the stack should afford access to the passage-ways between the rows of books. In this way nearly two-thirds of the building might be actually occupied by books. The roof should be flat, and so constructed as to defend the upper stories from the heat of the summer sun. All windows should be double, to exclude dust and cold. In winter the temperature of the entire building should be kept low, and by the use of gratings for floors the whole building should be treated as one room for purposes of heating and ventilating. None but the attendants should ever be allowed in the stacks. They would find the books called for by their serial numbers only, and would bring them to the

reading-room and studies which should be attached to the building. It ought, of course, to be possible for any student who desired a large number of books to have them brought to him in a separate room where he could examine them at his leisure, and retain the use of them for a definite period. It should also be possible for any library in the district which used this store-house to procure any books from the store-house on written or telephoned orders, the cards corresponding to all the books in the store-house being kept at all the libraries which were large enough to accommodate such a catalogue. Such a building could be a regular polygon, like a square, and so have a shorter perimeter than any irregular polygon of the same area, like a long rectangle, for instance.

The books in such a store-house would be reasonably accessible to real students. They would no longer encumber the libraries from which they had been dismissed. They need no longer encumber the card catalogues in ordinary use at the libraries from which they had been dismissed. The discharge of disused books from the thirty or more libraries of the whole district into this common receptacle would be intermittent, perhaps, by weeks or months, but fairly continuous by long periods, such as five-year or ten-year periods. The libraries of books in use would themselves be more economically and effectively administered if relieved of the burden of the dead books; and they would be under no necessity of extending their buildings at short intervals over new areas of more and more expensive land.

The treatment of the library catalogue under these new conditions would deserve careful consideration and experimentation. In libraries which contained a well-classified subject catalogue, it might, or might not, be best to keep in the classified catalogue the titles of disused books. By retaining all the titles which had ever found place in the classified catalogue, a student unacquainted with the literature of his subject would be supplied with an important bibliographical guide; but on the other hand by keeping in the catalogue the titles of disused books the bulk of the catalogue would be increased in a progressive measure, and the

daily use of the catalogue would therefore be made more difficult and more time-consuming for everybody resorting to it.

These last considerations lead naturally to the interesting subject of "browsing." There can be no doubt that the inexperienced student gets some advantage from looking over the books in a classified library on a subject in which he has an intelligent interest; but of course his chief advantage is procured from those books which have still so much life in them as to be sometimes read. Browsing on good books is often helpful, but browsing on poor books, and particularly on books which have been so replaced by better ones as to have gone out of use, is a very questionable advantage for the ordinary student. I am not suggesting that browsing on live books should be prevented, but only that browsing on dead books might be made less convenient than it now is by requiring that the dead books to be examined should be ordered and brought together for the browser in a reading-room or study. For the advanced student, who wishes to make a really thorough study of the literature of a given subject, the examination of the books on that subject which happen to stand on the shelves of a given library ought not to be satisfactory. He may be quite certain that the collection is not complete, and that it may even be described as casual. He ought to make acquaintance with a thorough bibliography of his subject, or he ought at least to examine thoroughly several classified catalogues of books on his subject. He should never be content with the selection of books which happens to have been made in a single library, but should examine the contents of several libraries. In short, he ought to regard browsing in one collection not as thorough study at all, but only as a pleasing gratification of curiosity in comparatively leisure moments.

It is obvious that the economical advantages of the division of books which has been here suggested would be numerous. In the first place, the trustees of libraries would not have to hold vacant large pieces of expensive land all about their present library buildings, in order to provide for enlargements of those buildings in successive generations. In the

second place, they would not be put to the expense of building these successive enlargements, but would always keep in a sufficient building that number of books for which it had originally been designed, the older books which had proved to be disused being constantly replaced by newer books which are to be put to the test of use, and the whole collection being actually alive. Again, the maintenance of the store-house for disused books would be far less costly than the maintenance of the building for the active library as regards heat, light, number of attendants, and cleaning. Finally, the handling of the catalogues and the delivery of books at the active library would be quicker and easier, and the service of that library would, therefore, be less expensive and more efficient. Every hundred thousand books in a much-used library and every million cards in its catalogue increase the cost of service and care, because they add to the difficulties of the service, and the extent of the care-taking.

It seems to me that emphasis should be laid henceforth not on the number of volumes which a library contains, but on the wise selection of its books, and on the facilities for the daily use of its treasures. It is much more important that adequate provision of reading-rooms, large and small, should be made, than that browsing be permitted, or that every book owned by the library should be obtainable on demand within a few minutes. It is not unreasonable that an interval of twenty-four hours should elapse between the receipt of an order for a book and its delivery. Commercial circulating libraries both in England and in this country are highly successful, although they often require a much longer interval than this between the receipt of an order and the delivery. As the facilities for the safe delivery of books by mail, parcel deliveries, or expresses increase, the habit of borrowing books from a distance ought likewise to become common. The student and the general reader alike should be willing to await the delivery of the book he wants for hours or even days, just as a naturalist waits for the season at which his particular material is to be found, or for the time of year when his plant flowers, or his moths escape from the chrysalis, or his chickens or his trout hatch.

The real student ought to be capable of some forelooking, and of a certain deliberation in reading.

Whenever the distinction between books in use and books out of use, and between a library of live books and a store-house for dead books, comes to be admitted and applied, it will be possible to return to spacious and handsome halls and rooms for the permanent active library. The modern steel stack is not a decorative or inspiring structure, and we should all be glad to advocate with a good conscience more beautiful and interesting forms of construction for the library of books in use.

It is an interesting but not an urgent question how many depositories of dead books might reasonably be provided in the United States. If the general conception should be accepted, the interests of different localities will in time determine the number of places of deposit for books out of use. In my report on Harvard University for the year 1900-01, I mentioned three appropriate places of deposit — Washington, New York, and Chicago; but I can see great convenience in having one place of deposit for Eastern Massachusetts; and doubtless the Pacific coast and the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains would some day need others.

It has been said that the present generation cannot determine the taste in books which any future generation will manifest, and therefore that present disuse of a book is not to be accepted as evidence that it is dead outright and forever. This suggestion has some truth in it, but it does not go far. There are few books now in use which have been resurrected after long burial; but if there were such books, their temporary storage in the house of disused books would not prevent their restoration to some of the active libraries when the new generation had discovered or rediscovered their merits. I am not proposing a crematory for dead books, but only a receiving-tomb. Neither am I proposing that the bibliophile or the antiquarian should be absolutely deprived of his idols, but only that his access to them should be made somewhat less convenient and attractive.

Another mode of selection in the purchase

and holding of books by different libraries within some territory of moderate extent has often been suggested, — namely, the assignment to different libraries of different subjects to which they shall severally confine themselves in the purchase of their books. There is a great deal to be said for this mode of selection, if the interests of a large community like the Boston metropolitan district, for example, rather than those of a single town or city, or a single university, are to be considered. But it ought to be observed that this method of selecting the books which any given library shall own involves the same willingness on the part of readers to wait a reasonable time for the books they want, as must be assumed if the line of division in any one library shall be between books in use and books not in use. If European history were assigned as one of its subjects to the Boston Public Library and American history to the Harvard Library, the historical student in Cambridge might have to wait for his book until it could be brought from Boston, and vice versa. No principle of selection can be applied to a group of libraries, which does not involve, though infrequently, some reasonable delay in the delivery to the reader of the book he wants; yet it is indispensable that some principle of selection or other

shall be adopted. It is also to be observed that books will inevitably come to be disused in the several departments assigned to each separate library.

What I have wished, and still wish, to urge upon the attention of professional librarians — solely in the interest of the best use of the best books — is the need of determining beforehand the general policy which is to be adopted with regard to the storage and most convenient use of the overwhelming masses of books which are pouring forth at all the large centres of book-making in the world, masses which each decade bids fair to double. At present most of the libraries of the country are vaguely contemplating an indefinite enlargement of their buildings, and an indefinite increase in the cost of maintaining, caring for, and serving out their growing collections of books. The present buildings of many libraries may now look adequate for years to come; but surprisingly soon their vacant shelves will be filled, and the pinch we have felt three times within sixty years at the Harvard Library will afflict them also. There seems to me to be an urgent need of settling soon on a clear and feasible policy for the future; and I know no body of persons more competent than that I now address to discover and promulgate such a policy.

THE SELECTION OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

BY CHARLES F. BURGESS, *University of Wisconsin.*

IT is my purpose as the unofficial representative of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education to submit to your consideration a line of work which has been taken up as one of the possible means for furthering the interests of technical education, and one which cannot be made effective without the coöperation of the library interests.

Those who are actively interested in engineering education cannot help but feel a certain sense of responsibility for the remarkable record of industrial development which the last few decades have made. For substantiation of such claim attention need but be called to the captains and other officers of industry who have

been trained in the technical schools of the country.

The inadequacy of the engineering education of thirty years ago for present conditions is scarcely more obvious than the fact that engineering education of the present will not suffice for the future. Present methods, continued indefinitely, would develop leaders as they have done in the past, but the question of a debatable nature may be raised: Is the country better off with a few great engineers, or a large number who are capable?

Perhaps the most serious limitation upon engineering education at the present time is its failure to reach the rank and file of industrial

workers, a limitation which is steadily increasing in degree. In spite of the fact that some of our advanced technical schools are free from tuition charges, it is evident that only a very small percentage of the inhabitants seem to be endowed with the privilege or opportunity of attending such institutions. It has been estimated that but one per cent. of the pupils of the grade schools continue their work beyond the high school.

It seems to be the predominating idea at present that increase in efficiency of engineering education lies mostly with reference to the instruction of the favored minority who are able to attend technical schools. This is shown by the action of the leading engineering schools in increasing the height of the barrier commonly termed entrance requirements, thus more noticeably decreasing the percentage of those permitted to attend. A college education gives to its possessor an advantage over his fellow men and almost ensures for him promotion to the more important positions, thus serving in a considerable degree to remove the less fortunate from the line of promotion. This stratification which appears to be developing, placing the technical graduate in the upper layer and creating an engineering aristocracy, is to be deplored as contrary to the American doctrine of equal opportunity for all. By the very progress of the technical graduate the outlook for the shop man or machine laborer is darkened, for, seeing the higher positions apparently closed to him, he will lose that incentive which is the underlying foundation of American enterprise — hope of advancement. He will feel that he is born to a position in life from which he cannot rise.

The solution of this problem as to how such condition may be avoided is perhaps the most difficult and important task which those interested in technical education have to undertake; but there is no doubt that American ingenuity will find a way of satisfactorily solving this, as it has done other great problems. Various experimental solutions are now under trial and others have been proposed. Among the former are the so-called correspondence schools, summer schools for artisans which at least one of our universities has instituted, night schools, classes conducted by the Y.M.C.A., instruc-

tion offered by manufacturers, and various other methods, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages which it is not my purpose to discuss.

The great school for the industrial worker is the shop or the factory. The worker in this school is in a laboratory of the most efficient sort in which he can develop efficiently if he will develop his brain together with manual skill and dexterity.

The workman must first be taught to realize that unthinking skill can never hold its own against brain training. After instilling this feeling every possible opportunity should be given to make the work of brain training as simple and efficient as possible. The correspondence schools, in having enrolled over a quarter of a million students, have demonstrated the state of intellectual hunger which prevails among the industrial workers of the country. In addition to demonstrating the existence of this hunger, at least some of the schools have done much toward satisfying the same.

The proficiency of the industrial worker lies largely in his knowledge of the laws of nature and their applications and limitations, and an ignorance of such laws determines to a large extent the difference between the mechanic and the engineer. Such laws and applications may be learned from books, and in this fact lies the opportunity which the libraries have for furthering industrial progress.

There are various ways in which the librarian's work may be to the advantage of engineering education, by which term is meant the dissemination of knowledge which bears upon and influences industrial development.

The library may supply such scientific and technical literature as will meet the requirements of those who wish to use the same for recreation or for general information, and therefore including writings of a popular nature.

The library may stimulate interest in scientific and technical matters among high school students and others who are to choose their life's work.

The means may also be offered to technical men for continuing their studies, or in carrying on investigation, for which purpose a good reference equipment is requisite.

The library, in placing at the disposal of the

workman-artisan class the literature best suited to the needs, may accomplish results of inestimable value. "The vast number of workers, so important to the future welfare of the republic, deserve and are in need of more consideration and encouragement for self education than are those who constitute what are known as our educated classes." It is to the means of giving aid to this class that I wish especially to point.

Libraries have been and are at the present time very inefficiently dealing with this matter, the following remark recently made by a prominent technical man emphasizing this point: "Instruction in engineering literature is not organized, it is not looked after, it is not cared for, yet it is one of the most important questions. On entering a modern public library one finds excellent reading lists upon almost any topic in history, art, literature, and some science, but none on engineering or technical subjects."

A study of methods of increasing the efficiency reveals some of the causes of inefficiency, principal among which is the lack of a sufficient number of books, and, what is equally harmful, the presence on the shelves of books whose influence is not only indifferent but actually harmful. A great improvement can undoubtedly be effected by the judicious application of the process of subtraction from, as well as addition to, the shelves. The unsatisfactory selections so commonly made, and the requests which are frequently put to its individual members for book lists, have furnished the incentive to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in appointing a committee of seven members, representing various lines of technical and engineering work, naming as the duties of such committee the compilation of a list of scientific and technical books which could be recommended for library use.

It has appeared to our committee that for various good reasons it would be best to confine our work, at the beginning at least, to the selection of books for the smaller libraries, and including perhaps not more than one hundred and fifty titles. In this way it was thought that the best results with the time at our disposal could be accomplished.

I had hoped to present at this time such

a list, but, owing to the time necessary and the difficulty in arriving at an agreement which the geographical distributions of this committee involves, I am, unfortunately, unable to carry out my expectations; and the publication of the same will, therefore, have to be postponed to a later day.

From expressions of opinion which have come to my attention, I incline to the belief that many librarians may not view our efforts with favor, and will repeat with unkind accent, "another bibliography prepared by experts." I admit that there is some ground for the assertion that a specialist will usually make a poor selection, for general library purposes, of books dealing even with his line of work, having his nose buried so deeply into his subject that he is unable to obtain a fair perspective. It is difficult for him to judge of the value or even to see any value whatever in the elementary books which are most important from the library standpoint, and, in fact, many specialists are totally unfamiliar with the elementary literature in their lines. The objection that professional prejudices and jealousies are likely to be detrimental to proper selection might also be a factor, though certainly a minor one. A scientific and technical library, chosen by lists made independently by specialists in various lines, is liable to be unbalanced by reason of the various ideals which different men have as to library requirements.

Braving such criticism, our committee has undertaken the work, and it is hoped that the librarian may look with favor upon the results, especially when considering the fact that various difficulties, limitations, and faults are realized by the committee, and attempts have been made to remedy or minimize them.

In examining the engineering literature various factors, which must be taken into account in making proper selection, become apparent.

Certain branches of engineering and science, especially those capable of spectacular treatment, have been subjected to a flood of literature during recent years. The greater part of such literature, in spite of its popularity, is not only unreliable and worthless, but is actually harmful and a hindrance to true progress in

engineering education. Many of these books have been written solely for the purpose of financial profit, and consequently have been manufactured as cheaply as the employment of cheap brain labor would permit. A number of books on electrical subjects may be readily named, which bear evidence of having been written by authors who know very little of the branches upon which they claim to instruct. Another deficiency in technical books, especially in those of elementary nature, is caused by the author's endeavor to place facts and laws in the most elementary manner possible, which is often done at the expense of truth and accuracy.

It is to be deplored that those who represent the most advanced learning in their profession seldom indulge in the writing of elementary books, since the financial reward for such work is not comparable to that which may be received in more strictly professional work. The writing of the elementary book is often therefore left to the amateur engineer.

The public demand may seem to make it necessary to place many undesirable books on the shelves, but it seems to me that just as much care should be used in barring misleading books in science and engineering as in excluding those which are detrimental from the moral standpoint. A book recently issued, written evidently with the sole hope of large sales, deals with the telephone. Many statements made therein show the author's ignorance of fundamental science, or his total depravity in trying to pass them off as elementary science to the uninitiated; yet this is a book for which there is a large demand, due to a general desire for the information which such work purports to give. On the score of inaccuracy and simplicity carried too far, the majority of the books belonging to the A B C class of publication should be rejected.

In scientific and engineering lines the steady and rapid progress has made the need of revision of its literature especially great, and there is perhaps no other department where books so soon become of the antiquated order as here. For this reason a selection may safely be confined almost entirely to publications of the last few years.

In arguing for the organization and more efficient operation of scientific and engineering departments in the public library with the view of helping especially the working class I am well aware that nothing new or heretofore untried is being presented. I will anticipate some of the objections which may be raised against this system for industrial betterment. It will be argued that certain libraries have maintained technical departments at considerable expenditure of capital and labor, but that little interest has been manifested in the same by the people who were to be benefited.

It is true that only a small percentage of the industrial workers seem to have an ambition to rise, strange as this statement may seem, and even if possessed of such, few have the enterprise to do the extra work necessary to further this ambition. The results, however, which can be effected by ministering to the requirements of those who have both ambition and enterprise, even though such number be small at present, is a sufficient argument for carrying on the work. In this way the library may serve as a net spread wide to catch the talent which the country produces.

It is argued that the man who works eight hours a day is not eager or in good condition to put in his little spare time with books; but, with the better class of such men, their minds are, after their day's manual work, fresh and eager for mental work which they may be given at night. If literature having some bearing on their daily work be placed in their hands they will be bound to become interested.

Further it may be said that manufacturers have installed libraries in connection with their works and have even offered free instruction to their employees. The indifferent success which such attempts to improve the men have met points to possible failure for public libraries if they take up this work. It has been a matter of common experience, however, that advantages such as gratuitous instruction offered by employers are seldom appreciated by employees, for the majority become suspicious of the intentions, feeling that such efforts are being made in the interests of capital rather than labor. To the library this is a matter of less moment, for the public may be

made to have a feeling of ownership, which is synonymous with a feeling of interest. There may be means whereby the library may increase such interest. An experiment with this in view is to be tried by the Public Library at Madison, Wis., during the coming winter. It is proposed to have a series of informal talks or lectures given to the employees of local factories upon technical subjects which may be of interest to them, a small charge to be made for the course. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the technical library, books and periodicals being purchased which will be of most service to the contributors. Experience has shown that a free course of lectures will not retain the interest of the audience as will a course in which money is invested, and in addition to retaining such interest it is thought that the investment of the proceeds as before mentioned will increase the interest in the library. The lectures are to be given by local engineers and professors of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, and almost any public library can easily get up such a course of talks, as the technical men of the community will readily lend their assistance.

The library, to be a place of study, requires a good list of reference books and journals. Current technical and trade periodicals would be a drawing card, and those who possess, even to a minor degree, the ability of self-education will find here their mental nourishment. In almost every industry there are now technical books and trade journals and catalogues of very high educational value which may be acquired at a very small cost. A most valuable part of engineering and scientific literature is in such publications, and with bound volumes of the same the librarian might readily compile reading lists for those who desire to look up any particular line.

Other reference books should be available,

such as Kent's "Mechanical engineer's pocket book," Foster's "Pocket book on mechanical engineering," Trautwine on civil engineering, electrical and mechanical dictionaries, books for self-instructing in drafting, an excellent example of which is Davis' "Mechanical drawing and machine design."

Books which are in many ways ideal for such reference library are those published by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., consisting of bound volumes of their lesson sheets on subjects such as electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, shop practice, steam engineering, and various other lines. Each subject is treated in several volumes, taking it up from the very elementary point and gradually developing it through a comparatively advanced stage. A student may therefore take up a subject at any point to suit his preparation, and since the works are fairly complete, supplementary books are necessary. The books have been prepared by specialists and authorities in various lines, and have been successfully designed to meet the requirements of those seeking self-education. These works have in the past been available only to those who paid the fee as correspondence students, but the International Correspondence Schools have recently changed their policy to the extent of allowing public libraries to obtain their publications.

If study of drafting and designing is to be carried on it might be advisable to place at the student's disposal drafting boards or tables. Other facilities might also be made available, but an enumeration of such extension work would carry me beyond my intended destination.

By suitable scientific instruction the usefulness of the industrial worker to society is increased, his horizon is broadened, the dignity of his calling is developed; and no other agency seems as universally suited for furnishing such instruction as does the public library.

PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AN INSTITUTE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

BY AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.*

DURING the days of the discussion of the co-operative cataloging scheme a couple of years ago I presented to the Co-operation Committee of this Association a plan for a complete American bibliography. This plan was based on the same mechanical principle as the cataloging plan presented by the committee at the Montreal conference, and provided for electrotypes to be made for single entries from which cards could be printed and which also could be used for printing of bibliographies in book form, to be kept up to date by cumulative supplements and cumulative new editions. My scheme for carrying on the work was also largely the same as that suggested by the committee. The entries were in all cases to be made from the books or articles themselves, not from other bibliographies, and the work, it was suggested, might be done in co-operation by a number of leading libraries, the field of work to be divided according to the particular strength of each co-operating library. For instance: the literature previous to 1700 might be recorded by the New York Public Library, the copyrighted books after 1870 by the Library of Congress, the literature of medicine by the Surgeon General's Library, that of geology by the United States Geological Survey, etc. A central bureau was to be established for the supervision of the work, for revision as well as for the printing and distribution of the cards and other publications. The cost of organization and maintenance until the undertaking would be self-supporting should be borne, it was suggested, by such national scientific societies as might be interested in a scheme for an American bibliography.

The Co-operation Committee expressed in its report to the Montreal conference the hope that the plans for the co-operative cataloging of books for libraries might pave the way for this plan. The Bibliographical Committee of the American Historical Association to which it had also been presented did not see its way to make any recommendation.

Now, the failure of the scheme was inherent

in the proposition that institutions, libraries and societies, founded to further certain defined interests, should spend a part of their income in the interest of an undertaking which, while touching their own interests at more than one point, could not be said to be part and parcel of their work. And it soon became clear to me that the only way to solve the problem would be through the establishment of a separate richly endowed institution, unaffiliated but working in harmony and co-operation with other institutions of learning. There are institutes established for chemical, medical, archaeological research. The bibliographical needs of American scholarship require the foundation of an institute for bibliographical research to be a centre for investigation and publication in the field of bibliography. The chief undertaking of such an institute, around which all its other work should centre, would naturally be the American bibliography, conceived in its very broadest sense, not merely covering literary productions printed in America, but also such dealing with American subjects and written by American authors, even though printed elsewhere. It would naturally be divided in two parts, the bibliography of current literature and the retrospective bibliography of the past. The retrospective work should be taken up piecemeal, so that the most useful and so far most inadequately treated subjects be undertaken first. For instance, to attempt a complete bibliography of medicine, of American ethnology or geology, would be futile; on the other hand, bibliographies of photography, of education, of fine art, of engineering, of bibliography, would be invaluable. All the work of the Institute should be conceived as parts of its American bibliography and as far as non-American publications are recorded, as parts of the universal bibliography which for centuries has been the dream of bibliographers and librarians. If I claim that this universal catalog is possible I base this assertion on the mechanical principle of electrotype plates for single entries. By using such plates, as much

of the work as is completed will always be ready for use, and nothing will ever be out of print.

The bibliographical problem is international. An attempt to solve it from the standpoint of a single country, without proper attention to its international aspects, will invite failure. If a bibliographical institute be founded in this country it must seek co-operation with similar institutions in other countries. Such institutions are the International Council for the "Catalogue of scientific literature" in London, the Institut International de Bibliographie in Brussels, the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zurich. In this country various independent undertakings might be co-ordinated with each other and with the work of the Institute; for instance, the bibliographical work of the Library of Congress and the various government bureaus at Washington, the co-operative cataloging of articles in serials carried out under the auspices of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, the several bibliographies of individual states in the Union published by the American Historical Association.

The functions of an institute for bibliographical research would by no means be exhausted with the preparation and publication of bibliographies according to a preconceived plan. Arrangements should be made by which students engaged in research might have special bibliographies prepared for them. It is highly important that literary investigators be relieved from the preliminary work of compiling bibliographies of the subject they intend to investigate, thus saving valuable time that would be more profitably spent in productive labor. There should also be provision for temporary employment of students and bibliographers, desirous of carrying out some special bibliographical work under the auspices of the institute. These would be paid on the basis of the salaries of the permanent officers of the institute and the result of their work published by it in its regular style, on cards and in books, printed from electrotypes. And societies such as the proposed American bibliographical society might make arrangements to have the institute issue their bibliographical monographs.

These are the three functions of modern bibliography: recording, classification, and

evaluation. And the organization of the institute should be planned so as to include all three. For each publication recorded there should be supplied

(1.) A bibliographically accurate copy of the title, with collation and other descriptive notes, such as contents.

(2.) The indication of its place in some recognized system of scientific classification.

(3.) A note of evaluation telling the bias of the author, whether the work be based on original research or is a compilation from secondary sources, and whether it is a popular account or intended for students only.

The staff of the institute would ultimately consist of a director, a chief clerk or business manager, a number of special bibliographers, scientific men, each a specialist in some field of research, and also trained in bibliographical method, with catalogers, indexers, and other clerical assistants.

The cost of an institution of this kind must be considerable. The only way to establish it must be by a large endowment and by its utilizing existing institutions in all ways possible. The Co-operation Committee estimated in its report to the Montreal conference the cost of preparing and printing cards at 85c. per title including electrotypes; if the work of the proposed bibliographical institute be estimated on the same basis, we might calculate the cost from \$1 to \$1.50 per title. While the ultimate endowment must be considerable, the work should begin in a moderate way. There must be a great deal of experimenting, a great deal of feeling one's way, before the sure path be found and an adequate basis made for the work. Some revenue might be expected from the sale of cards and book publications. The institute would, however, not be a commercial undertaking, and the prices of its publications should cover only the cost of stock, printing, and distribution.

Perhaps the first step towards founding the institute would be to offer post-graduate instruction in bibliography to scientists who desire to make it their life work, whether they be candidates for positions with the institute or wish to prepare themselves for bibliographical work in general or for leading positions in libraries.

THE WORK OF THE DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

BY W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Library of Congress.*

SOME ONE has said that the American student spends in copying title-pages the time that other people give to reading books. Perhaps this is true; other people may not give much time to reading, or, the American student may get more from title-pages than other students get from books. But if it is true that we have devoted so much attention to bibliography, why have we so much still to do, and why has so much of our work been of merely local and temporary value? The reason, I believe, may be this: we have been inclined to regard bibliography as we have been accustomed to regard the older sciences with which we have been familiar; we have looked upon it as we have looked upon them, as the natural product of the intellect of the individual and the proper province of speculative thought. Little by little we are learning, however, that bibliography is a *descriptive* science, that its value as a science is in proportion to its completeness and exactness, and that its completeness and exactness are dependent upon the systematic co-operation of professional bibliographers. In other words, we are recognizing that it is no longer sufficient to leave our study about books to chance, to arrive at our knowledge of books by guess-work, to entrust our information concerning books to the memory. We are no longer content to print our books and turn them out into the world trusting that they will come back when needed; we are no longer content to take the first book or any book on a subject from the shelves; we are no longer content to trust our own opinion or that of our neighbor regarding what we should read. Books that are interesting we have learned may be misinforming, and books that have at one time informed us may now be misleading. We must be instructed about books by the bibliographer, just as we are instructed concerning other things by specialists, we have concluded. It is these things that have led us to see the importance of the organization of bibliographical agencies and the consequent systematiza-

tion of bibliographical knowledge — for in all the descriptive sciences the one is the necessary condition of the other. Economic, geological, and archæological surveys are already recognized as the function of the state, and the individual who should undertake a census of the United States would simply amuse. And now we are beginning to see that the bibliographical survey of the country is also the function of the state.

In the middle of the last century librarians planned to make the Smithsonian the bibliographical center of the country. That institution, with the co-operation of Henry Stevens, undertook the compilation of a *Bibliographia Americana*, and at the same time inaugurated the co-operative cataloguing of American libraries by the preparation and printing, according to the Jewett plan, of a catalogue of the collection of ancient history in the Library of Congress. In 1854, however, the Regents withdrew their support from the library and all the librarian's bibliographical undertakings fell to the ground.

After the failure of these plans at the Smithsonian, a "Student of American bibliography" suggested in the *Historical Magazine* (vol. 2, p. 335, November, 1859) the formation of an American Bibliographical Association, the object of which should be the preparation of a complete national bibliography. With a board of government, library, and bibliographical collections at some central point, he said, and with the coöperation of the members of the Association, and the publication of quarterly or semi-annual bulletins, much, very much, might be done towards the accomplishment of the desired result. It was not, however, until 1876 that such an association, the American Library Association, was formed. And it was not until 1886 that the Association recognized the importance of its bibliographical functions by the establishment of the Publishing Section, and not until 1897 that the Association fully recognized the pos-

sibilities of its relations with the national library, and sought re-incorporation under the laws of the United States, with headquarters at Washington. During the early history of the Association all the bibliographical work of the Association was published in its official organ, the *Library Journal*. With the establishment of the Publishing Section, however, more elaborate bibliographical undertakings were planned for the Association. Among these the report upon the organization of the Section mentioned, (1) the printing of catalogue cards of leading new publications, (2) the essay index, (3) the indexing of scientific serials, transactions, and monographs, and (4) an index to bibliographical lists; and concluded with the following remark—"One of the most important functions of the Publishing Section will be the establishing of an understanding between the many librarians who are engaged on one or another bibliographical undertaking, often covering the same ground, or at least overlapping, where a mutual understanding would lead to an equitable division of the field. And it is believed that more of this special work would be intelligently done in one and another library if there were some central agency through which a proper division of labor could be arranged."

These plans were for the most part realized during the decade following the establishment of the Section: catalogue cards for current books, the "A. L. A. index to general literature," and cards for current periodicals were published, and annotated lists issued of books on fine art, American and British history. The carrying on of these undertakings by this Association was an important step in the history of American libraries. They were, however, so far dependent upon the beneficence of individuals that their continuation appeared problematical. At this juncture the possibilities of the national library, then recently reorganized, began to be felt. After the accession of the present librarian they were recognized by the state also, and during the past year the first and most practical of the bibliographical functions of the Association, the cataloging of current literature, has been delegated to the Library of Congress. Doubtless it will soon delegate to

the library other bibliographical functions also, and require other bibliographical duties. So that while the Association will remain the legislative body of American librarians, its administrative duties will be more and more discharged, under its direction, at the national library, and the dream of Professor Jewett and of that anonymous "Student of American bibliography" at last be realized: an association of American bibliographers, and that association the trustee of the greatest bibliographical institution the world has known, a body which never dies, a treasury which is never empty.

It is not for me at this time to speak of the extent, the character, and the significance of all the bibliographical work of the national library; the great bibliographical collections may be described at another time, the value of service in the library as an education in scientific bibliography is patent to all, and the inestimable value of the work of the large corps of specialists attached to the library staff can best be demonstrated by themselves.

Neither is this the place to describe and comment upon the bibliographical work of the country at large—to speak, for example, of the value of such local bibliographical work as is being done by the United States Government, the Virginia Historical Society, the Ohio State Library, the New York Public Library, the Kansas City Public Library, Columbia University, and Cornell University. This may be described elsewhere. I may be allowed, however, to say something about the character of the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress, because that is the only bibliographical institution in the country, and a distinctive feature of the organization of the national library.

The policy of the librarian regarding this branch of the service of the library is defined in his published statements to be, the pursuit of investigations involving research too elaborate for the attendants in the reading-room, or in form inconvenient for them to handle expeditiously, the compilation of lists of references on topics of current interest, particularly upon topics which are the subject of investigation, discussion, or possible legislation by Congress, the recommendation for acquisition by the

library of such useful books as in the course of the foregoing duties and from specific examination of bibliographies and reviews, the Division discovers to be lacking, and, in the last place, the coöperation with other libraries in all useful bibliographic undertakings.

In the pursuit of this policy the Division, under the direction of Mr. Griffin, has since its establishment answered 2,125 communications asking for bibliographical information. In the investigation of the questions thus presented, and particularly in the course of the investigations which have led to the published lists of references upon the questions of the day, the deficiencies in the library's collections have been discovered and recommendations which would lead to the supply of these deficiencies made by the Division. These recommendations have numbered 11,197 since the establishment of the Division. These are the most important functions of the Division — the answer of bibliographical questions presented to the library, and the systematic building up of a collection of books at the capital which will make possible the answer to all such questions.

In answering some of the questions which have been referred to this Division it has been necessary to compile extended lists of references. Of these the most complete have been printed; the selected lists are either in typewritten form or on cards.

Of the first class are the following:

Lists on Colonies and Trusts, each of which has gone through two editions.

Lists on Reciprocity, Mercantile marine subsidies, the Danish West Indies, Porto Rico, and Samoa and Guam, and a list on Irrigation, which is in press.

The following lists remain in typewritten form:

Lists on the Monroe Doctrine, the Trans-Siberian railway, Immigration, Cabinets of England and America, Jury system, American invasion of British commerce, Anglo-Saxon alliance, Postal service of the United States, Educational qualifications for suffrage, Study and teaching of history, State banks and banking, Universal postal union and parcel post, Popular election of senators, Chinese in

America, Municipal affairs, the Navy, Industrial arbitration, Iron industry in Sweden and Russia, Liquor question, Gothenburg system, Municipal ownership of street railways, Mormonism, Party system, Presidential inaugurations, Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American war, Constitution of the United States, Postal savings banks, Highway improvements, Annexation of Cuba, Compulsory education, Compulsory voting, Convict labor, Expansion.

These are selected lists intended for the use of the library, but if needed for use elsewhere may be expanded and published.

In addition to these published and typewritten lists are lists still on cards. Among these are:

Lists on Alaska, American State Archives, Anarchy, British Columbia, The Budget, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Commerce, Comparative legislation, Constitutional law, Eight-hour day, Genealogy, English local history, Far west, Indian names, International arbitration, International law, Land tenures, Library training, National university, the Negro, Nineteenth century, The Philippines, Proportional representation, Railroad finance, Siberia, Spain, Sugar, Transportation, and Triumphal arches.

These lists are accessible within the Division, and when required will be either typewritten or printed and published.

An advance upon the mere list of references has been made in treating the subjects of apportionment and the treaty-making power. The Division has prepared an analytical and digested list of documents and discussions upon the apportionment of representatives from the first apportionment in 1879 to the present time.

There has also been prepared a bibliographical account of the treaty-making power of the United States, giving the authorities on international law and constitutional law which set forth the various views of the powers of the state in its foreign relations and which afford a comparison between the methods of making treaties in the United States and Great Britain. The references included likewise trace the

history of the growth of the treaty-making power under the Confederation and Constitution and point out the sources dealing with the discussions that have arisen over the constitutionality of special treaties. A chronological conspectus of the latter is given in addition to an enumeration of general discussions of the subject.

The Division also has in preparation a bibliographical account of the origins and development of the Senate.

These papers are in the nature of bibliographical histories.

The Division has also coöperated with libraries and bibliographers in useful bibliographical enterprises. Among these may be mentioned the preparation of the "Union list of periodicals currently received in the libraries of the District of Columbia," published last year, the preparation of lists of American editions of Milton, works on the metric system, works on local history, etc.

In this way the Division is of service to the student and the reference librarian.

But the Division seeks to be of special service to the bibliographer. It has access to the largest collection of bibliographical material on the continent, and therefore has in preparation a list of special bibliographies; it has also full information regarding such bibliographical work as is in progress. Some of this was published in an article on "Present bibliographical undertakings in the United States," in the *Library Journal*, September, 1901. This information regarding bibliography both retrospective and current should prove of special value to the bibliographer.

The significance of this branch of the work of the national library may be pointed out in a few words. First, it should make unnecessary much of the work now expended on reference lists by smaller libraries; second, together with the work of the other branches of the library, it should make possible the ultimate correlation and completion of the bibliographical work of the country. Of some 1,225 lists recorded in Miss Newman's "Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins," about one-half are duplicates. Of these lists, 11 related to municipal government, 12 to education, 13 to music, 13 to botany, 13 to electricity,

and 14 to Christmas, and of the 45 libraries referred to, in 1895, 7 prepared lists on the Armenian question; in 1896, 6 prepared lists on South Africa and the Boer question, 10 lists on Cuba, and 34 lists on the currency question; in 1897, 9 prepared lists on the Cretan rebellion, and 14 lists on the Alaskan gold fields. And this enormous waste of labor still goes on, as the quarterly index to reference lists published by libraries, compiled by the Providence Public Library, shows. In 1899, for example, 10 more lists on South Africa and the Boer question were compiled in addition to the 6 compiled in 1896, and in 1900, 17 lists were published upon the subject of China and the Far Eastern question. Much of this waste of labor, time, and money on the part of local libraries may, perhaps, be saved by the use of the publications of this bibliographical bureau and by the preparation and publication by this bureau of comprehensive lists of references upon all questions which are at once of popular interest and practical value. Such lists would serve the double purpose, when checked up, of indicating both the resources and the wants of the library in which they were used, and so prove, potentially, many times as valuable as the lists now printed by the local library.* At the same time this would give the local library the freedom in which to carry on the bibliographical work which the national library cannot do and which the local library, or the library possessing collections of unique value, can do.

I need not dwell upon the influence of local bibliographical work upon local library interests, and upon the possibilities of coöperation between the local librarian and the local printer, journalist, and man-of-letters in the preservation of the local literature. I must, however, emphasize the fact that the local collection and record of local literature is essential to a complete collection and record of the national literature, and that while the results of the work done by local libraries may be brought

* I do not mean by this that these lists are bibliographies, but that those which are of value represent bibliographical work and an expenditure of time which would better be employed in the study of such bibliographical lists as may or should be published by such a bibliographical bureau as I have referred to. — W. D. J.

together at the national library, — while there may be a bibliographical clearing-house at Washington, — the initial bibliographical work of the country, work similar to that done by the New York Public Library, for example, must be done by the local libraries.

Nor need I more than refer to the fact that bibliographical catalogues of special collections, like the Avery collection at Columbia University, or the Dante collection at Cornell, are essential not only to their extended usefulness to the student, but also to the organic development of such collections, for by such a catalogue only can a collection, what it has, and what it lacks, be made known to those collectors who can, perhaps, best supply its wants. The bibliographical work of the local collector and of the special scientific collector are thus both essential.

The addition and multiplication of the results of their work may be the work of the national library; this work it has sought to accomplish in the past and will, under the

librarian's direction, seek to accomplish in the future, in these three ways, — and under these three heads the bibliographical work of the library may be summarized: —

- (1) By keeping a record of all bibliographical work, past and present;
- (2) By preparing lists of references upon all popular questions; and,
- (3) Through the Catalogue Division, by preparing and publishing a bibliographical record of every book which should find a place on the shelves of the national library, that is, on the shelves of the libraries of the United States.

These things are indicative of the bibliographical work which the National Library has already undertaken; what further work it will undertake depends upon the needs and wishes of the students of the United States, and their representatives in Congress assembled, and especially upon the wishes and advice of the members of this Association.

THE CARD DISTRIBUTION WORK OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

BY C. H. HASTINGS, *Library of Congress.*

THE work of distributing printed catalogue cards to libraries was commenced by the Library of Congress about Nov. 1, 1901. Up to June 14, 1902, 170 libraries had subscribed for cards. In addition to these there were on the list of subscribers seven individuals, mostly university professors, who subscribe for cards in their special lines.

The libraries using the cards may be classified as follows:

Public libraries of 100,000 volumes or more, 16; public libraries of from 25,000 to 100,000 volumes, 44; public libraries of from 10,000 to 25,000 volumes, 30; public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes, 28; university libraries, 12; college libraries, 14; high school and normal school libraries, 4; libraries of departments and bureaus of the United States government, 4; state libraries, 7; theological libraries, 2; law libraries, 2; technological libraries, 3;

libraries of historical societies, 2; one art institute library, one bibliographical society.

Up to June 16th 20 depository libraries had been selected, namely: Atlanta Carnegie, Brooklyn Public, Cleveland Public, Denver Public, Fiske Free and Public (New Orleans), Illinois State, John Crerar (Chicago), Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore), McGill University (Montreal), Mechanics' Institute (San Francisco), Massachusetts State, New York Public, New York State, Philadelphia Free, St. Louis Public, University of Minnesota, University of Nebraska, University of Pennsylvania, University of Texas, Wisconsin State Historical.

Statistics in detail of each order filled during the month of May show that during that month about one-half of the cards sold were to fill orders by serial number. It goes without saying that, except for an occasional card out

of print, cards can always be furnished when ordered by serial number. The test comes in filling orders submitted by author and title. During May cards were supplied for approximately three-fourths of the titles submitted in this form. The proportion, then, of sets of cards supplied to titles ordered, reckoning both serial number and author and title orders, was approximately seven-eighths.

The experience of the libraries using the cards has been so well summed up in the report of the Committee on Library Administration, and in the paper on the subject in the June number of the *Library Journal*, that further statistics in regard to the matter seem unnecessary. Accordingly I shall devote the rest of the paper mainly to a discussion of some of the chief difficulties in the card distribution work, with a statement of what is being done by the Library of Congress to overcome the difficulties, and wherein the libraries subscribing for cards may assist in their solution.

1. *Delay in receiving the copyrighted books.*

—The framers of the present copyright law evidently had no provision as to card distribution work. The law simply requires, as to deposit of copies, that "on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country two copies be delivered at the office of the Librarian of Congress or deposited in the mails within the United States addressed to the Librarian of Congress." As the law now stands, it is entirely possible for a New York publisher to conform to it and yet place copies of a publication in the hands of individuals and libraries one day before the deposit copies reach the Copyright Office at Washington. There are excellent reasons for supposing that publishers sometimes give themselves at least three days of grace, after the publication of a book, before sending in the copies to the Copyright Office. In addition to this there are usually a few books each month, probably less than one per cent. of the whole, which through carelessness on the part of publishers or authors come to hand weeks after publication, or do not come at all, unless a letter of inquiry is sent out by the Copyright Office.

Another provision of the law that causes trouble is one requiring that there shall be de-

posited a copy of every subsequent edition of a book "wherein any substantial changes shall be made." The question as to how much constitutes a substantial change and who is to be the judge as to the same not being settled by the law, room is left for a variety of interpretation with the result that the later edition may or may not come to the Copyright Office, while reprints bearing a new date and requiring a new card quite as much as a new edition, are not sent in at all. The non-copyrighting of new editions is especially noticeable and annoying in the case of law books.

In spite, however, of disturbing exceptions, the fact remains that the great majority of copyright books come to hand promptly after publication, so that, after allowing for the time that it takes to catalogue the books and get the cards into stock, 90 per cent. of the cards for current copyrighted books, on the average, are ready when orders are received for them. But the question remains what can be done about the other ten per cent. The Copyright Office has changed its routine so that books are sent to the catalogue department as soon as they are received, and it stands ready at any time to investigate a case of failure to send in the deposit copies. Clearly the Copyright Office is doing all it can under the present law to facilitate the prompt production of cards for copyrighted books.

After the books are received in the Catalogue Division, two weeks, on the average, are required to produce printed cards from them. Several days might be saved here were it not for the necessity of holding titles to get a form of five which can be given a subject heading in the proof. It is possible that ways will yet be devised to materially reduce the time required for cataloguing.

As far as the filling of the orders by the Card Distribution Section is concerned, excepting in the case of very large orders, it seldom happens that the order remains unfilled for over two days. This much delay has been necessary owing to the fact that orders come in very irregularly. After the 1st of July, when the overflow in the catalogue room will be placed in the card distribution room, we expect to have a force sufficiently elastic to

enable us to fill almost any order within twenty-four hours.

In spite of what has been done and can be done to expedite the work, there is likely to remain always a percentage of copyrighted books for which cards cannot be furnished if a library orders them immediately after the publication of the book.

A wait of two weeks, according to the report of the Committee on Library Administration and according to our own experience, will usually enable the library to obtain most of the others, probably nine out of ten per cent. We prefer to have the waiting done at the other end of the line, it saves checking and filing on our part, and it would seem that it ought to be a saving to the library ordering cards. However, if libraries do not choose to wait a couple of weeks for the 90 per cent. in order to get the 99 per cent. all at once, we will continue to hold titles for cards just as we have done in the past. We will also hold titles longer in order to secure the hundredth per cent., but we do not advise libraries to wait for this last per cent., as it is sometimes a very elusive quantity.

2. *The number and variety of current non-copyrighted books ordered by American libraries.*

—The number of very important books in this class for which cards are ordered by libraries is of course not large. The Library of Congress might easily buy all of them, and by waiting a year or two it would probably become apparent in one way or another what the most important books were. This seems to have been, to some extent at least, the old way of selecting books at the Library of Congress. But when the card distribution work began the Library of Congress was all at once called upon to be as up-to-date as all the up-to-date libraries on the list of subscribers to the cards. It was expected to have cards not only for the most important books, but for all of the books which chanced to strike the fancy of librarians. The result can be inferred.

The attempt to reduce the time necessary to secure cards for books ordered to a matter of definite periods with definite checks, which worked very well in the case of copyrighted books, has been more or less unsuccessful in

the case of non-copyrighted books. The time set has often proved too short, and not infrequently a book which we thoroughly expected would be ordered, has for some reason not been ordered.

The fact is recognized by those having to do with the ordering of books at the Library of Congress that it, being primarily a reference library, can never hope to buy and never ought to buy many books which may properly be bought by public libraries. At the same time there is a disposition to buy such books as we care to have promptly on their appearance and to send the books on to the catalogue department as quickly as possible. Books of this class for which there seems likely to be a large current demand for cards are now bought in New York, have a "hasten" slip inserted in them, and are sent to the Catalogue Division within two days after being received. In the Catalogue Division they are pushed through along with the copyright books, and cards are ready for them within two weeks.

To facilitate the prompt selection of such books the work of selecting them has recently been organized in such a way as to give the heads of Divisions, and others interested, a certain portion of the field and a certain number of critical journals for which each is held responsible.

The percentage of cards for non-copyrighted books which we have been able to furnish thus far is admitted to be small. Fifteen per cent. of those ordered would probably be an outside estimate. Unless there should be a marked gain in the number of volumes received and in the promptness with which they are received, the conclusion of the Committee on Library Administration, that the percentage of cards supplied for orders relating to this class of books is so small that it does not pay to order them except by serial number, is manifestly true of libraries which cannot wait; but the reward for waiting here is much greater than in the case of copyrighted books. One large library, the best waiter on our list, reports that it gets cards for sixty-eight per cent. of the titles which it submits for foreign books; another large library which submits its orders in the same way, but is a poor waiter, gets apparently only five per

cent. of the cards ordered. In view of the present effort being made by the Library of Congress to get a respectable number of this class of books on its shelves promptly we trust that some of the libraries, even though much disappointed in regard to the percentage of cards furnished in this class, will continue to experiment in ordering them a while longer.

3. *Ordering cards for books announced, but not yet published.*—This practice is a source of expense to us, and the advantage to the library ordering cards for such books must be a doubtful one. Orders for cards for Larned's "Guide to the literature of American history" have been coming in ever since the card distribution work began in November. Marconi's "Wireless telegraphy" is another old offender. Orders are constantly being received for books in series, some of which we believe are still in a nebulous state in the mind of the author. After the publication of the spring announcement number of the *Publishers' Weekly* the proportion of titles of books announced in the orders received was something alarming, in view of the fact that no charge could be made for looking them up. This has been remedied in the new price list, but we earnestly hope that the up-to-date libraries on our list will remain satisfied with being up-to-date and cease to speculate in futures.

4. *The smallness of the orders.*—The average size of the orders received amounts to less than one dollar; each order must be put through from half a dozen to a dozen processes according to circumstances. It is easily possible to come out the loser in handling the smaller packages. A few libraries on the list have inclined to the idea at times that a small daily order is the thing. From our point of view a weekly order is much more proper.

In connection with small orders a word may be said in regard to other small items in the book-keeping. In order to dispense with the services of a special book-keeper it is necessary to keep the accounts as few and as simple as possible. While we cheerfully give credit for cards returned on which we have made a mistake, we cannot give credit with the same cheerfulness, or at all, on cards in the case of

which the mistake was made by the library ordering the cards. Two or three cards, once they are removed from the stock, are poor property. We do not wish them returned even as a gift, much less can we give credit for them and write a polite note of acknowledgement.

5. *The fixed expenses of the card distribution work.*—For the satisfactory carrying on of the work four complete catalogues of the printed cards are now in use or are being prepared. In addition to these a catalogue of copyrighted books in the process of cataloguing, a catalogue of books ordered for which cards are wanted, and a catalogue of oddities and suspects for which we haven't cards and are trying to find out why not, are required. These catalogues must be kept up-to-date to the hour or they cannot be relied upon for filling current orders.

The work of the assistant in charge of distribution, and of the stenographer, is to a large extent not productive of direct returns in the way of cards sold. Add to these expenses about a thousand dollars a year for the storage of cards and it will be seen that the fixed expenses are at present large. If the amount of cards sold should increase to two or three times what it is at present, the fixed expenses, inasmuch as they will remain practically the same, will not be so formidable, but just at present they are an important and disturbing factor in the work from the financial point of view.

In the new regulation as to the sale of cards which we have distributed to such of the subscribers to cards as are present at Magnolia, I wish to call attention to a few points:

Notice that the regulations are in the form of proof sheets merely and are not to be accepted as final. The purpose of distributing them here is to enable subscribers to make suggestions to members of the Library of Congress staff present if they care to do so, or to submit them in writing at any time before June 27.

The chief changes made in the method of distribution appear most plainly in the price list.

In view of the fact that the working catalogues necessary for carrying on the business have

not yet been completed, that cards are still stored for the most part on temporary tables, and that the force required to carry on the work when at a normal, can as yet only be estimated approximately, it is recognized that any scale of prices fixed on at this time must still be tentative. A year later it may be practicable to announce a relatively permanent price list, but for the present we have contented ourselves with a readjustment of the old prices so as to make them correspond more nearly to the cost of cards, including the expense of handling them under different circumstances. The price for orders submitted in the form of serial numbers remains exactly the same, but in the price for orders submitted by author and title, one half cent has been added to the price of the first card to cover the cost of looking up the serial number and other items of work involved in handling orders by author and title. Provision is also made for extra charges in the case of lists which are not made out in the required form.

The proper subscription price for the proof sheets is still under debate, and it is not unlikely that the price indicated on the proof sheets will be changed in the final issue of the regulations. It is obvious that the proof sheets are issued to furnish a convenient means of ordering cards. If used for that purpose, notice that there is a provision for a rebate in the price up to the full cost of the proof. If not used for that purpose they should bear a much larger share of the cost of typesetting and fixed expenses of the card distribution work than is indicated by the price given.

In the price of cards subscribed for by classes and subjects there has been a very marked reduction. Instead of paying two cents each for cards on his specialty, the specialist can now get them for less than one cent if he will take the whole group.

The first six classes of cards offered for subscription are designed to be used by

libraries in place of proof sheets if they so prefer.

Class four, representing cards for a selection of the more important books printed in English and the most important books in other languages, and Class five, representing current non-copyrighted books printed in English, are especially designed for the smaller libraries. It is true that either selection will cost more than the proofs; but cataloging is a comparatively expensive process at best, and it is thought that the selection of cards will be found superior to the proof sheets in so many respects that they will well repay the extra cost.

The points of superiority may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. No further expenditure of time is required for preparing them for filing in a card case, as is required in the case of proof sheets;
2. in case a book is received which is catalogued by one of the cards, one card is ready at hand to be used in the main author catalogue or in some other way as a check on the book;
3. the same card furnishes the means of ordering more cards by serial number with the least expenditure of time and money;
4. the collection of cards not used at once can be regarded as a bibliography of books which the library may wish to buy in future, as well as a selection of titles which may interest some of its readers;
5. the non-current titles in the proof sheets are for most purposes an objection, in that each must be scanned in order to ascertain that it is not wanted. In the case of cards, on the other hand, the non-current cards need not be received at all.

The demand that the proof sheets be continued is so positive that there is no chance of their being suspended for the present. At the same time, it seems probable that enough libraries will be interested in the plan of subscription to cards in place of proof sheets to make it worth while to sort the cards in the way required by such subscriptions.

HOME LIBRARIES AND READING CLUBS.

By GERTRUDE SACKETT, *Supervisor of Home Libraries, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

STATISTICS show that the majority of a large city's population will not come to the library, and a progressive librarian feels his responsibility greatest toward those whose ignorance keeps them from understanding their own need. A part of the mission of the modern library is to awaken a knowledge of this need and then to meet it adequately. If to do this is necessary and important in the case of adults it becomes doubly so with children, who are in the most important habit-forming period of life.

In the city of Pittsburgh with its population of 321,000 there are about 100,000 children of a reading age. Of these not one-half are drawing books from our six children's rooms, and only a small number find it possible to get them from our deposit collections in the schools. What then of the remainder, to the most of whom the moral and educational influence of good books is denied, whose conceptions of life are allowed to form according to the precarious standards of their homes and neighborhoods? For the majority of these children are found nested in our crowded tenement districts or in the cheapest outskirts of our cities. There they live unnatural lives full of unchildlike scenes and lawless excitement.

Of the children who may be said to form our non-library attending public — excluding a small proportion who find food for the imaginative and investigative mind within their own homes — we may make three broad classes:

1. Those who wish to read, but to whom books are inaccessible.
2. Those who have no interest in books because they do not know them.
3. Those who are omnivorous readers, but of the worst, most pernicious type of literature.

In the first class are children who living at a distance cannot afford car-fare, or those children whose early life of drudgery at home, in the mill, factory, or shop, renders their over-tired bodies unable to make any extra physical exertion. To such the desire to read — either inherited or acquired — soon, through lack of

nourishment, grows into indifference and finally dies. The cravings of the imagination are deadened, imagination which in its different stages brings with it the joy and beauty of our lives, and without which life is reduced to the dull monotony of hard facts.

In the second group are placed those children in whose lives books have no place, whose interest is lacking because books are unknown. Such children we have found playing in the very shadow of a library building; a library, yes, but what that word represented, that it had any significance for them, they knew not nor cared. Perhaps their curiosity may have carried them beyond its portals, but the beauty, order, and quiet of the building, so different from their own disordered lives and homes, awed and embarrassed them, bringing to them a keen consciousness of their own unkempt condition. This can often be successfully overcome by the children's librarian if she is able to give them sufficient attention; if not, it may prove to the children an experience not to be lightly encountered a second time. And in this case interest must be aroused in some simple personal way, usually in their own home.

But by far the largest, most dangerous, and hopeless class are those who are already insatiable readers, but of most pernicious literature. I do not refer to that class of reading which is in itself harmless, but which wastes time, and demanding no thought, stupefies the mental faculties. I refer to that which is positively harmful, which makes crime attractive and dresses immorality in enviable luxury. It is a fallacy to think that the poorer classes are not reading. They are, how much we cannot adequately estimate; if we could, I think we would be startled out of our complacent inactivity in the matter. Go, as I have, week after week on Saturday evening to a stationer's in one of the crowded portions of the city and watch the steady stream of people who seek the tiers of illy assorted novels and the rows of cheap magazines and newspapers. Note

their selections. Watch what the messenger boys on the street cars and the shop girls at noon hours read. Examine the books you find under the bed, on the dressers, trunks, or kitchen tables — rarely in the parlors — of their homes, — and then marvel that human nature is so innately good, that we have as high a standard of morals and citizenship as we have.

Pittsburgh — I speak of it only as the city I know best — has eight well-equipped book stores. In fearful opposition are the uncounted hundreds of little stores where cigars, bad candy, and worse literature are alluringly displayed. There books may be rented for the nominal sum of one to ten cents, or purchased at a price ranging anywhere from five to fifty cents. Unfortunately, the worse the book the lower the price. "I like Conan Doyle," said a lad of fifteen, "but he comes high. You can get a lot of this for a nickel," indicating a second-hand copy of *Jesse James*. That boy lives within short walking distance of a public library. He is now an enthusiastic member of a library club. Occasionally *Jesse James* or the *Old Sleuth* still peeps from his pocket while he pores over the books on the club table. Lately he asked for the "*Last days of Pompeii*," and another boy, a club member, complained that he had not time to read "*Rip Van Winkle*" during the week, as his friend had borrowed it. A taste for exciting and immoral literature once firmly established is hard to counteract, but taken in time is easily guided into other channels. Not poverty of food and clothes, but poverty of higher ideals and better standards of living is the greatest need from which these children suffer. Believing as we do in the elevating power of books, how can we best bring them to these children to make their lives broader, fuller, and richer, thus leading them to a better citizenship and a higher civilization?

Mr. C. W. Birtwell, of the Children's Aid Society of Boston, found a solution for this problem when, seventeen years ago in a tenement house, he gathered a group of children about him and nailed upon the wall the first home library. Since then a complete system of travelling home libraries has sprung up in Boston under his thoughtful supervision, and the work is spreading throughout the country. Mrs. E. M. Fairchild, of the New York State

Library, was the first to realize the importance of this work in connection with libraries, and to introduce it into the city of Albany.

In response to ninety-five letters sent to the libraries and charitable organizations of the principal cities of the United States, we have received twelve answers reporting the introduction of home libraries. These answers show four different methods of administration: The administration of home libraries under charitable institutions, under libraries, under charitable institutions and libraries in conjunction, or under library schools and associations. Of those supervised by charitable institutions, Boston has 60 home libraries, Baltimore 30, Chicago 30, and Philadelphia 4; of those under public libraries, the New York Public Library reports 25, Cincinnati 15, Helena 2, and Pittsburgh 31. Under charitable associations and libraries combined, Providence reports 10. Under library schools and associations, Chicago 10, Brooklyn 5, and Buffalo 8. Much work is being done under the direction of university students and social settlements, which in its aim is akin to that of the home libraries. As yet Boston and Pittsburgh are the only cities having supervisors whose entire time is given to furthering the work of the home libraries. This special supervision is certainly important, as overtaxed librarians or philanthropic workers have not adequate time and strength apart from their regular duties for the problems constantly presenting themselves in home library work.

Books for the home libraries are either gifts of public-spirited citizens, as in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Helena, and Pittsburgh, or they are taken directly from the shelves of the public library as at Buffalo, Cincinnati, New York, and Providence. The selection of the books, whether donated or taken from the shelves of the public library, should rest with the supervisor or a specially appointed committee familiar with both books and children. Twenty-five dollars buys a neat little case and twenty volumes. Editions well illustrated, with attractive covers, should be chosen. In making up a library to be sent to a group, the sex, ages, and tastes of the children should be consulted. In many cities the libraries are kept intact, and pass progressively from group to group. This has

its drawbacks, as you cannot remove the books that are not being used and replace them by others. Then if you have aroused your children to an interest in animals by a trip to the zoo or circus; in flowers or birds by a walk in the fields and woods; or in foreign lands by a visit to the museum, you cannot immediately supply them with a number of books on the subject.

Records should be kept at the headquarters of the home libraries of donors of home libraries, books purchased, visitors of groups (including names of visitors, members, hour and place of meeting, and books charged to the groups), of individual children (including name, address, age, and general remarks), of books, pictures, and games loaned to group, and also a record of their circulation among individual children. A written report should be sent in monthly by the visitor of each group. These reports should be filed away for reference.

Two of the greatest problems in home library work are: 1st, how to secure the right kind of a home library visitor, and 2d, how to obtain access to the homes or districts most requiring the influence of the home library and the home library visitor. Books by themselves will do but a limited amount of good in these homes. The children's interest in them must be aroused through their interest in an individual. Primarily then the success of a home library group depends upon the visitor. They should be persons of tact, refinement, and culture, having not only a love for childhood, but an intuitive understanding of it. With this must be also a deep sense of responsibility in the task undertaken — and a spirit of sympathetic rational helpfulness. Such a visitor becomes the children's companion and friend, and later a helper and counsellor to the whole neighborhood, where little courtesies, hitherto foreign to the lives of the people, spring into being, and a greater carefulness in speech, dress, and the appointments of the home become apparent. The ideal visitor is hard to find, yet I firmly believe that if we have enthusiasm ourselves we will awaken it in others. We do not want temporary visitors, but we do want the young men and women who are willing to grow with the neighborhoods in which they have centred their interests to study the needs of the people, individually and collec-

tively, and be the medium for helpfulness between them and all the cities' civil and philanthropic institutions which can better their conditions.

There is still another side to the visitor problem. Interest may not be hard to arouse, but it is certainly at times difficult to sustain, and the home library work is so full of discouragements that a visitor, especially an inexperienced one in work with children, may feel herself unable to cope with it, and give up in despair. Monthly meetings of the visitors for discussions, reports, and helpful suggestions are invaluable, but I doubt if this is sufficient, as there are always those who cannot attend them. There should be some one having a practical knowledge of the work, and whose whole time is devoted to its cause, — some one to whom the visitors can go in moments of keenest discouragement, and discuss their perplexities. Sometimes the visitors fail to realize that the supervisor is anxious to discuss these problems with them, giving them as far as possible the benefit of the experiences of others. Until this is clearly understood and a stronger feeling of co-operation established, it is advisable that the supervisor make personal calls on the visitors.

Mrs. E. M. Fairchild, in an article on home libraries, suggests a class for the study of practical philanthropy under competent leadership. The idea is excellent, and would certainly create a corps of ideal home library visitors, if we could make one qualification, and that is that no one should be admitted to membership who is not willing to put her study to practical use — not only in investigating conditions, but in actually working to combat them.

Finding homes for the libraries in districts where they will do the most good is the second great difficulty. Lack of appreciation upon the part of parents who do not wish to be bothered with other people's children, but are perfectly willing that their own should reap all the advantages possible, is often met with; and neighborhood quarrels and jealousies, and the hopelessly crowded condition of the tenement houses, where boarders sleep by day as well as by night, often makes it hard to establish a group. But we rarely give up trying. One earnest home librarian said, "I worked a year to place a library in a certain district, devoting all my spare time to friendly calls there, — and I suc-

ceeded." Sometimes we have requests for home libraries, most often from localities where there is already one. Occasionally a visitor finds her strongest impulse for good work in the help given her by some one in the neighborhood.

Group meetings should be conducted in various ways, the method depending upon the class of children with whom the visitor is working. Though these methods may differ widely, the home library hour should always be one of genuine enjoyment, and yet everything the visitor plans, whether it be games, or reading aloud, or physical exercises, or classes in sewing and basket-making—everything should tend toward developing the children into happy, wholesome boys and girls. The visitor should not forget that through all this enjoyment she is giving the children a love for good books which will become their life-long friends and helpers, and whose influence will be felt long after hers has become a thing of the past.

Except in the case of very young children, boys and girls should be in separate groups, for the interests and requirements of boys soon outgrow that of girls, and it is hard to keep them happy with mutual profit. Home groups are adequate only to the needs of girls and young boys. A girl's social instincts, under moral conditions, never outgrow her home, and we should try to keep them centred there. The home library should come into their lives as early as possible,—even at the picture book and big print age,—for two reasons: because the earliest years of childhood are the most plastic and impressionable, and in the case of boys the home group satisfies them but for a short time, as the natural gregarious instinct which comes to a boy at about the age of twelve draws him from the family circle into a larger social world. It is this instinct which leads him to form clubs and gangs. Since boys must have club life, we should organize for them clubs which will be beneficial rather than allow them to form for themselves those which will be degrading.

Why should not libraries recognize their opportunity and form library clubs? In Pittsburgh this has been done as a natural outgrowth of the home library work. We now have twelve clubs. These differ in membership and organization. In some cases a room for club meetings has been obtained

at a small monthly rental; other clubs meet in school-rooms; while the boys of one have built a house for themselves. One city school board, realizing the educational factor of the club in the neighborhood, has equipped for our use a room in the school building and provided janitor service, heat, and light. As an experiment we have lately rented three rooms on the ground floor of a tenement house and opened a large club library. Here, with the consent of his parents, any child in the neighborhood may draw books, and enjoy the privileges of the reading room. Small clubs of ten or twelve members each, among both boys and girls, are being formed under the leadership of volunteer workers. Club members pay weekly dues of from one to four cents, a part of which has been voted to the general treasury of the library reading room, to help defray running expenses, the remainder to be used as needed by the individual clubs. In thus contributing to the general funds, an interest in the whole organization is fostered. The work as outlined for the coming year includes clubs for reading, story telling and games, basketry, wrought-iron work, mechanical drawing, carpentry, cooking, and sewing. Much of the work of discharging and arranging the books upon the shelves has been done by the children themselves. Money having been given us for the support of these rooms, and the work of the club leaders being voluntary, the central library is at little expense, except that of providing books and supervision.

As a general rule, boys' clubs should be conducted according to parliamentary laws, no matter what their special line of interest is. Parliamentary rule and military discipline call forth and deepen in the boy a keener sense of his responsibility, and therefore of his own manhood. In the home library groups, however, we should on the whole avoid organization which tends to destroy that social home spirit so vital to this part of the work.

We do not aim to establish permanent clubs. When they have outgrown their usefulness in one district, they are reorganized in a new neighborhood. The club is but to serve as a transition from the more limited home life to the wider life of the world, and to prepare the boy or girl to enter his or her larger social and civic relationships.

THE EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

By CHARLES WELSH.

"THE child himself must determine what his books shall be," "Children invariably prefer the classic form of the story to the text which has been specially written for them," "There is no need to adapt the classics to the children, because the children are adapted to the classics," are three statements which I think will be amply substantiated by a brief glance at the history of books for children, and it will be instructive and helpful in connection with much that has been put forward about children's reading and children's libraries if we consider for a moment the children's books that have lived, and examine the elements that give them their genuine and abiding interest, and have placed them in the ranks of the books which never wear out. To study, however briefly, some of the oldest and best tried books, and to try to define the qualities which have given them their permanent hold on the child mind, may be useful as a means of comparison, and perhaps as furnishing some standards of value.

The making of books for children — except lesson books and books of manners and courtesies — is a comparatively modern idea, not much more than one hundred and fifty years old, and yet the children have been selecting for themselves for centuries from a literature which is as old as that of the race itself. Long before the folklore of the world was ever written, the child had made its choice from among the fairy tales and folk stories with which older people amused each other, and as Thackeray says: "Many of these stories have been related in their present shape thousands of years ago to little copper-colored Sanskrit children. The very same tale has been heard by the Northern Vikings as they lay on their shields on deck, and by the Arabs crouching under the stars on the Syrian plains, when the flocks were gathered in, and the mares were picketed by their tents."*

To go back only as far as the period of the romances, there is no doubt that many a well-born child of the Middle Ages has listened to

and enjoyed the Chansons de Geste, the legends of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, Charlemagne, the Twelve Peers and Amadis of Gaul, while knights and ladies, squires and dames were pleasantly beguiling the hours by reading them aloud; and among the popular stories which from this time on were the delight of the common people generally there were many that proved to be especially suited to the tastes and mental needs of the children, and upon which they were not slow to fasten and stamp their approval.

The earliest reduction of these stories to writing in a form which brought them within the reach of the common people in England was that of the chap-book. These chap-books flourished to their greatest extent during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. They were printed in the rudest manner on paper of the coarsest character; and decorated with cuts which as often as not had no reference to the text whatever, or a very remote one indeed. They were mostly sold for a penny each, but there were farthing and half penny ones, too, which now, as Sir Walter Scott said, "would be cheaply purchased at their weight in gold." They were the only literature for the people for certainly two hundred and fifty years, and were published primarily for the amusement and education of the grown-ups among the common folk.

Chap-books, generally, received their death-blow in the middle of the eighteenth century, but they lingered until well on into the first half of the nineteenth. Among the tens of thousands of them which have well-nigh disappeared from the face of the earth, there are some few which are familiar in our ears as household words, because the children have fastened on them, made them their own, and have thus given them an inheritance of everlasting life.

Bevis of Southampton, Adam Bell, Fryer Bacon, William of Cloudeley, Cam Wood the Cook, Clim of the Clough, Bellianis and Flores of Greece, and hosts of others, are to-day

* *Fraser's Magazine* for 1846.

known only to scholars and students of folklore, but *Beauty and the Beast*, *Bluebeard*, *Cinderella*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, *Jack the Giant Killer*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Reynard the Fox*, *Sleeping Beauty*, *Cock Robin*, *the House that Jack Built*, *Tom Thumb*, and *Dick Whittington* are read with as much eagerness by the little ones to-day as they listened to them hundreds of years ago.

As with the popular stories in the chap-books, so with the rhymes and jingles of *Mother Goose*, which some one has called "the rich deposit of the centuries." They have come down to us from the childhood of the race and have become the literature of the childhood of the individual. The unerring instinct of the mother has seized upon those ditties and jingles which were best suited to the awakening senses of the child, and without knowing that she was obeying a great psycho-pedagogical law, she has for centuries been stimulating the sense of rhythm and exciting the wonder, fancy, and imagination of her babe with the material which awakens the best response and which has the greatest educative value at this early stage.

The first collection of the rhymes and jingles of *Mother Goose* was published by John Newbery about 1780, but they were found scattered in chap-books and had been current orally for centuries.

At this time Oliver Goldsmith was in the constant employ of the publisher Newbery, editing his little books, concocting his advertisements, writing his prefaces, devising his title-pages, etc.; there is as little doubt that he was the compiler of this collection as that he was the author of "*Goody Two Shoes*," and there is something extremely significant in this connection in the fact that the gentle Goldsmith, who "touched nothing that he did not adorn," should, by the unerring sympathy of his child-like and simple mind, have been the first to select from the lore of the people those songs of the nursery which lie nearest to the heart of the mother, and most readily appeal to the babe, and that he should have written the first book directly intended for children which has become a classic.

During the two hundred years which closed with the eighteenth century there came four

books which, though not intended for children, were eagerly appropriated by them. "The pilgrim's progress," which, as some one has finely said, was written in 1688 for grown-up saints, happily fell into the hands of little sinners, who found in its direct, simple, and dramatic story elements which appealed to them, without caring for the theological doctrines it was intended to inculcate or the controversies with which it was concerned. Then, when the Puritan influence was growing fainter, and before the rekindling of interest in child life in the eighteenth century, came "*Robinson Crusoe*," which, in 1714, stumbled upon immortality by reason of its adoption by the children.

In like manner the children have appropriated "*Gulliver's travels*," which appeared in 1726, knowing nothing, and caring less, about the stinging and biting satire with which it was permeated. And later on, in 1785, they made "*Munchausen's travels*" their own, which were intended to bring the then prevailing exaggeration of traveller's tales into ridicule.

The "Arabian nights," that great storehouse of oriental romance enshrining the folklore of the people, found its way piece-meal into the literature of the nursery, for which, however, it was never intended.

Æsop's fables, too, of which Dr. Thomas Fuller, the famous author of the "*Worthies of England*," writing in the seventeenth century, said: "Children cannot read an easier, nor men a wiser book," have never ceased to have their charm for children, although their intent was simply moral and political and their aim was directed to their elders, but the elements which interest, of which we shall speak later, are never over-shadowed by the teaching they convey.

Most of this took place before John Newbery began to publish books for children. If we survey the books of the period from the time he began to publish, in 1744, until the end of the eighteenth century—the "age of prose and reason" as it has been called—we shall find ourselves fully justified in characterizing it as the period of the didactic story book. In the story books we can trace the effect of the earlier books of education, and the endeavor to combine instruction with amusement was their

prevailing characteristic. The Newberys published over three hundred books, written primarily for children by contemporary authors. The two which have lived are "The melodies of Mother Goose," first collected by Oliver Goldsmith, and "Goody Two Shoes," written by him in conjunction with Newbery himself. This was probably the dreariest period in the whole history of children's literature.

Then we come to the Jane and Ann Taylor, Maria Edgeworth, and Mrs. Barbauld period, in which we get a little further away from the directly instructive, and find in them the effort to infuse principles of morality rather than to furnish detailed rules for guidance. This period is only a little less dreary than that which preceded it. But a few of the stories of that period survive to-day. Probably the best known of them are: "Eyes and no eyes," "The discontented pendulum," and some of the verses of Jane and Ann Taylor.

After that we come to the Sunday school book period, and I only refer to it here because the history of Sunday school books so strikingly illustrates the view that it is the child itself who, in all time, has been the sole arbiter of what shall be called a classic among his books. He alone in the final outcome accepts or rejects what is provided for him and he does it upon principles which are as unchangeable and eternal as the child himself. The history of Sunday school books has been a curious one, reflecting in a striking manner the tendencies of the age in which they flourished. At first they contained very distinct sectarian teaching, and each denomination, or group of denominations, had its own set of authors who introduced such dogma into their books as was in accordance with its views and would insure their acceptance. Later on distinct sectarian teaching was gradually dropped and those books had the best sale which were colorless in that respect, while inculcating only the broad religious principles on which all sects alike were agreed. Very keen indeed was the scrutiny to which the publishers submitted the books they put forth for this market, lest any bit of dogmatic teaching should drop in unawares.

Then at a later period those books were most in favor which illustrated by example

rather than by direct teaching rules of conduct and of morals to be approved and followed. But Sunday school books, professedly put forward as such, are no longer in such demand as formerly. The old-fashioned Sunday school book is banished, never to return unless to be examined as a curiosity.

As soon as the rich collection of stories of Hans Andersen and the Brothers Grimm were made available to English speaking children they recognized in them the witchery of a magician which will never fail to charm; and the operation of the same instinct which then guided them has placed Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," Thackeray's "Rose and the ring," Kingsley's "Water babies," and "Alice in Wonderland" in the ranks of classics for children — while the result of bringing within their reach in recent years the wonder world of classic myth and story, in which no one did greater work than Charles Lamb in his "Cruise of Ulysses," and Hawthorne in his "Wonder book," furnishes abundant proof of the statement that "the children are adapted to the classics."

Sir Walter Scott and Charles Dickens, Mayne Reid and Fenimore Cooper, did not write for youth, but with never failing instinct the young people of two English-speaking continents have found suitable mental food in most of their stories.

If we now examine for a moment the elements in the books which have survived — and of course I have not attempted to enumerate all of them — it may perhaps help us to explain some of the causes of their never wearing out. You are aware of the experiments which have been made during recent years in order to ascertain the elements in stories which interest children, and they are found to be in the order of their preference as follows: *Action, names, speech, description, place, time, possession, feeling, dress, æsthetic details, sentiment, and moral qualities*. This is, however, but restating in our modern quasi-scientific way what many writers out of their sympathy with and insight into the child mind have said long ago. Lady Eastlake wrote over sixty years since, "The real secret of a child's book consists not merely in its being less dry and less difficult, but more rich in interest — more true to nature

— more exquisite in art — more abundant in every quality that replies to childhood's keener and fresher perceptions. Such being the case, the best of juvenile reading will be found in libraries belonging to their elders, while the best juvenile writing will not fail to delight those who are no longer children. 'Robinson Crusoe,' the standing favorite of above a century, was not originally written for children; and Sir Walter Scott's 'Tales of a grandfather' addressed solely to them, are the pleasure and profit of every age, from childhood upwards. Our little friends tear Pope's 'Odyssey' from mamma's hands, while she takes up their 'Agathos' with an admiration which no child's can exceed."

All this brings us back to the point from

which I started, and confirms in a remarkable degree the statements with which I began. "The real touchstone," as Lady Eastlake said, "is the child himself." He has sturdily rejected the "juveniles" by the ton and by the hundred thousands, and the reason for this is obvious in the light of the foregoing. We are at last beginning to recognize this great principle, and the study of the history of children's literature should do immense good by bringing out the truth of it more strongly. It shows that it is the birthright of the child to enter into the domain of the world's best literature, and to choose therefrom what is best suited to its needs, and it shows too that the children of all ages, when they have had the opportunity to do so, have exercised that right.

REPORT ON LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS WITH CHILDREN'S ANNOTATIONS.

BY CAROLINE M. HEWINS, *Librarian, Hartford (Ct.) Public Library.*

IT is four or five years since Mr. R. R. Bowker suggested that there could be no more interesting and useful "evaluations" for the American Library Association to publish than comments on children's books made by children themselves. Miss Moore and I at the Chautauqua Conference in 1898 undertook the preparation of such a list, and she asked in the *Library Journal* and *Public Libraries* for comments arranged on cards of uniform size, stating the age, sex, and nationality of the child making them. The public immediately inferred that our list was in print, and the requests which we received for it would fill a much larger pigeon-hole than the answers from librarians. At the Montreal conference we reported a few comments. Since that time we have received no contributions, and no report was presented at the last conference.

Our present report is largely based on a consideration of about twelve hundred papers, written by boys and girls in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades of grammar schools. A part of them are in the form of familiar letters to a librarian, and the rest in answer to questions prepared in a public library and presented to the same grades.

The man who went about lecturing on

temperance in the middle of the nineteenth century used to take another man with him to appear as the "awful example." In the following report the general statements were kindly prepared by Miss Moore to save me time, and the "awful examples" come from the other end of the line.

The letters and lists may be summed up like the themes in Elsie Venner. They have the same "stringing together of the good old traditional copy-book phrases," the same "occasional gushes of sentiment" and "profound estimates of the world." Out of twenty or thirty which poor overworked Helen Darley read, "there were two or three that had something of individual flavor about them." That proportion is much larger than we have found.

"There is a marked difference in the degree of spontaneity manifest in the familiar letter written at the personal request of the librarian and the paper written as an exercise required by the teacher. Both reveal a pathetic scarcity of vocabulary in relation to the subject, due in large measure to the fact that an exercise of this kind is an unrelated and infrequent experience to the majority of children. It is only by frequent repetition that we gain power in self expression in any line. It is hardly to

be expected, therefore, that children should be able to talk or to write familiarly about books and reading until they have made the connection and found the habit of doing so.

"From the twelve hundred papers we have selected, less than fifty are worth considering for our purpose. The great mass of material rejected shows the influence of the schoolroom in the selection of the books mentioned (chiefly school-duplicates) in the evident desire to please the teacher in expressing a preference and in a stereotyped form of expression, a form which varies slightly in different schools and in different grades of the same school."

The questions were as follows:

1. Name as many books as you can that you have read this school year.

2. Mark the names of the books that you like best with X and tell how many times you have read each one.

(No reliance could be placed on the X mark to denote books liked best, it was so often obviously used for books the children thought that they ought to like. They guessed at the number of times they had read them and at the number of hours they spent every week in reading.)

3. Why do you like these books and how do you think any of them have helped you?

Very few boys and girls can express the way in which a book has helped them. Once in a while a child says something which shows that the book has become a part of his life, as in this:

"I think that they all helped me, for I saw in nearly every one a different side of life: life of the old times, life of to-day, life of the poor, life of the rich, life of royalty, life of paupers, life on the border, life in the cities, and every kind of life.

"Some of these books have very good characters in them and when I get a hold on some book which does have a good character I read the author's life if I can. I do this because the author who writes about good characters must be a character himself.

"In many books I make friends with most of the characters that take principal parts, and try to imagine myself with them.

"In some books are many things which are historical or witty, or something of the like.

When I run across one of these I make a note of it."

The following is by a Jewish boy who is interested in the Jewish character, whether seen from the standpoint of another faith or his own:

"I like Shakespeare's book because it is very exciting and he gives a fine account how the Jews were treated in olden times. He gives us a very fine account of Portia and Shylock. I feel sorry because he lost all his money. I do not blame him for wanting a pound of flesh from Antonio. Everybody would like to take revenge on a man who would borrow money from you and would not pay it back. He clung to his religion.

"Scott represents Isaac of York, the Jew in 'Ivanhoe,' the same as Shakespeare represents Shylock in the 'Merchant of Venice.'"

A few children have the idea that books help them by enlarging their world or their vocabulary, or developing their imagination, and others that outside reading is an aid to lessons or examinations, but most of the answers recognize nothing that books do for a reader.

The contrast between rich and poor children appeals to boy-and-girl readers, and wealth and material success play a large part in their estimates of books. One boy with a fondness for drawing likes to read about poor boys who became rich artists, and a girl expresses the sentiment of many others when she writes:

"I like all of Meade's books because she always has a poor girl who at the end rises far above the rich one that had at one time looked down upon her, or if the rich girl helps a poor girl she always does some noble thing to repay her before the end."

These are fair specimens of many of the lists written by girls of thirteen in the ninth grade:

"I like Dotty Dimple because she was kind, and it helped me to be kind. I like Ragged Tom because he was brave and good and it helped me to be brave and kind. Laddie I like because he would help others. It helped me to help others. Black Beauty I liked because it taught me to treat animals kind."

"I liked 'The partners' best because it was neither too old for me nor too young. I liked 'Barberry Bush and other stories' because it helped me to pass away my time. I liked

'Ivanhoe,' 'Lady of the Lake,' and 'Július Cæsar,' because being read in class they were easy to understand. I do not know why I liked *The Katy* and *Bessie* books and 'Little men' and 'Little women.'

The fourth question is:

4. What friends do you make in them (the books), and why do you think you should like to know some of them?

The answers to this question show lack of thought, lack of imagination, and lack of proportion. Very often the only book-friends whom a child remembers are in the last book that he has read. Many boys and girls honestly say things like these:

"I didn't make any friends in them because I never seen their faces only on pictures in the books."

"I like all the books in the same way as I like any books. They give me pleasure and take up time when you are sick or haven't anything to do."

"I have never thought of liking any of the characters for friends."

"I thought *Portia* in 'Merchant of Venice' and *Mary* in 'Mary Queen of Scots,' with *Josephine* in 'Little women' would make good friends, but never thought of them as friends for me or anybody of this time."

The lack of sense of proportion in estimating books and choosing book friends is seen in this example from the sixth grade:

"The friends I have made are Jack and Jill, and Dan, Allie Fairweather, Philip, Oliver, Mr. Brownlow, Denise, Rose, Agnes, Harry, Widow Greshome, Worth Bagley, Dewey, Sampson, Massasoit, Anthony Wayne, General Schuyler, George Washington, Jesus, Robinson, and Aladdin."

A lack of interest in what is read is shown in this:

"In all books some people appear agreeable and some appear disagreeable. It is a pleasure sometimes when one is tired to take a good book and read a chapter or two. In all books you have a friendly feeling toward some character."

It is a pleasure after reading through a roomful of such letters to find one like this:

"I am not very fond of books, although I think there are many things or facts which can

be learned out of books. I have often started a book and have gotten along through the middle of it when it became very dry and uninteresting and would drop it and never pick it up again.

"The trail of the Sandhill stag' is the only book that I have ever finished. It was written by E. S. Thomson. There were many beautiful pictures in the book, but I do not know the artists who drew them. This book was quite short and interesting and I liked it very much, as I am fond of outdoor sports, although I only read it once. The book spoke of a boy named Yan who had chased up and down the hills about his home for years after the track of a deer. At last he came face to face with the deer and raised his rifle to shoot it, but the deer had such a sad expression on its face which seemed to have stunned the boy and he turned back and went home without injuring the stag. I think that it has helped me to think twice before I act."

In answer to the question, "Do you copy in a book sentences or lines of poetry that you like from books that you are reading, and learn them by heart afterwards?" the same boy writes:

"I copy into a blank-book quotations from books and learn them afterwards. I have copied and learned quotations from *Cæsar*, 'Merchant of Venice,' 'Autocrat of the breakfast-table,' and 'House of seven gables.' I have also copied and learned Tennyson's 'Lotus-eaters,' Gray's 'Elegy,' Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, and a part of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne."

Do such exercises tend to make children self-conscious, and can we depend upon the spontaneity of written replies? Everything depends on the person who conducts the exercise and on the question asked.

There are very few teachers whose own knowledge of books can be depended upon to draw out children into talking about them. I had tried in one schoolroom to make children understand the pleasure of finding out from one book something about a character who is mentioned in another, and when the letters came, every child in that room had given as a reason for knowing what book to read, "a book that there was something about in the

last book I read." Evidently the teacher had impressed on the children that that was what they ought to write. Teachers are not, as a rule, well-read.

This year I have not asked for letters, and did not let the children know that I was going to give my yearly talk. They took pencil and paper to the hall, and I asked the four upper grades to tell me something about a book, not a school duplicate, that they had read lately and somebody whom they liked in it, but not to say that anybody was "kind." Then I gave them the question from the March *St. Nicholas*, "If you were going to have a birthday party, what characters from books should you like best to invite?" Here are some of the lists, which show the same lack of proportion that we have found before and the influence of books lately read:

Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Falconer, Crane in "David Harum," John Eliot, Shakespeare, Rafial, Evangeline, Tom Thayer, Sir Walter Scott.

Ellen Douglas, George Washington, Lady Rowena, Rebecca the Jewess, Malcolm Graeme, Janice Meredith, Julius Caesar, Abraham Lincoln, The Douglas, Dorothy Arden.

Cæsar, King Alfred, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Washington, Dickens, Alexander, Daniel Boone, Plato, Socrates.

Washington, Shakespeare, King Alfred the Great, Jane Eyre, Stephen Brice, Portia, King Arthur, Joan of Arc, Ellen Terry, Ellen of Ellen's Isle.

Sir William Wallace, King Robert the Bruce, Mary Queen of Scots, Ellen Douglas, Beethoven, Jo March, Nigel Bruce, Lady Isoline, Rebecca, Pegasus.

Julius Cæsar, Antony, Marcus Brutus, Oliver Bright, Janice Meredith, Sitting Bull, Roderick Dhu, Grizzly, James Fitz James, Michel Angelo.

Cæsar, Garibaldi, Washington, Livingston, Roosevelt, Narian, Cronje, Hanna, Green, Jesse James, Frank James, Brutus, Cassius.

"The most valuable kind of comment undoubtedly is to be gathered from the off-hand statements of the boys and girls as they exchange their books or meet for informal book-talks at the library. There are great difficulties in the way of gathering a body of available material of this kind. While it is true that every children's librarian is constantly receiving communications from the children with re-

gard to the books they are reading, it would be exceedingly difficult and quite undesirable for her to transcribe their comments with the necessary data. If a child should see her writing down what he had said, or suspect that she meant to do so, she would lose his confidence forever. According to his nature he would either never volunteer another expression of pleasure or distaste, or he would make a sensational statement if possible in order to gain prominence in her eyes. Even if it were possible for the children's librarian to make these records of spontaneous comment it is probable that a very small proportion of them would justify publication. (That comment which fails to impress itself with sufficient clearness for her to write it from memory is not likely to be worth much, since it has not entered so actively into her day's experience as to have become a part of her resources.)

"Will such a list as this justify by its value the expenditure of time and labor involved in its compilation?

"Are we justified in going on with it, and what may we expect to get from it?"

A list of children's comments must be made slowly. At times I have thought that it would be impossible to get honest opinions enough for an annotated list, but in looking over my collection I find that I have more than I supposed.

Teachers often ask for lists in a perfunctory way, and care more about neat writing and correct spelling than about what impression a book has made on a child. I think that in another four years, with the help of some of our unsuccessful experiments, and with the aid of visitors in home libraries and children's librarians, we may get results that are worth having.

If every children's librarian would send us within the next six months from five to ten of the best and most natural expressions of opinion received from children, we could take the best of them and gradually, by eliminating the less striking, get a number large enough to be worth printing. It is to be desired that we have the opinions of more than one child to a book, the point of view of a boy and a girl if possible.

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, *Chairman*.

CHANGES in the personnel of the Publishing Board during the year covered by this report were as follows: the term of Melvil Dewey expired in 1901, and he was re-elected by the A. L. A. Executive Board for three years. Mr. George Iles resigned from the Board owing to the pressure of other engagements, and Mr. Charles C. Soule was chosen in his place. Mr. Soule was also made treasurer in place of Mr. E. H. Anderson who was appointed last year, but who resigned on account of the difficulty of attending to the business while located so far from the office of the Board. Miss Nina E. Browne, who faithfully served the Board for several years as assistant secretary, was this year appointed secretary, her office remaining at 10½ Beacon Street in the building of the Boston Athenæum.

The work of the Board has gone forward steadily although less rapidly than we could wish. The following brief review of the progress of its various publications will serve to elucidate the financial account appended to this statement, and to show how extensive and important its work has become.

1. *Printed Cards for Books*. — The transfer, under promising conditions, of this undertaking to the Library of Congress relieves the Board of further effort in that direction and marks the happy ending of one chapter of its work.

2. *A. L. A. Index*. — The new edition of this book, in press at our last meeting, was issued in October. It is almost exactly double the size of the former edition and is correspondingly more useful, a necessary tool in every library.

3. *Guide to the Literature of American History*. — Owing to long delays connected with the completion of the editorial work, and particularly of the very elaborate and useful index, this book is but just off the press.

As was stated last year, our former associate, Mr. George Iles, has assumed the expense of

the preparation of this most important work, to the extent of ten thousand dollars, a most liberal endowment of historical research. The book has cost more than this, but it is expected that the sales will soon cover this additional cost.

4. *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*, by Miss Alice B. Kroeger. — This book is all in type, and it was hoped that it might be actually published before this meeting. This will be found a most valuable, as it is the only, library help in connection with reference work.

5. *Library Tracts*. — One tract (no. 4) has been added to the series. It is on library buildings and rooms, and was prepared by Mr. Charles C. Soule. With the present great interest in the subject of library architecture, this tract should prove one of our most useful publications.

6. *Printed Cards for Periodicals* not covered by "Poole's index." — The issue of these cards has gone on steadily, the number of titles printed in 1901 being 2,849 as against 2,843 in 1900, and 2,916 in 1899. The estimated expense of \$75 per year for the entire set has not been exceeded nor quite equalled. As the advantages to the smaller libraries, or those having special collections, of subscribing for the needed portion of these cards come to be more recognized, the number of partial subscriptions has largely increased and is now fifty-one. As will be observed there is a small profit on these cards. A further increase in the number called for would permit a reduction in the price.

7. *Cards for "Miscellaneous Sets"*. — This has been a popular and successful feature of the Board's work. In 1901 cards were issued for six such sets: Old South Leaflets, National Museum Bulletin, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections and Contributions to Knowledge, U. S. Bureau of Education Circulars, and Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. The

demand for these cards is such that one set is already out of print, and the others nearly so. Three additional sets are already issued in 1902, and others will follow. Suggestions of additional sets which should be so indexed will be gratefully received. By arrangement with the Massachusetts Library Club and the Massachusetts State Library, a set of cards for the Massachusetts Public Documents was issued at the bare cost of the cards and printing, and the supply was at once exhausted.

Cards for the British Parliamentary Papers are in type and will be issued probably this month. They will be found very useful, even where, perhaps especially where, these Papers are not regularly received, as they will be a guide in the selection of such as may be wanted.

8. The Board has undertaken the issue of cards prepared by the Bibliographical Society of Chicago indexing the contents of the leading bibliographical publications (and the bibliographical contents of library periodicals). Subscriptions are being received for these cards, and may be made to cover all issued or such of them as refer to selected periodicals. Special attention is invited to this important undertaking.

9. *Portrait Index*. — This will be one of the Board's largest publications in book-form, probably exceeded only by the A. L. A. Index. The material required by the plan of the work is nearly all in hand, and the alphabetizing and digesting of this material is under way. This should prove one of the most useful of reference books.

10. *English History Cards*. — The issue of these cards, edited and annotated by Mr. W. D. Johnston of the Library of Congress, has been continued under somewhat adverse circumstances, which resulted in the delaying of the cards for the last publications of 1900 until May of this year. Those for books of 1901, it is hoped, will be issued relatively earlier, and probably in two portions instead of four. This publication still lacks sufficient support, while highly prized in a few libraries.

11. *Reading for the Young* has been al-

lowed to go out of print. The time has come when an entirely new work in this line should be prepared, and it is to be hoped that with the present development of children's librarianship, and the increasing demand for a good up-to-date guide to children's reading, such a work may soon be forthcoming.

12. *List of Subject Headings*. — This work is much in demand, and has for some time been more than self-supporting, so that its compiler has been receiving some slight return for his work, which, however, was freely rendered as a labor of love.

13. *List of Books for Girls and Women*,

14. *Bibliography of the Fine Arts and Music*. — These continue to have a slow sale, far from commensurate with their real value. The Board will apparently not be able for a long time to cancel its indebtedness to Mr. Iles for his financial support of these publications. It should be said that he asks for no payment except such as shall come from sales, the indebtedness to him thus constituting no charge on the assets or income of the Board except upon this one account.

15. *A. L. A. Catalog of 5,000 Volumes*. — Just as this report goes to press, we are advised of the recent action of the N. Y. State Library Association and State Library, by which the preparation of an entirely new edition of this book (the former edition being entirely out of print and also out of date) is assured in the near future; and that its publication under the auspices of either the Library of Congress or the U. S. Bureau of Education is also assured. Present plans look to the issue of printed catalog cards for this entire list by the Library of Congress at very low rates, so that new libraries using this list as a basis of purchase may secure the necessary catalog cards at once, at an expense much below that of cataloging in an inferior manner for themselves.

16. *Handbook of American Libraries*. — The Board has not received this work for publication as yet, but it is still in the hands of the committee charged with its preparation.

Attention is called to the financial statement appended hereto. It should be noted that the account is closed Jan. 1, 1902, and the apparently large balance on the debit side is accounted for almost wholly by one or two items like the amount due Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., which represents the entire cost of the new edition of the "A. L. A." index, the sales of which had but just begun. In another year this account will be nearly or quite balanced.

The payment of \$600 by the Trustees of the Endowment Fund toward the support of our

publications authorized by the A. L. A. Council was not actually made until after Jan. 1, 1902, though it properly should belong to the year 1901. This would have increased our cash balance as stated by this amount.

It remains true, as was said in last year's report, that the proper conduct and development of the work of the Publishing Board "requires a better financial condition than it yet has." One of the most important questions that can come before the Association is how to secure this.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1901.

PUBLICATIONS.	Balances Jan. 1, 1901, being excess of expenditures over receipts to date.		Operations, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1901.		Balances Dec. 31, 1901, being excess of expenditures over receipts to date.	
	Spent.	Received.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Spent.	Received.
A. L. A. Proceedings.....	.....	\$6.32	\$1.15	\$1.00	.....	\$6.17
Books for boys and girls	\$4.87	.....	.....	6.60	.....	1.73
Fine art bibliography	368.37	.....	.....	29.90	\$338.47	.....
French fiction.....	.....	29.15	.....	12.20	.....	41.35
Books for girls and women.....	.....	.....	14.82	14.82	.....	.....
Paper and ink.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading for the young.....	370.19	.....	.....	10.53	359.66	.....
List of subject headings.....	.....	474.04	224.73	477.40	.....	726.81
A. L. A. index, 2d edition	467.84	.....	3245.83	1004.00	2649.67	.....
Portrait index, prelim. ex.....	1290.02	.....	60	.....	1290.62	.....
Current book cards.....	.....	608.60	631.73	551.68	.....	528.55
Bibliographical cards.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	3.75	.....
English history cards.....	61.83	.....	68.00	115.50	14.33	.....
Periodical cards.....	.....	330.88	1522.23	1763.25	.....	571.90
Miscellaneous sets.....	.....	367.34	985.52	956.06	.....	337.88
Mass. Pub. Doc. cards.....	.....	.....	25.45	.....	25.45	.....
Larned Guide.....	.....	.....	457.58	457.58	.....	.....
Library tracts.....	83.95	.....	.....	17.00	66.95	.....
Totals.....	\$2647.07	\$1816.33	\$7181.39	\$5477.52	\$4748.90	\$2214.39
General Balance.....	.....	830.74	.....	1703.87	.....	2534.51
	\$2647.07	\$2647.07	\$7181.39	\$7181.39	\$4748.90	\$4748.90

OTHER ACCOUNTS.	Balance Jan. 1, 1901.		Operations of 1901.		Balance Dec. 31, 1901.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
General expense and income account.....	.....	\$1617.08	\$580.01	\$9.90	.....	\$1046.97
Old members accounts .....	.....	46.41	6.32	.....	.....	40.09
Charges unpaid .....	.....	241.09	.....	83.19	.....	83.19
Cash balance.....	\$823.64	.....	4705.09	5331.81	\$196.92	.....
Library Bureau account .....	.....	369.52	1973.74	2028.44	.....	424.22
Due to the Publishing Board on bills, etc.....	636.82	.....	.....	.....	867.28	.....
Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. account.....	.....	16.50	1264.55	3252.39	.....	2004.34
Totals	\$1460.46	\$2291.20	.....	.....	\$1064.30	\$3598.81
Balances	830.74	.....	.....	.....	2534.51	.....
	\$2291.20	\$2291.20	.....	.....	\$3598.81	\$3598.81

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

BY HILLER C. WELLMAN; W. R. EASTMAN; N. D. C. HODGES.

THE subject of Library Administration is so broad that the committee has been in doubt as to the scope of its work. Any comprehensive treatment would mean a large volume. The committee determined, therefore, to give consideration to a few definite subjects and especially to recent developments.

COST OF CATALOGUING, ETC.

Considerable time was spent in drawing up tables of statistics, with a view to getting accurate figures on the cost of getting a book on to the shelves of a library. The attempt had to be abandoned. Dr. Steiner in his interesting paper on the subject could make only a vague guess as to the cost in his own library; and owing to the overlapping of the work of different departments and the absence of suitable statistics, it seems hardly feasible to get an accurate estimate of this item of expense.

A rough idea may be gained by examining the cost of recataloguing various libraries where outside assistance has been employed, which shows usually a cost varying from 10 cents to 20 cents per volume. This figure includes a shelf-list, but does not include the cost of ordering and accessioning. It does include, however, the time spent in hunting up and extracting old cards from the catalogue, and in erasing old numbers on the book-plates.

One figure given to the committee showed a cost of cataloguing amounting to only six cents per volume.

In another case an experienced library organizer states, "With such local help as I can train and manage I can handle 1,000 books in a month for a small public library in a fairly satisfactory way." Allowing a hundred dollars per month for salaries, the cost, exclusive of supplies, ordering, and shelf-list, would be 10 cents per volume.

At Brookline, Mass., an expert classifier and one or two assistants have been employed for a year in reclassifying the library on the decimal system. A highly-paid classifier was se-

cured so as to ensure the best possible work. A new shelf-list has been made and the catalogue and catalogue cards have been thoroughly revised, many of the cards being newly typewritten. The cataloguing is rather elaborate with many analytical cards. During the year 7,347 volumes have been reclassified and the service cost \$1,384.60; that is, 18 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents per volume. It is the opinion of the classifier and also of the librarian that the time consumed in looking for books temporarily out of place, in searching for cards in the old catalogue, — especially when the previous cataloguing was erratic, — in erasing numbers, in cancelling entries on the old shelf-list, and in making over imperfect cards, has made the work certainly as great and perhaps greater than it would have been if the books had been ordered and set up anew. If it had been possible, it would perhaps have been an economy to recatalogue the books entirely anew, and throw away the old cards bodily, rather than to pull out each set of cards and attempt to make them over. The cost of supplies hardly exceeds 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents per volume, so that 20 cents per volume is a generous estimate of the cost of putting non-fiction on the shelves of that library of 60,000 volumes. For fiction, of course, the cost would be very much less, probably under 10 cents per volume.

On the whole, it is safe to say that for the ordinary public library of 50,000 volumes the entire cost of getting a book from the dealer to the shelves, omitting only the cost of selecting the books to be purchased, ranges from 10 cents to 25 cents per volume. This cost is likely to be materially reduced by the use of the printed catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress, a report of which follows.

PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS ISSUED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Through courtesy of the Librarian of Congress a joint circular was sent out containing requests for information regarding the improve-

ment in the distribution or in the form or contents of the printed catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress, and also certain questions regarding their use for the enlightenment of the committee.

About 110 replies were received, but only 70 of these were from libraries where sufficient cards had been used to make the answers of value. Of these, 36 used the cards for maintaining one card catalogue only, while 31 ordered duplicate sets to provide for two or more catalogues, in two cases the number of catalogues being 14 and 19 respectively. Fourteen libraries used the cards also for shelf-lists.

In five libraries it was thought no saving of time had been effected, but in 60 libraries a marked saving of time was observed. In most cases this saving was estimated, although in one or two cases a similar result was reached by actual account of the time consumed for special lots of books in ordering, checking, sorting, and marking the cards, handling the books, etc. The estimated saving ranged in amount from ten to seventy-five per cent., and the majority were of the opinion that from one-third to one-half of the time of the cataloguer was saved. A further economy in some instances resulted from the employment of cheaper labor for the mechanical work of ordering the cards.

There was pretty general agreement that the stock of the printed card is not at present quite equal to the standard Library Bureau stock, a fact especially shown when erasures are necessary; but there was still greater agreement as to the excellence of the cataloguing. The replies clearly demonstrated the fact that cards for current copyrighted books are received with great promptness, nine-tenths of them, perhaps more, within a week of ordering, when the library is not too distant from Washington; and in general the same is true of current non-copyright or foreign books when the cards are ordered from the proofs. But delays are considerable and the proportion of cards not supplied is large, when the cards for foreign books are ordered without first ascertaining that the book has been received by the Library of Congress.

When the cards can be sent for at the same time that the book is ordered, they are fre-

quently received before the book. When they are ordered after the book has been received, in most libraries it is found feasible to place the books in circulation at once without waiting for the cards, by keeping a record on a memorandum slip, which sometimes serves afterward as copy for the printed bulletin of accessions. In large libraries, where more elaborate record is needed, a temporary author-card is inserted in the catalogue; and in small libraries simply checking the receipt of the cards against the title in the accession book is sufficient to ensure that no book slip through without being catalogued.

From these facts your committee conclude, that by ordering printed catalogue cards from the Library of Congress for all current, copyrighted books (a class comprising most of the accessions of the ordinary American library), and by ordering cards for other books so far as proofs are available to show that they have been catalogued, it is now possible for public libraries to secure promptly printed catalogue cards, not only more legible than manuscript cards, but vastly superior in fulness and accuracy to the cataloguing of the average library, and at the same time costing less than the ordinary manuscript cataloguing.

The advantage seems so great that minor differences in the form of entry, etc., should not be allowed to stand in the way.*

Besides use in the catalogue, these printed cards are now or may be employed in the following ways: for a card shelf-list, for a chronological or accession list, for duplicate catalogues especially at branches, for special catalogues or card bibliographies, for copy for the printed bulletin, for exhibiting accessions on the bulletin boards, for notices to persons interested of the receipt of special books, for bulletins of accessions in schools or branches, possibly for charging records, and — when selected cards are received without order — as suggestions for purchases. Doubtless with the present ability to procure these cards at small cost, other important uses for them will soon be found.

We regard this co-operative cataloguing, made

* In the opinion of the chairman, a library formerly using a card which varies as much as half an inch in length from the printed cards can advantageously use the latter by cutting them to the proper height.

possible by the use of the Library of Congress printed cards, as the most important development in library administration in recent years, and unhesitatingly recommend its advantages to libraries which have not yet profited by them.

CO-OPERATIVE LISTS, ETC.

A useful series of brief co-operative lists for free distribution among the patrons of a library has been issued by the New York Library Association. The subjects covered thus far are "The United States and its government," "Debating," "Botany," "Gardens and gardening," "Books that most men like," and "Stories of delicate workmanship." These lists are without library numbers and each contains a dozen or more titles of books in most libraries. By purchasing them from Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, a library is able to distribute among its patrons these attractive little bibliographies or bulletins at the extremely moderate outlay of fifteen cents per hundred.

Another co-operative enterprise of great value is the list of fiction for children in preparation by the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. This list is to be longer than the New York lists, and will eventually include non-fiction, and will be a catalogue or finding-list of children's books. A simple form of numbering is to be used, and by making the numbering of the children's books conform, it should be possible for libraries of the smallest means to procure and retail to their juvenile readers for an almost nominal sum the best catalogue of children's books that can be devised by the combined efforts of the leading children's librarians in the country.

Other publications to be recorded are, a graded catalogue of books for school children issued by the Buffalo Public Library, 30 cents; a list of the first 1,000 volumes for a public library, issued by the New Jersey commission as an appendix to their second report; the edition of 1902 of a "Suggestive list of books for a small library" recommended by the state commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho, and Delaware; and the handbook of library organization issued by the Minnesota library commission in co-operation with the Commissions of Iowa and Wisconsin.

HOME DELIVERY.

Delivery of books at the houses of readers is a new feature tried by a few libraries. The committee has received reports on the subject from Milton, Somerville, and Springfield, Mass.

In Springfield Mr. Dana made the experiment of sending in April, 1901, 1,200 circulars, offering to deliver books at the door to all cardholders in a household once a week for ten weeks, upon payment of five cents per week — not per volume delivered, nor per individual, but five cents per *household*.

A hundred and twenty households, representing an average of three borrowers each, paid for the delivery, and about 222 volumes were issued weekly. Nearly 50 per cent. of the subscribers were not previously users of the library. The receipts were \$6 per week, and the cost to the library for horse-hire and the services of a high-school boy, etc., amounted to nearly \$10 per week.

The next autumn a thousand circulars were sent out, offering to continue the home delivery at the rate of 8½ cents per week. Less than sixty households subscribed, and the number decreased by May 1, 1902, to thirty-two. The receipts the past year, therefore, have ranged from a maximum of \$4.80 to a minimum of \$2.56 per week, and the cost has averaged from \$3.75 to \$4 weekly, including \$2 per week for horse hire.

This latter figure represents the cost of the delivery proper, and does not include the expense of sending circulars and lists of books, or of looking up and charging the books.

The percentage of fiction issued in this way has been somewhat higher than that at the library. The most frequent complaint was caused by the failure to get the book desired, especially the new novel. Generally, when unable to fill an application, the library chose a volume as a substitute, and many readers left to the library the selection of books to be sent. This gives the library a valued opportunity to distribute good literature, but the reader is not always satisfied, and the labor involved is a very considerable item.

In Somerville Mr. Foss began last October a system of home delivery, conducted by school boys, usually twice a week. Each boy has assigned to him a district containing about

3,000 inhabitants, and this he is expected to canvass thoroughly, and to deliver and collect books at two cents per volume the round trip. This fee he pockets for his labor, and a good boy should earn about \$1.50 per week.

Thus the library is not involved in the scheme financially, but must devote much time to organizing and supervising arrangements and to selecting and managing the boys.

Between two and three hundred volumes are delivered weekly, and the character of the literature is about the same as that issued at the library.

In Milton Miss Forrest began, Jan. 1, 1902, a system of home delivery covering sections of the town remote from the library, which is paid for by the library without any charge to the borrower. A man is hired to "make the delivery on Thursday of each week, for \$5 a delivery, with the understanding that the price is to remain the same, should the number of books to be delivered increase."

The messenger serves about eight hours per week, and, of course, distributes call slips, bulletins, fine notices, etc. The delivery has increased from 23 to 80 volumes per week, making the cost now about seven cents per volume, and fiction is only 62 per cent. of the issue. The home delivery, Miss Forrest states, "has increased the circulation and the number of card-holders, and has reached many residents of the town who have never before used the library."

These are the facts so far as ascertained. Your committee is unwilling yet to pronounce an opinion, but thinks the Association should give careful consideration to the matter, with a view to weighing the *pros* and *cons* and determining whether the advantages of greater convenience to readers and of interesting persons not previously using the library, outweigh the disadvantage of losing the benefits derived by the reader from visiting the library itself.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

In library work it is of the first importance to provide capable and earnest librarians. The training schools and the great annual library meetings, supplemented by state associations and local clubs, are doing essential work, but the library movement outruns any and all of

these influences. Small libraries are multiplying more rapidly than trained librarians can be secured, and with resources far too slender to afford trained service. Not one library in ten, in many states not one in twenty, is directly reached by the most enthusiastic or most instructive gathering at state or national library meetings, or by any of our library schools or training classes. Every state commission feels the necessity of going out personally to talk with trustees and librarians about the most elementary and practical things.

From the first it has been a feature of the Wisconsin work that those in charge of traveling libraries in given districts have been called together to talk with the librarian of the commission and to compare notes. In Western Massachusetts meetings of librarians, trustees, and townsfolk have been held at various points to learn from the experience of representatives of larger institutions who went expressly to visit them. Similar work is doubtless done in many of the states. A systematic effort of this kind is reported this year from New York.

Under the direction of a special committee of the New York Library Association a series of institutes was held with the distinct purpose of improving library methods. The state was divided into eleven districts. In three of these where there were local library clubs the work was commended to their attention. For each of the other eight districts a local secretary was appointed, furnished with a list of libraries, and requested to put himself at once in communication with them, and take steps to awaken an interest in their coming together. Dates in April and May were assigned for meetings and a general program prepared, covering three sessions of two to three hours each.

The subjects chosen presented in miniature a somewhat complete course in library economy. An evening of popular addresses to the public was also part of the plan, and in three cases these were supplemented by a lantern exhibition of library building plans.

For each institute a conductor was appointed who called in such help as was available and was responsible for details. The first institute opened April 15, the eighth meeting closed May 10. Three meetings were held the first

week, two in the second week, and three in the last week.

The interest shown was on the whole extremely gratifying. Numbers at the instructional sessions ranged from 22 to 75; at the popular sessions from 25 to 200. The number of libraries represented was from 8 to 18. At the largest gatherings special efforts had been made to interest the women's clubs.

The topics were presented in their very simplest terms and familiarly discussed. Where numbers were small the result was probably more valuable on that account to those present. The plan was considered a success in bringing together librarians of experience and those who lacked in this respect. The one hundred and ten libraries reached were only one in six of those invited, which fact offers a wide field for future effort in the same direction.

The cost of such meetings and of the organization required to maintain them presents a difficulty. In this case the expense was practically shared by the state association, the state library, and several private individuals who gave their services and paid their own bills. For many reasons it would be desirable for the state to be wholly responsible for work like this as it is for similar work with teachers.

Whether conducted by state, club, or individual effort, your committee commends this form of activity to all who have at heart efficient administration in the smallest libraries.

STUDENT HELP.

In a library staff where there may be from ten to a hundred or more members, it is certain that the work is not all of the same grade, and does not all of it require special library training. The question is whether for minor positions it is desirable to employ boy and girl students from high schools and local colleges.

With reference to pages, every librarian knows that there is no future in a library for the boy of fourteen who leaves school to accept a position as page. The boy is tempted by the pay, but after being in the library three or four years he has received little training which is of advantage in the business world. Some librarians report that their pages secure good positions in offices and factories, but the majority would consider it an injury to a boy of limited

education to tempt him into a library as a page.

The libraries which report favorably on student help are: the Detroit Public Library, where school boys have been employed as pages; the Cleveland Public, where student help both from colleges and high school has been employed for evening assignments, dinner hours, and half-holidays; the John Crerar Library, for evening service only; the Chicago Public, which is now working under civil service rules, which prohibits any preference being given to special classes of applicants, but formerly got satisfactory results from student helpers "who, as a rule, are bright and good workers;" the Providence (R.I.) Public, which employs students from Brown University as clerks during the evening and pupils from the high schools as pages—"These have frequently been students of much force of character (who, perhaps, otherwise would not have undertaken anything so laborious) and we have profited from their characteristic ability;" the Salem, Mass., Public Library, where high school boys have been employed; the Case Library, at Cleveland, with a limited experience of two instances only; the Boston Athenæum, which has employed college students for Sunday duty "very successfully in our particular case." Mr. Bolton remarks: "This is a serious problem, but I fear there is no solution unless the boys will study, — few will;" the Amherst College Library, which has employed Amherst students; the Boston Public, where student help has been used for Sunday and evening service and for extra work on Saturdays, — Mr. Whitney states that the results have been very favorable; the Minneapolis Public Library, — Dr. Hosmer reports: "We have had excellent service from university and high school students and see no reason against employing them;" the Lowell, Mass., Public Library and the Brooklyn Library, where they have just begun to engage high school boys "for evening work and find them much better than ordinary pages — more intelligent and more interested;" and, finally, the Worcester, Mass., Public — Mr. Green emphatically states that, in view of their experience, he looks very favorably on the employment of school boys

and girls and college students, as the library offers no future for employees of limited education.

On the other hand, Dr. Canfield, of the Columbia University Library, writes: "I have used what is called 'student help' by the hour in several institutions before coming here—both in the library and elsewhere—and have always found it the most expensive and least effective service that could be secured," and adds that it is not possible to offer a fairly well-educated, bright, ambitious boy sufficient inducement to remain in the library. It is generally true that "as soon as we have a boy thoroughly well trained as a page, some downtown office gathers him in and we are obliged to begin over again." Miss Lord, of Bryn Mawr College Library, gives it as her experience that "such amateur work is not of sufficient money value to the college to pay the students enough to amount to real help; he or she had better borrow the same amount of money and finish in a shorter time, and the library had much better get assistants giving their time and undivided interest to its work;" Mr. Collins, the reference librarian at Princeton, is also inclined to the belief that college students ought to be able to get more remunerative side jobs. Mr. Anderson, of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, reports that they have tried student help, but do not approve of it. Mr. Crunden, of St. Louis, states that formerly student help was used in St. Louis, but he does not believe it a good policy; most of the boys drop out after two or three years and seek positions elsewhere. An effort is made to stimulate the boys to study and the reading of good books.

In view of the above testimony, and notwithstanding some adverse criticism, it is the opinion of your committee that in many instances by employing college students for special work, intelligent and cultured service can be secured at a low cost; and that in gen-

eral by hiring high school students by the hour to serve as pages and in other minor positions, a more intelligent worker can be retained at less cost, and without cumbering the staff with permanent employees who as their time of service lengthens will naturally clamor for advancement to positions for which lack of general education renders them unfit.

RENEWAL BY TELEPHONE.

The question of allowing renewal by telephone has been discussed at some length in the library periodicals. Your committee simply call attention to the purpose of requiring a renewal, which is to force the borrower to take a certain amount of trouble in order to retain a book after it is due, this with a view to ensuring its being returned and made available for other readers unless the first reader really desires to use it, in which case he will take the necessary pains to have the time extended. Your committee are not certain that the interests of the public are benefited more by the convenience of using the telephone in cases of legitimate renewal than they are harmed by its abuse in cases where the borrower merely wishes to avoid the trouble of returning on time a book which he has finished reading; and we suggest this question for discussion.

FINES.

Many of the poorer patrons of a library, especially children, are debarred from using it because of having incurred small fines which they are really unable to pay. A two-cent fine often deprives such persons of the privilege of ever again drawing books. We repeat the suggestion, which has been made before, that for young children at least, an alternate penalty be fixed, so that deprivation of library privileges for a certain period may be considered as equivalent to the payment of a small fine, and thus readers may not be driven permanently from the library's influence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

BY ROLAND P. FALKNER, *Chairman.*

YOUR Committee on Public Documents desires, before presenting its report, to express its regret at the retirement of its former chairman, Mr. R. R. Bowker, and to bear testimony to the efficiency of his long continued service. He has taken an active interest in the work of legislation. During his connection with the committee some of the most glaring defects in the system of printing and distributing the public documents of the United States have been removed, and to this result his efforts have contributed in no mean degree. His successor knows no better program for the work of the committee than to follow the course marked out by Mr. Bowker.

LEGISLATION.

No legislation affecting the public documents has been accomplished by the present Congress. Two measures of interest to librarians are before it. One authorizes the Superintendent of Documents to distribute to libraries the first editions of the Nautical Almanac and American Ephemeris instead of the second editions as heretofore.* A second measure is of wider interest. A bill, Senate 4261, providing in substance that the publications of the executive offices shall be issued to libraries as soon as they are printed, has passed the Senate and is now in the possession of the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives. The text of the bill is appended to this report. It provides no general amendment of the existing laws, but contains a few simple provisions of especial interest to libraries. Besides the features already noted, it increases the number of volumes at the disposal of the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to 600. At the present time the law does not give him a sufficient number to meet the demand were all possible depositories actually designated.

This Association has placed itself on record over and over again in favor of a more expeditious

delivery of public documents to depositories. The Superintendent of Documents has kindly furnished tables showing the date of delivery to libraries of some of the more important annual publications. These have been selected because the offices in question are generally prompt in issuing their reports. Assuming that the cloth-bound issues are ready January 1 of the year following the close of the fiscal year, the following table shows the approximate delay in distributing them to depositories:

TABLE SHOWING APPROXIMATE DELAY IN MONTHS IN DISTRIBUTING CERTAIN REPORTS.

	Finance.	Navigation.	Ind. Affairs.	General Land Office.	Navy, Dept.	Post Office.	Average.
1890	48	..	44	40	42	78	50
1891	37	..	34	32	32	40	35
1892	44	..	56	31	31	31	39
1893	25	..	26	25	26	26	26
1894	15	..	14	15	13	14	14
1895	22	..	25	25	24	24	24
1896	35	36	27	29	36	29	32
1897	25	32	24	24	25	24	26
1898	13	25	23	27	12	23	21
1899	15	15	15	15	15	16	15
1900	13	16	..	13	15	13	14

It shows that from a period of three to four years the interval between printing and distribution has been reduced to a little over a year. This probably represents the maximum which can be obtained under the present law, and the zeal and energy of the Superintendent can accomplish nothing further in this direction without modification of the law. Even at the present time the date which intervenes between the first publication of the regular reports and the issue of the same in the sheep-bound form to libraries is considerable and vexatious. To eliminate this delay is an object much to be desired. Not only will it obviate the necessity of securing, in the case of the larger libraries, duplicate copies of these volumes, but it will probably secure to these libraries the receipt of the cloth-bound issues at an earlier date than

* Since the preparation of this report the resolution in question has been passed. — R. P. F.

they would be obtained through private correspondence.

As respects the scope of the act it suffices to say that it does not apply to publications prepared by Congress only, and would, therefore, have no reference to the House and Senate reports. The Senate documents of the 56th Congress, second session, comprise 34 volumes, of which 15 would not have been affected by such a law, giving an immediate distribution of 19 volumes. The House documents numbered 137 volumes and of these 17 volumes only have been undisturbed by such a law, giving an immediate distribution of 120 volumes. This would have left for distribution in the document form 43 volumes (including the reports) instead of 182 as the matter actually stood.

As the passage of the bill described would remove the most serious inconvenience in the present method of distributing documents, your committee presents a resolution expressing the approval of the Association of this measure.

There are, of course, a few other matters connected with the federal documents which might appropriately be the subject of suggestion or recommendation on the part of the Association.

1. All who have occasion to use those volumes of documents which contain a large number of separate issues have appreciated the difficulty in finding such as are desired. A return to the old method of printing the document number on each page of the document would avoid this inconvenience.

2. Beginning with the 3d session of the 53d Congress the bound volumes of the *Congressional Record* issued to depository libraries have borne no indication of the dates covered by each volume. The inconvenience which results from this omission, since a majority of references in the Record are by date and not by volume or Congress, has been felt by librarians generally. Here, again, a return to the old method of lettering the backs of the volumes would be desirable.

3. The inadequacy of the indexing of the *Congressional Record* is a source of constant trial to those who have to use it. The index at present is purely a title index, and in no

sense of the word a subject index. In view of the wide latitude permitted for debate on certain measures, such as appropriation bills, it frequently happens that the most important speeches are indexed under titles which give absolutely no clue to their contents. A single illustration from the present session of Congress will suffice. Before the introduction of the Cuban reciprocity bill there had been no less than five speeches dealing with the relations of the United States with Cuba. The indexes to the *Congressional Record* do not, however, enable the searcher to discover the fact. It would be to the advantage of all concerned if the indexes at least to the bound volumes were made much fuller, and while preserving the excellent features of the present index should add the subject feature also. The additional cost of such work would be amply repaid by the benefit derived.

It has been deemed proper by your committee to make these matters the subjects of appropriate resolutions.

PUBLICATIONS.

The year past has been particularly rich in publications concerning the federal documents. The Superintendent of Documents has issued the document index for the 56th Congress, 1st session, and also for the 56th Congress, 2d session. The latter has not yet been distributed in the sheep-bound edition. If the law already noted were in force this document would already be in the libraries and the documents of the 56th Congress, 2d session, would not lack a key.

A comprehensive catalogue for the 55th Congress has also been issued. The advantage of having all the matter pertaining to different sessions of the same Congress in one volume is plainly shown by an examination of the present issue.

The most noteworthy achievement of the year has been the publication of the tables and index of the Congressional documents from the 15th Congress, 1817-18, to the close of the 52d Congress, March 3, 1893. This work repeats substantially (with 24 exceptions only) the serial numbers given in the earlier check list of the office, with fuller bibliographical notes respecting the contents of the several

volumes, noting especially irregularities in numbering and omissions. The second part of the work is an index to the more important documents included in the sets. It is an index of titles, and certain of the more frequently recurring items of personal or temporary interest have been omitted. In a work of this magnitude one is tempted to utter a wish that even more might have been omitted. A complete index by subjects would be, however, too great a task to be undertaken. In a notice of the work in the *Library Journal*, the reviewer states that one of the documents here represented by single entry requires in an analytical treatment over 150 entries, and this gives an inkling of what would be necessary in a complete analysis of the volumes.

This volume, the most valuable key to the public documents of the United States which has thus far been printed, is one of a series in preparation in the office of the Superintendent of Documents. Of the remaining volumes, one will include the Congressional documents before the 15th Congress, the other the Department documents. When this work, already far advanced, shall have been completed, we shall have with the comprehensive catalogues a complete key to all of the documents issued by the United States government so far as the office of the Superintendent of Documents has been able to discover them.

The office of the Superintendent of Documents has also prepared for the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, a list by years of the speeches, reports, and public documents relating to the navy of the United States from 1880 to 1901, intended as a documentary history of the new navy. It has also begun the publication of price lists on special subjects which are not comprehensive bibliographies, as they give only those books which are in his office for sale; but are still useful guides of the subjects of which they treat. A list on irrigation and another on labor, industries, trusts, and immigration have already been issued; one relating to inter-oceanic canals, ship subsidy, commerce and transportation, Pacific railroads, and statistics will shortly be issued.

General Greeley's list of the public documents, 1st to 14th Congress, has also been published

since the last report of this committee. This list divides the documents into four classes — Senate documents and reports, House documents and reports, and gives a chronological list of each class. Notes also indicate the libraries in which the documents can be found.

In certain directions, aids in the use of the government documents can be found in other publications issued during the year. A serial finding list, Senate Document 238, 56th Congress, 2d session, by Mr. J. M. Baker, assistant librarian of the Senate library, contains a record of the places in the sheep-bound volumes of most of the important serial publications, which will be very useful for libraries which are unable to have special sets of reports or whose sheep-bound volumes do not bear the serial number. Bulletin 177, of the United States Geological Survey, is a catalogue and index of the publications of the Survey from 1880 to 1901. Bulletin 51 of the United States National Museum is a check-list and index of the publications of that office. Useful bibliographies of special subjects are found in some of the recent publications of the Library of Congress. A list of books on trusts notes the articles in the consular reports dealing with this subject. Lists upon irrigation and reciprocity note all of the documents upon these subjects, while a second edition on mercantile subsidies will contain references to all documents bearing upon shipping and mail contracts.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

As the National Association of State Librarians will present a report upon the binding and distribution of the state documents, your committee must refrain from discussing what is desirable in legislation or noting a number of valuable suggestions received from a number of state librarians and confine itself to stating what has been accomplished since its last report was presented. Inquiries addressed to the state librarians have elicited replies from all but twelve and it is probable that these had nothing of interest to report to the Association.

Since the last report of this committee the state of Alabama has established a Department of Archives and History which unites some of

the functions of the state library and a state historical association. Connecticut has authorized the state comptroller to print 375 additional copies of state reports, to furnish to the state librarian a sufficient number for exchange purposes, and to distribute the remainder to such public libraries in the state as may apply for them. Iowa has increased the number of documents printed and placed 500 copies at the disposal of the state library commission. It has also provided more generous editions of some of the special reports. Rhode Island in 1901 created the office of state librarian, and in the present year has authorized that officer to exchange publications with nations, states and municipalities, and to make requisition upon state officers for the documents required for this purpose. South Dakota (March 9, 1901) in its general printing law provides that the secretary of state shall distribute journals, public documents, and statutes to each state and territorial library, and to the Library of Congress. Washington by law of March 6, 1901, provides that the reports of state officials shall be bound in collected form as public documents, assigns a certain number to the state library and to the educational institutions of the state, and furnishes 50 copies to the state library commission for exchange with other states. California and Montana report that the next legislature will be asked to provide a suitable exchange system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

During the past year the principal publications of bibliographic interest relate to Kansas. The State Library has issued a catalogue of its Law Library, and the State Historical Society has issued a list of the Kansas state and territorial documents in its library. The somewhat earlier publications of the Illinois State Historical Library, its catalogue of 1900 and its publication No. 3, "Territorial records of Illinois, 1809-1811," have not been previously noted in these reports. The check lists in the reports of the State Librarian of Pennsylvania for 1900 and 1901, and of New Jersey for 1900, have also escaped attention. Important bibliographic work is in progress in some of the state libraries. Wisconsin is preparing an index to its

public documents. Indiana has classified and catalogued all the state documents in the library, and proposes to print these catalogues in the forthcoming report of the library. The New York State Library has almost completed an index of New York Senate and Assembly documents, which they hope to publish soon, probably within the next year. To render more available the material contained in the governors' messages of the various states, it has analyzed and classified messages of 1902 so that the recommendations on any particular subject may be consulted easily. In the fall it will publish a brief topical digest of these messages.

During 1901 more than 40 new state boards and offices were created. A number of old boards were reorganized under new names and several were abolished. Besides these, various new state institutions were created. These numerous creations, changes of name, and consolidations make the task of the librarian who attempts to keep a complete file of state documents extremely difficult. The "Annual summary and index of state legislation" will be altered to show in concise form the annual changes in state boards and officers.

The reports of special investigating commissions are usually the most valuable and most difficult to obtain of the state documents. After two or three years it is almost impossible to secure one of these special reports. To enable librarians to better keep track of them as they are issued, it is proposed to include in the summary and index of legislation a list of special investigations ordered each year.

ARCHIVES.

Considerable progress is being made in preserving and making available the early archives of the various states. Connecticut has made provision for editing and printing the state archives from 1780-1788. In the Virginia State Library there is a large collection of valuable unpublished manuscripts which is now being arranged and catalogued. The librarian expresses the hope that before long at least the more important material may be published. In the last report of the American Historical Association Professor Osgood has published an important report on the archives of New York

state. The publication by Mr. Ford, of the Massachusetts House Journal of 1715, is another evidence of the same interest.

The committee notes with pleasure the appearance of the first part of Miss Hasse's book upon the cataloguing of public documents, which will undoubtedly increase the interest in public documents in the libraries generally. The inclusion of a course in the care and treatment of public documents in the summer course of the Wisconsin Library Commission is further evidence of a gratifying increase of interest in documents.

In conclusion your committee desires to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Library Association respectfully urge upon the House of Representatives the early consideration and passage of Senate Bill 4261 relating to the distribution of public documents. The libraries of the country are vitally interested in the success of this measure which would greatly increase the use of the official publications of the United States in libraries, and enable them to give a more efficient public service.

Resolved, That the president of this Association be authorized to communicate with the Public Printer and the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress, calling attention to the desirability of a return to old customs in the issue of public documents respecting

1. The printing of document number on every page of numbered documents.

2. The lettering of the bound volumes of the *Congressional Record* in such manner as to show the dates covered by the contents of the same.

Resolved, That the president of this Association be authorized to communicate with the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress, urging a more copious Index to the *Congressional Record*. Without omitting any features of the present Index, this Association deems it highly desirable that the scope of the Index be so enlarged as to include references to the subject of debates, in addition to the record of bills, resolutions, and other formal titles under which debate arises.

The bill (S. 4261) for a better distribution of documents to libraries, previously referred to, is as follows:

A BILL

To provide for printing, and binding in cloth, additional copies of the first edition of government documents and publications for distribution to the designated depository libraries in lieu of the sheep-bound copies of the document edition, so called, now supplied to said libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any annual report, serial, periodical, or miscellaneous publication of an executive department, bureau, board, commission, or office of the government shall be ordered printed upon the requisition of the head thereof, or upon the order of Congress or either House thereof, the public printer shall print six hundred copies in addition to the number named in the requisition or order of Congress, unless previously ordered, to be known as the "library edition," for distribution by the superintendent of documents to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories; *provided*, that this Act shall not apply to confidential matter, blank forms, or circular letters.

SECTION 2. That Congressional numbers shall not be printed upon any of the documents or reports provided for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories under the provisions of section one of this Act.

SECT. 3. That in binding the library edition the best grades of cloth shall be used, and the public printer shall, as far as practicable, assign a distinctive color to the binding of the publications of each department and office, and when a color has been assigned the same shall not be changed; and, to insure prompt delivery, the public printer shall give precedence in binding to documents intended for distribution to libraries and depositories.

SECT. 4. That whenever any printing shall be done upon the order of Congress or either House thereof, or upon the requisition of the head of an executive department, bureau, board, commission, office, or Congressional committee, except matter marked confidential, blank forms, and circular letters, two copies shall be sent, as soon as printed, by the public printer, if printed at the Government Printing Office or any branch thereof, or by the head of the office upon whose order the same was printed if printed elsewhere, to the superintendent of documents for entry in the monthly catalogue; and whenever the injunction of secrecy has been removed from any document printed as confidential, two copies of the same shall be sent by the proper official to the superintendent of documents.

SECT. 5. That beginning with the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, the public printer shall deliver to the superintendent of documents for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories, bound, of House documents and reports and of Senate documents and reports, except those included in the library edition, each six hundred copies.

SECT. 6. That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1901-1902.

By GEORGE WATSON COLE.

THE period covered by this report is from July 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902, or eleven months. As a rule it includes single gifts of \$500 or more in money, as well as those of 250 volumes and over. Other noteworthy gifts, not strictly falling within these limits, have been included, together with some that have hitherto escaped notice in these reports.

The total number here recorded is 721, representing a money value of \$11,974,298.54, of which \$2,705,247.91 was donated for endowments, running expenses, etc., and the remaining \$9,269,050.63 for the erection of library buildings, sites, etc. Of this latter amount \$7,604,000 was contributed by Andrew Carnegie to 234 libraries, 214 of which are in this country and to which he has given \$6,359,000. In addition to this sum for the erection of buildings, gifts have been made of 23 buildings and 27 sites upon which no valuation has been placed. To complete this survey we must also take into account 177,666 volumes and 97,016 pamphlets (some of great value) which have been presented to various institutions throughout the land, as well as gifts of a special character, as works of art, museum specimens, etc.

If the total number exceeds that recorded in my former report, which covered a period of thirteen months, it is probably due to the fact that a more careful examination has been made of the library periodicals of the interval covered—viz., the *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries* and *Public Library Bulletin*, from which much of the information herein contained has been gathered. A more extended application for information has also been made to the libraries themselves. Their number, however, is so large that it has been found impracticable to reach them all, especially the smaller ones, by personal correspondence. In order, therefore, to secure the fullest information possible from sources other than those already named the library commissions of each state, so far as they exist, were, as last year, asked to contribute infor-

mation concerning the gifts made in each of their states.

I was much surprised to learn that most of the state commissioners do not attempt to keep a systematic record of the gifts made within their respective jurisdictions. It would seem that nothing could do more to stimulate a liberal spirit towards libraries than by carefully keeping such a record and giving it as great publicity as possible. Nothing could be better adapted to excite a noble emulation among those interested in libraries to contribute of their means for the establishment and support of these universities of the people. If some states, therefore, appear in this report to have received more than their proportional share of donations, it is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that the library commissions in those states have been more alive to the advantages to be derived from keeping the people fully informed as to what is being done toward the founding and maintenance of libraries.

The thanks of the compiler are extended to all who have assisted him by furnishing any portion, however small, of the information embodied in the list which follows.

It will be noticed that while there are a greater number of individual gifts in this year's report, the average amount, as well as the grand total, is considerably below that of last year. This may be accounted for, in part, by the change of policy adopted by the chief donor to American libraries, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Last year's report contained the announcement of his gifts to the largest cities in the country, in amounts which from the very nature of the case can never be repeated. And just here it may be said that the zeal of the reporter carried him so far as to include two or three of these gifts, which were announced between the Waukesha Conference and the appearance of the Conference number of the *Library Journal*, which, strictly speaking, should have appeared in the present report.

Mr. Carnegie's change of policy, to which

reference has just been made, consists in giving amounts much smaller in size than formerly, thereby increasing the number of recipients. Last year's report contained 121 of his gifts, of which 112 were in the United States. This year he gives 234, of which 214 are in this country. Last year, his largest gift of \$5,200,000, was made to New York City. In four other gifts he gave a sum of \$3,500,000. Last year his gifts averaged a little over \$114,000 each, while this year the average is only about \$29,650. Until recently Mr. Carnegie has issued no authorized statement of his benevolences. Just before leaving for Europe this spring he gave out a revised list which was reprinted in the *Chicago Tribune* for May 4th. In this list are included gifts to 368 cities and towns for free public libraries. These contributions have covered a period of more than a decade, though in increasing numbers year by year.

It is safe to say that not one of his gifts will have so far-reaching an influence for good as that of \$100,000 to the Publishing Section of the American Library Association, announced in the president's address at the Magnolia Conference. By means of this timely gift the Publishing Section of this Association will be enabled to publish several important works which it has had in preparation for some time past and to enlarge its plans, which have hitherto unfortunately been hampered from lack of funds.

Several gifts mentioned in the following list call for special mention. Among the most important is that of the Duncan Campbell Memorial collection, received by the New York State Library from the executors of Miss Ellen Campbell. This collection is especially rich in old and rare printed volumes and manuscripts, including, as it does, 45 incunabula and 19 mediæval manuscripts. The whole forms one of the most important collections ever received by this library.

The Library of Columbia University, through the generosity of Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, has come into the possession of the DeWitt Clinton collection of about 1100 letters, consisting of about 9000 pages, addressed to him by many of the most important authors, statesmen, and other notable persons of the first quarter of the last cen-

tury. This collection will prove of great value to the historical student of that period.

The library of Brown University has also acquired a valuable collection of 5000 ms. pieces, consisting mainly of the correspondence of the diplomatist, Jonathan Russell (Brown, 1791), United States minister to Norway and Sweden and one of the five commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent. It has also received a smaller but very valuable collection of letters and papers of Henry Wheaton (Brown, 1802), the celebrated writer on international law.

It is a noticeable fact that libraries are more and more beginning to receive collections, which until of late were supposed to belong more properly to museums than to libraries. The relationship existing between libraries and museums has always been closer in England than with us, and it is a somewhat curious fact that the first of the British municipal libraries, that at Warrington, was established under the Museums Act of 1848, two years before Ewart's Act was passed for the establishment of public libraries.

I hasten rapidly over some of the most important of these gifts. Those of about 3000 prints to the New York Public Library and an equal number of photographs and reproductions of noted paintings to the library of Plymouth, Mass., fall more properly within the true functions of a library. From these to 2139 medical medals presented to the Boston Medical Library and a collection of over 5000 butterflies, valued at over \$10,000, given to the Public Library in Plainfield, N. J., is a greater step toward the museum idea.

We learn with great pleasure that two of our university libraries have received specimens of literature dating back to most ancient times. Princeton University Library has received 95 Babylonian cylinders and cone-shaped seals and 400 clay tablets, while the library of Haverford College has received 400 cuneiform clay tablets from Babylonia, all in the Assyrian language, and of an average date of 2500 B.C.

Time and space fail us to comment farther upon the gifts enumerated in the following list. We leave to each reader the pleasure of finding in it such as from their character or locality are of especial interest to him.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION; *Publishing Section*. \$100,000, June 17, 1902, the income only to be expended in the preparation, and publication of reading lists, indexes and other bibliographical and literary aids especially adapted to free public circulating libraries, from Andrew Carnegie.

CALIFORNIA.

- ALAMEDA. *Public Library*. \$35,000, July 10, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie. Increased from \$10,000 previously offered. City council has voted to appropriate not less than \$7000 yearly for its maintenance.
- BERKELEY. *University of California*. \$2000, for law books, from Mrs. Jane Krom Sather. •
—\$2000, for books on architecture, from Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst. \$3000 promised for next year.
—\$500 (annually), for books on mechanics and electricity, from Mrs. Andrew S. Hallidie.
—About 2000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets, being scientific and geological library of the late Dr. Joseph Le Conte, including many presentation copies, with autographs of authors, from Mrs. Joseph Le Conte.
—250 volumes on viticulture and viniculture, from the California Wine Makers' Corporation. This probably makes the university's collection upon this subject the most complete in the United States.
- LOS GATOS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Oct. 20, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- PASADENA. *Public Library*. 600 or 700 volumes, from the estate of Mrs. E. F. Bowler, as a memorial to her.
- POMONA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Feb. 17, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- RIVERSIDE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Sept. 2, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SAN BERNARDINO. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SAN FRANCISCO. *Public Library*. \$750,000, July 5, 1901, for buildings, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted July 15. Mr. Carnegie recommends that about one-half of the amount should be expended on a central library building and the rest on branches.
—\$25,000, April 10, 1902, for a branch library, from Andrew B. McCreery.
—3200 volumes and pamphlets, from William Emmette Coleman.
- SANTA CRUZ. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, April 15, 1902, for building, making a total of \$20,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SANTA ROSA. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- STANFORD UNIVERSITY. *Stanford University Law Department*. About 500 volumes, pri-

vate library of the late Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, from his sons.

COLORADO.

- CANON CITY. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Dec. 17, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. A site has been secured. The city already appropriates \$1100, and \$600 is added from private subscription.
- DENVER. *Public Library*. \$200,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, provided that an annual maintenance of \$30,000 be guaranteed.
- GEORGETOWN. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- LEADVILLE. *Public Library*. \$100,000, July 12, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, provided the city furnish \$2000 (?) a year for its maintenance.
- PUEBLO. *Public Library*. \$60,000, Feb. 14, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

CONNECTICUT.

- BLOOMFIELD. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$15,255.85, for a library fund, from Levi Prosser, of Boston, Mass., on condition that town provide a suitable room. A building is being erected for library purposes.
- DURHAM. *Public Library*. Site and \$4000, towards a library, name of donor not stated.
- FAIRFIELD. *Fire Department Library*. 1200 volumes, as a nucleus for a library, from the Mill Plain Circulating Library.
- Public Library*. \$30,000, for a new memorial library, raised by popular subscription.
- GREENWICH. *Havemeyer School Library*. 2000 volumes, from Henry O. Havemeyer.
- HARTFORD. *Case Memorial Library*. \$1000, for the purchase of periodicals, from Mrs. Charles B. Smith.
—About 600 volumes, from the library of the late Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., of Boston.
—315 volumes, from Mrs. M. D. Thompson.
—*Public Library*. Bequest of \$5000, from Mrs. Martha Wood Brown, several years since (corrected report of last year).
—*Trinity College Library*. One of the finest of existing copies of Audubon's "Birds of America," value not stated, from Dr. Gordon W. Russell, of the class of 1834.
- LITCHFIELD. *Noyes Memorial Library*. New library building, costing about \$20,000, as a memorial to Mrs. William Curtiss Noyes, from her grandson. Dedicated July 5, 1901, and is also used as the headquarters of the Litchfield Historical Society.
- MERIDEN. *Curtis Memorial Library*. New library building, from Mrs. Augusta M. Cur-

tis, as a memorial to her husband and daughter. Corner-stone laid Sept. 28, 1901.

— *Free Public Library*. \$4115, from public contributions and subscriptions, including \$1000 each from George A. Fay, Francis Atwater, J. D. Billiard, and Mrs. E. H. White.

MIDDLETOWN. *Wesleyan University Library*. Bequest of \$20,000, as an endowment fund, from Mrs. (Stephen) Harriet Hoxie Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died Aug. 21, 1901. By the terms of the will the executors have 10 years in which to settle the estate, but interest at the rate of four per cent. is to be paid after two years.

— \$5018, June 24, 1901, to April 15, 1902, to the Alumni Library Endowment Fund, from subscriptions. The fund now exceeds \$35,000.

— 418 bound volumes, from library of the late Rev. Joseph Pullman, class of '63, from Mrs. M. E. Pullman, of Stamford, Conn.

NEW HAVEN. *Yale University Library*. Bequest, as residuary legatee, expected to amount to \$150,000; one-half of the income to be devoted to purchase of Belles-lettres, the rest to the general purposes of the library, from Edward W. Southworth, of New York City. (Yale, '75.)

— \$1200, divided among six of the seminary libraries of the university, from George E. Dimock, of Elizabeth, N. J.

— \$900, expended by donor's wish for additions to music department, from an anonymous friend.

— \$250, from ex-President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University.

— *Young Men's Christian Association Library*. \$10,000, for library purposes, and in addition the income of \$5000, the principal to go to the library on the death of the donor, Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives.

NORWALK. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Aug. 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— Gift of a central corner at Mott and Bel-den avenues, site for the new Carnegie Library building, valued at \$19,000, Dec. 5, 1901, from Hubert E. Bishop. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000, not \$50,000, as previously reported, was accepted at a special city election held Sept. 20, 1901.

NORWICH. *Otis Library*. Bequest of \$3000, without conditions, from Miss Elizabeth B. Woodhull, who died in February, 1902.

WATERBURY. *Silas Bronson Library*. Gift of several handsome mahogany cases, to hold the library's collection of Indian relics, from an anonymous donor.

WOODBURY. *Public Library*. Gift of the property known as the Parker Academy, value not stated, and \$5000, Jan. 3, 1902, from Edward Boyd.

DELAWARE.

DOVER. *Free Library*. \$2200, as an endowment fund, raised by Mrs. Priscilla H.

Richardson and members of the Century Club Committee.

— \$1000 from Manlove Hayes.

WILMINGTON. *Wilmington Institute Free Library*. \$781.61, from a friend.

— \$291, from Joseph Bancroft Sons Co.

— Several portraits and photographs, of Delaware jurists, etc., from W. F. Smalley, Howard Pyle, and others.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON. *Catholic University*. Bequest of \$50,000, for a library, from Mrs. Sarah Ferris Devlin, of Boston, Mass.

— *Library of Congress*. 222 volumes and 182 pamphlets; mostly works of, and relating to Dante, from Theodore W. Koch, of Philadelphia.

— 133 volumes and 3302 pamphlets, of Chinese works, from William Woodville Rockhill.

— *Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University*. Art books, valued at \$1000, from various sources.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE. *Public Library*. \$50,000, Feb. 13, 1902, for building, from Andrew Carnegie. It is planned to transfer the property of the local library association, valued at \$6000, to the new library organization.

PENSACOLA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Aug. 16, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie; legislation has been procured authorizing the city to levy a tax for the support of the library and to authorize it to enter into an obligation to support it.

TAMPA. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Jan. 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

GEORGIA.

ATHENS. *State Normal School Library*. Library of over 4000 volumes, from faculty, students, and townspeople.

— *University of Georgia Library*. \$50,000, from George Peabody.

ATLANTA. *Carnegie Library*. 309 volumes, from T. H. Martin.

— Six books from the Roycroft publications, from Elbert Hubbard, of Aurora, N. Y.

— Bust of Andrew Carnegie, made by Chevalier Trentanove, costing \$900, from the school children of Atlanta.

COLUMBUS. *Public Library*. \$25,000, April 28, 1902, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— \$5000, for a site for the new Carnegie library building, from George Peabody.

MACON. *Public Library*. \$20,000, June 18, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEWMAN. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Jan. 21.

QUITMAN. *Brooks Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from J. L. Cutler, of Boston.

IDAHO.

MOSCOW. *Free Library*. \$700, to help start a library, raised by popular subscription.

POCATELLO. *Public Library*. Over 1000 volumes, from Miss Helen Miller Gould.

ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BLUE ISLAND. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CARROLLTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Oct. 18, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CHARLESTON. *Public Library*. \$18,000, Oct. 30, 1901 (accepted), for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, a yearly maintenance of \$1900 required.

CHICAGO. *John Crerar Library*. Bequest of \$1000, the income will be devoted to the purchase of books on international law, from Huntington Wolcott Jackson. Received, January, 1902.

—*McCormick Theological Seminary Library*. \$15,000, for immediate purchase of books, from Stanley McCormick.

—*The Newberry Library*. Gift of the Deane Collection, consisting of 1500 volumes and 189 pamphlets, from Dr. N. Senn.

—535 volumes of newspapers, Sept. 6, 1901, principally files of local German newspapers, from Illinois Staats Zeitung Publishing Company.

—369 volumes of newspapers, Dec. 11, 1901, the greater part being a file of the *Chicago Daily News*, from Victor Fremont Lawson.

—*Public Library*. About \$150,000, for a public library building at Hyde Park, to be known as the "T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library," from Mrs. T. B. Blackstone. The gift has been accepted, and the library will be erected at Kenwood, Washington avenue and 49th street.

—Bequest of \$1000, income to be used to purchase books for the blind, from Huntington W. Jackson. This bequest was left to the "Society for Home Reading for the Blind," now disbanded, but may eventually find its way to the Public Library.

—*University of Chicago Library*. A new building, to cost \$150,000, for a temporary home of the library, from John D. Rockefeller.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DANVILLE. *Public Library*. \$40,000, Dec. 26, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Dec. 28, 1901.

EVANSTON. *Free Public Library*. New library building, to cost \$100,000 (offered), by Charles F. Gray, upon condition that "an acceptable site be secured."

—Gift (pledged), by popular subscription, of

about one-third the amount required for "an acceptable site" for the new library building, offered by Charles F. Grey. Among the contributors are William Deering and Mayor James A. Patten, who give \$5000 each.

—\$1000, towards fund for purchase of a site for a new library building, from William L. Brown. Total subscription, \$12,000.

—*Northwestern University Library*. \$543, as a fund for the increase of the library, the principal to remain intact, from the class of 1895, the fund to be known by the class name.

HAWTHORN. *Y. M. C. A. Railroad Library*. \$500, to equip a library, from Mrs. Julia E. Rosenfield.

JERSEYVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, April 14, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MATTOON. *Public Library*. \$20,000, July 15, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MOLINE. *Morris Rosenfield Memorial Library*. \$500, for a Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Library, from Mrs. Julia E. Rosenfield, of Rock Island.

—*Public Library*. \$37,000, Aug. 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

—\$10,000, for purchase of site for Carnegie library building, from the citizens of Moline.

OAK PARK. *Scoville Institute Library*. \$500. Name of donor not stated.

PARIS. *Public Library*. \$18,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PEKIN. *Public Library*. \$5000, Dec. 18, 1901, for a building, in addition to a former gift of \$10,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

—Site, value not stated, for the new Carnegie building, from George Herget and his wife.

ROCKFORD. *Public Library*. Several hundred volumes, constituting the library of the late A. M. Potter.

INDIANA.

ALEXANDRIA. *Public Library*. \$800, for an endowment, from an unnamed donor.

BEDFORD. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Jan. 12, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Site secured Jan. 29, 1902, and on April 10, 1902, \$5000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

BLOOMINGTON. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Dec. 24, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BRAZIL. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CARTHAGE. *Public Library*. \$2000 from the children of Henry Henley, and \$1000 by popular subscription toward a new library building, dedicated June 6, 1902.

COLUMBUS. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Jan. 3, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. A site was secured on Jan. 29.

DANVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

ELKHART. *Carnegie Library*. \$5000, Dec. 16, 1901, to render building more nearly fire-proof, in addition to a former gift of \$30,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

ELWOOD. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Oct. 18, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Dec. 2.

GOSHEN. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, in addition to previous offer of \$15,000, making a total of \$25,000, from Andrew Carnegie. Offer increased at the request of the citizens, the conditions of the first gift remaining unchanged.

GREENCASTLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 22, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

—\$5000 additional, March 18, 1902, making total gift \$15,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

GREENSBURG. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HARTFORD CITY. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HUNTINGTON. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The usual conditions have already been met.

INDIANAPOLIS. *Butler College Library*. \$20,000, Nov. 6, 1902, for a building, in addition to former gift of a site and \$10,000, as a memorial to their daughter, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thompson, of Irvington. The library will be known as the "Bona Thompson Library."

KOKOMO. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Feb. 28, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been accepted.

LOGANSPORT. *Public Library*. \$25,000, April 26, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MICHIGAN CITY. *Public Library*. \$2500, from Mrs. F. C. Austin, of Chicago.

NEW ALBANY. *Public Library*. \$35,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

TIPTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WABASH. *Public Library*. \$5000 additional, April 30, 1902, for a building, making a total of \$10,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

WASHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$5000, Aug. 11, 1901, for a building, in addition to former gift of \$20,000, from Andrew Carnegie. The building is in process of construction.
—Block of land in the heart of the city, valued at \$5000, for a site for the new Carnegie library building and for a park, by Joseph Cabel.

IOWA.

ALGONA. *Public Library*. \$1000, from George W. Schee, of Primghar. Mr. Schee has

also given \$1000 for school libraries in Palo Alto county.

ANAMOSA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, raised by popular subscription.

ATLANTIC. *Public Library*. \$12,500, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CEDAR FALLS. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

—Site for a library building, amount not stated, raised by popular subscription.

CEDAR RAPIDS. *Free Public Library*. \$25,000 additional to previous offer of \$50,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie, provided the site of May's Island can be made practicable.

CLINTON. *Public Library*. \$30,000, Sept. 8, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted March 31, 1902.

—Site for a library building, amount not stated, raised by popular subscription.

DAVENPORT. *Free Public Library*. \$5342, from Frederick Weyerhaeuser. Acknowledged Dec. 3, 1901.

—1500 volumes, from Mrs. W. D. Putnam.

DENISON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DES MOINES. \$800, for a library for the U. S. cruiser *Des Moines*, from the citizens of Des Moines.

DURUQUE. *Free Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 2, 1902, for a building, in addition to a former gift of \$50,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

—Site, value not stated, for the new Carnegie library building, from Frank D. Stout.

EAGLE GROVE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, May 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

ELDORA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted.

ESTHERVILLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 22, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

FAYETTE. *Henderson Library*. \$5000, from ex-Governor Larrabee.

GRINNELL. *Iowa College Library*. \$3000, for the J. M. Chamberlain Memorial Fund, from graduates and friends of the college, the largest single gift being \$500.

—\$1000, for a book fund, from Prof. Leonard Fletcher Parker.

HAMPTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HAWARDEN. *Public Library*. \$5000, Oct. 1, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, the \$400 yearly guarantee required previously having been secured through tax levy, by a popular vote.

—\$500, for a site for the new Carnegie build-

ing, from President Watkins, of the First National Bank.

—\$500, to beautify the library grounds, raised by popular subscription.

HOLSTEIN. *Public Library*. \$700; \$500 raised by popular subscription, and \$200 from George W. Schee, of Primghar.

INDIANOLA. *Simpson College Library*. \$1000, for a book fund, from Mrs. Stillman.

IOWA CITY. *Public Library*. \$25,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

LAKE CHARLES. *Public Library*. \$10,000 (offered Nov. 20, 1901), for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MANCHESTER. *Public Library*. \$10,000, April 19, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MAQUOKETA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MARSHALLTOWN. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. On April 28, 1902, \$5000 additional, making a total of \$30,000.

MASON CITY. *Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEWTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 22, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. —Money for a site for a public library building, amount not stated, raised by popular subscription.

—\$1000, for a book fund, from Samuel Richards.

ONAWA. *Public Library*. Public library building on a lot 132 feet square, and \$4000 for books and furniture, from Judge Addison Oliver, on condition that the town pay \$1000 yearly for its support. The gift has been accepted.

OSKALOOSA. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

POCAHONTAS Co. *School Libraries*. \$1335.44 and 4000 volumes, from teachers of the county.

TIPTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 9, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WASHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$8000, for a building, from Mrs. Jane Chilcote.

WATERLOO. *Public Library*. \$30,000, April 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KANSAS.

EMPORIA. *Public Library*. \$20,000, May 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

FORT SCOTT. *Public Library*. \$18,000, March 22, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HUTCHINSON. *Public Library*. \$15,000, April 8, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KANSAS CITY. *Public Library*. \$75,000, July 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Car-

negie. Accepted Aug. 7. A site has already been secured.

NEWTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OTTAWA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Jan. 28, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PAOLA. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$10,000, for a building, from Mrs. Martha Smith, who died March 24, 1902.

SALINA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Feb. 25, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

STOCKTON. *Library Association*. Valuable collection of books, from Miss Helen Miller Gould.

TOPEKA. *Public Library*. Bonds for \$1800, which will give the library an income of \$126 a year, from J. R. Mulvane, the money to be spent for new books, as a memorial to his wife, Harriet Newell (Freeman) Mulvane, who died Aug. 20, 1901.

—Half-reclining statue of Pauline, sister of Napoleon I., as Venus, from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilder.

—*Kansas Travelling Libraries Commission*. 250 volumes, from Mrs. Sara T. D. Robinson, of Lawrence.

WINFIELD. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Feb. 18, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY.

COVINGTON. *Carnegie Library*. \$35,000, July 16, 1901, for the addition of an auditorium to the library building, an increase to the original gift of \$40,000, making a total of \$75,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

DANVILLE. *Central University*. \$25,000, towards a new library building, from Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City.

—\$25,000, towards a new library building, from friends of the university.

HENDERSON. *Public Library*. \$25,000, July 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Aug. 16, 1901, provided that the next General Assembly pass an amendment to the charter giving the city the legal right to make the appropriation required for the maintenance of the library.

HORSE CAVE. *Horse Cave School*. 500 selected volumes, valued at \$1000, from Miss Helen Miller Gould, of New York City.

LEXINGTON. *Public Library*. \$50,000, Jan. 20, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

LOUISVILLE. *Public Library*. \$250,000, Jan. 17, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This is a renewal of an offer made two years ago, but never accepted, because of local differences between the city council and the Polytechnic Library directors.

PADUCAH. *Public Library*. \$35,000, Oct. 28, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city council has agreed to furnish the \$3500 yearly appropriation required.

LOUISIANA.

- LAKE CHARLES. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 — Site for the new Carnegie library building, from the North American Land and Timber Company.
 NEW ORLEANS. *Fisk Free and Public Library*. 260 valuable French books, from a Louisianian, who has preserved his anonymity.

MAINE.

- AUGUSTA. *Lithgow Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from J. L. Cutler, of Boston.
 BANGOR. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$4000, to be used for the purchase of books, probably for the reference department, from Mrs. Grace D. Patten, who died Nov. 15, 1901.
 BIDDEFORD. *Biddeford Library Association*. \$22,000, to rebuild and stock the library, raised by popular subscription. The following are among the largest contributors: Robert McArthur, \$8176.24; James G. Garland, \$1000; Mrs. Estelle M. Tatterson, Mrs. Margaret C. Luques, Charles H. Prescott, Jerry G. Shaw, James G. Garland, Robert Donaldson, James G. Brackett, Charles H. Goodwin and Benjamin F. Bryant, all of Biddeford, \$500 each; Hon. George K. Dexter, of Boston, Mass., and Hon. George P. Wescott, of Portland, \$500 each. Donors of \$1000 have the privilege of naming an alcove, and those of \$500 may have a tablet placed upon the wall as a memorial to themselves or any one they may designate.
 — Property of the Pavilion Church Society, value not stated, from Robert McArthur. The new library will be called the "McArthur Library."
 BRUNSWICK. *Bowdoin College Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from John L. Cutler, of Boston, Mass.
 — 1000 volumes, from Charles W. Pickard, of Portland.
 BUCKFIELD. *Zadoc Long Free Memorial Library*. Memorial library building, dedicated Aug. 17, 1901, from Hon. John D. Long, of Hingham, Mass., in memory of his father and mother.
 CHERBAGUE. *Public Library*. New library building, cost not stated, from Mrs. Alice Frye, of Cambridge, Mass.
 FAIRFIELD. *Lawrence Free Public Library*. New library building, to cost \$15,000, from Edward F. Lawrence.
 — Site for a library building, value not stated, from Mrs. Louise E. Newhall.
 — \$1000, for the purchase of books, from Edward F. Lawrence and Mrs. Louise E. Newhall.
 FARMINGTON. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from John L. Cutler, of Boston.
 FREEPORT. *B. H. Bartol Library*. \$1000, to-

wards the erection of a new building, from Mrs. Brazier, of Philadelphia.

LUBEC. *Public Library*. Site for a public library building, value not given, from B. M. Pike.

ROCKLAND. *Public Library*. \$20,000, April 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SACO. *Thornton Academy Library*. New library building (to cost \$25,000, plans accepted Oct. 23, 1901), from Mrs. Annie C. Thornton, of Magnolia, Mass., and her daughter, Miss Mary C. Thornton. It will be called the Charles C. G. Thornton Memorial Building. Accepted Oct. 23, 1902.

SOUTH PARIS. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$25,000, for a public library, from W. H. Parsons, of Brooklyn.

WATERVILLE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, April 28, 1902, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MARYLAND.

CUMBERLAND. *Public Library*. \$25,000 (declined May 20, 1901), for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HAGERSTOWN. *Washington County Free Library*. \$10875.63, for a public library building, raised by popular subscription. The following contributed \$500 or more each: E. W. Mealey, \$3200; C. H. Carlile, \$1500; Waldo Newcomer and sisters, \$1000; Henry Steck, Mrs. William T. Hamilton, and William Updegraff, each \$500.

— Building site, valued at \$1500, from Edward W. Mealey.

— 1500 volumes, from Edward W. Mealey.

— 500 volumes, from Edwin Bell.

LAUREL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMHERST. *Amherst College Library*. Bequest of \$2000, to be expended for books, no restrictions, from Prof. Herbert B. Adams, class of 1872.

— *Town Library*. Bequest of certain property valued at \$1500 or \$2000, to the town of Amherst, on conditions which will practically make it a gift to the Town Library, from Prof. Herbert Baxter Adams.

ARLINGTON. *Robbins Library*. Marble statue, representing Nydia, the blind girl of Pompeii, from Mrs. Samuel C. Bushnell.

ATHOL. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
 — 500 or 600 volumes, mostly fiction, from H. M. Humphrey.

BELMONT. *Public Library*. Library building, expected to cost about \$50,000, from Henry O. Underwood.

BOLTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000 for a building (announced Nov. 5, 1901, and accepted), from Ann Eliza Whitney, of Lancaster, in the name of her deceased sister, Emma Whitney, the town to furnish a central site,

- put in the foundations, place a memorial tablet in the building, and pay Miss Whitney the interest on \$3000 during her lifetime.
- BOSTON.** *Boston Medical Library.* 2139 medical medals, from Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport.
- *Massachusetts Institute of Technology.* 290 volumes and pamphlets on botanical subjects, from the library of Waldo O. Ross, from Mrs. Ross.
- \$500, for the purchase of books, from the Saturday Club, of Boston.
- *Public Library.* About 1000 volumes, from the executors of the estate of Mrs. Lydia Attwood.
- 344 volumes, July 6, 1901, from Miss Helen C. McCleary.
- BRIDGEWATER.** *Public Library.* \$500, without restrictions, from Mrs. Sarah Alden.
- CAMBRIDGE.** *Harvard Union Library.* 400 volumes, from J. B. Gerrish, class of '71.
- Books, etc., from members and friends of the union.
- *Harvard University Library.* \$2000, for books on the history of the Ottoman Empire, history of Poland, and other historical subjects, from Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge.
- \$800, for increase of the library of the Department of Education, through Mr. John F. Moors, from various subscribers.
- \$500, in continuation of former gifts, for the purchase of Scandinavian books and books relating to Scandinavia, from Mrs. E. C. Hammer, of Boston.
- \$500, for the purchase of books, from the Saturday Club, of Boston.
- 373 volumes, forming an additional installment of the Riatt library, from Assistant Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge.
- Collection of Slovak literature, collected in the summer of 1901, by Assistant Professor Wiener, numbering 123 volumes and 1567 pamphlets, containing much folk-lore material, from Assistant Prof. A. C. Coolidge.
- CANTON.** *Public Library.* \$70,000, for a public library building, from Augustus Hemenway.
- CHILMARK.** *Public Library.* \$600, \$500 for a building fund and \$100 for a lot, from the women of Chilmark.
- CONWAY.** *Field Memorial Library.* \$52,000, for an endowment fund, from Marshall Field, of Chicago, Ill. The building and over 6000 volumes, costing more than \$100,000, were given in memory of Mr. Field's parents, John and Fidelia Nash Field. Opened to the public Nov. 1, 1901.
- DALTON.** *Public Library.* \$500, from Zenas Crane.
- DRACUT.** *Public Library.* 358 volumes, chiefly American history, and \$125, as a memorial to the wife of Brig.-Gen. James Varnum, a Revolutionary soldier from Dracut, from The Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.
- DUDLEY.** *Public Library.* Library building, to be erected, value not stated, from Hezekiah Conant, of Pawtucket, R. I.
- DUXBURY.** *Public Library.* \$10,000, for a building, from William J. Wright.
- FITCHBURG.** *Public Library.* \$10,000, from Hon. Rodney Wallace.
- GRANVILLE.** *Public Library.* New building costing about \$12,000, from citizens. Among the prominent donors are Hon. Milton B. Whitney, \$5000; Francis Cooley, of Hartford, Conn, \$1300; the balance through the efforts of Mrs. R. B. Cooley and other ladies.
- GREENVILLE.** *Ephraim Copeland Memorial Library.* Bequest of about \$2000, made available by decree of court Jan. 31, 1901, from Ephraim Copeland, who died about 50 years ago. This will be practically a branch of the Leicester Free Public Library. Dedicated Oct. 15, 1901.
- GROVELAND.** *Hale Library.* 3500 volumes, from Mr. E. G. Hale, of Newburyport.
- HADLEY.** *Public Library.* \$4000, for a library building, from John Dwight, of New York, provided an equal amount be raised from other sources.
- HAMPTON FALLS.** *Public Library.* New library building, cost not given, from John T. Brown, of Newburyport. Opened to the public Aug. 30, 1901.
- HANOVER.** *John Curtis Free Library.* \$1000, originally given by John Barstow, of Providence, as a fund to the Hanover Academy, now abandoned, from his daughters, Misses Lydia K. and Elizabeth T. Barstow, of Providence.
- HARDWICK.** *Paige Library.* Bequest of books, maps, manuscripts, and residue of her estate, value not given, from Mrs. Ann Paige.
- HARVARD.** *Public Library.* Bequest of two sums of \$20,000 each, for the extension and maintenance of the library, from Warren Hapgood, of Boston, payable on the death of his wife, on condition that the town grant land adjoining the library and that the addition be known as the Hapgood Memorial.
- HINGHAM.** *Public Library.* Bequest of \$500, from Alfred Hersey.
- HOLLISTON.** *Public Library.* Bequest of a plot of ground, for library purposes, value not given, from Mrs. Elizabeth S. Burnap.
- HOLYOKE.** *Public Library.* \$89,950, towards a public library building, raised by popular subscription and contributed funds. The completed building was turned over to the library authorities Jan. 18, 1902. Among the contributors were the following: Hon. William Whiting, \$3000; an anonymous donor, \$1000; Joseph Metcalf, George U.

- and W. A. Prentiss, Joseph A. Skinner, and James H. Newton, each \$500.
- LITTLETON. *Reuben Hoar Library*. Bequest of \$1000, to establish the Laws Fund, from Mrs. Henry (Laws) Henarie, of San Francisco, Cal.
- LYNN. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$10,000, for any use deemed advisable, from Walter Scott Dickson.
- LYNNFIELD. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$1000, received March, 1901; \$500 will be considered a perpetual fund and \$500 devoted to library needs, from George L. Hawks, of Wakefield.
- MALDEN. *Public Library*. \$25,000, in 1901, towards the Converse Endowment Fund, from Elisha H. and Mary D. Converse, in addition to the gift of \$125,000, previously reported.
- MANSFIELD. *Public Library*. Soldiers' Memorial Library building, costing over \$16,000, of which amount \$6500 was raised by popular subscription. Mrs. E. F. Noble gave site and \$2500 and F. L. Cady \$500.
- MARLBORO. *Public Library*. \$25,000, April 29, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. — Bequest of \$5000, from George N. Cate, to become available after the death of his widow.
- MATTAPOISETT. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Feb. 3, 1902, for a building, from George H. Purrington, Jr. The gift has been accepted and the town will furnish a site.
- MELROSE. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Jan. 6, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been accepted.
- MIDDLEBORO. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$100,000; \$50,000 for a public library building and \$50,000 for books and periodicals, from Thomas S. Pierce.
- NATICK. *Morse Institute Library*. Bequest of \$5000, from John O. Wilson.
- NEWBURYPORT. *Public Library*. \$5000, in addition to a previous gift of \$10,000, income to be used for support of reading-room, from William C. Todd. — Bequest of \$5000, from E. H. Stickney, of Chicago, Ill. — Bequest of \$5000, from E. S. Moseley, instead of \$3000, as reported last year. — Bequest of \$4000, from Abram Cutler, of Boston. The total of endowment funds is now as follows: for general purposes, \$29,000; for purchase of books, \$45,000; and for reading-room, \$15,000. — Portrait of Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, by Gilbert Stuart, name of donor not stated.
- NEWTON. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from Mrs. Elizabeth L. Rand, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books. — Marble statue of Diana and pedestal, the work of G. M. Benzoni, from an anonymous friend. — *Newton Theological Seminary*. Bequest of \$5000, to be known as the Greene Memorial Library Fund, the income to be spent for books, from Stephen Greene. Bequests of \$2500, with similar conditions, are left to the American Baptist Missionary Union and to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.
- NORTHBOROUGH. *Public Library*. \$500, for printing the library catalogue, from Cyrus Gale, the donor of the library building.
- PEPPERELL. *Public Library*. \$100,000; \$50,000, for lot and building, \$25,000 for furniture, books, etc., and \$25,000 for an endowment fund; also his private library and art collections, value not stated, from the late Charles Farrar Lawrence, of New York City, who died May 12, 1897.
- PITTSFIELD. *Public Library*. \$15,000, May 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- PLYMOUTH. *Public Library*. \$750, towards purchase of a library site, from Nathaniel Morton. — 3000 photographs and reproductions of noted paintings, from Miss Mary G. Bartlett.
- QUINCY. *Thomas Crane Public Library*. Site of the French homestead, adjoining the library, by Albert Crane. The house will be removed and the grounds graded in connection with the existing lawn.
- REVERE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Oct. 18, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- ROWE. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$1000, as a permanent fund, from Mrs. Sarah R. Drury, of Troy, Ohio, to be known as "The Preserved Smith Library," in memory of her father.
- SALEM. *Essex Institute*. Bequest of \$10,000, the income to be expended for books on China and translations from the Chinese, from Miss Elizabeth C. Ward. — Bequest of \$3000, the income to be devoted to library purposes, from Miss Harriet Putnam Fowler.
- SHREWSBURY. *Public Library*. Bequest of about \$50,000, to be used in the erection of a library building, from Jubal Howe.
- SOMERVILLE. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$2500, to be used for the purchase of music books, from Joseph F. Wilson.
- SOUTH WEYMOUTH. *Fogg Memorial Library*. \$1000, for the purchase of reference books; also a beautiful bronze tablet, in the reference room, in memory of her husband, Gen. James Lawrence Bates, from Mrs. Mary J. Bates.
- SOUTHBRIDGE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The town already appropriates \$2800 yearly for library maintenance. Declined April 25, 1902, for the later offer of Jacob Edwards. — \$50,000, for a building, and a site, value not

stated, from Jacob Edwards, of Boston, a native of Southbridge.

SPRINGFIELD. *City Library Association*. \$2100 for purchase of the Brewer lot, raised by popular subscription through efforts of Nathan D. Bill.

— Bequest of \$10,000, from Charles M. Kirkham. \$5000 is to be devoted to the purchase of books and \$5000 to beautifying the grounds.

— Valuable collection of paintings, Indian relics, etc., from estate of David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.

SWANSEA. *Public Library*. Greater part of the library of the late Seth Brown, from George Brown, of Fall River.

TAUNTON. *Public Library*. \$60,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, in addition to offer with other prominent steel men, to erect at Taunton a \$100,000 statue to the Leonard family, which founded the iron industry in America.

TUFTS COLLEGE. *Tufts College Library*. 2000 volumes of musical works, valued at about \$2500, from Hon. Albert Metcalf.

TYNGSBORO. *Public Library*. \$1000, towards a new public library building, from Miss Mary E. Bennett, provided the town will raise \$5000 additional for the purpose.

TYRINGHAM. *Public Library*. Gift of \$1000, towards a library building, raised by popular subscription.

WAKEFIELD. *Beebe Town Library*. Bequest of \$2000, as an endowment fund, from Cyrus G. Beebe, a son of Lucius Beebe, in whose honor the library was named.

WALPOLE. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Aug. 5, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— Site, value not stated, for the new Carnegie library building, from Charles S. Bird, of East Walpole.

WATERTOWN. *Free Public Library*. \$2750, for furnishing and refitting Pratt reading and reference rooms, from the estate of the late Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

— Bequest of \$1000, to establish Benjamin H. Pierce Fund, for purchase of books, from Benjamin H. Pierce.

— Money, to forward the furnishing of Hunnewell Hall, a reference reading room, raised by popular subscription.

WELLESLEY. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$1000, from Elizabeth Flagg.

WEST FALMOUTH. *West Falmouth Library*. \$600, to cancel note due from the association, from D. Wheeler Swift, of Worcester. Mr. Swift has given \$2500 since 1896 to this library.

WESTBORO. *Public Library*. Bequest of a large part of her estate, value not given, from Ellen E. Bixby.

— \$500, for printing a catalogue, from Cyrus Gale.

WESTFORD. *J. V. Fletcher Library*. Bequest

of \$900, to be known as the Laws Fund, from Mrs. Henry (Laws) Henarie, of San Francisco, Cal. This library has also been the recipient, during the past year, of a number of valuable paintings and other works of art, from several donors.

WESTMINSTER. *Forbush Memorial Library*. Bequest of \$50,000, for a library building as a memorial to the late Joseph W. Forbush, from Charles A. Forbush.

— Site for the new Forbush Memorial Library building, raised by popular subscription, of which Alonzo Curtis contributed \$500.

WOBURN. *Public Library*. Bronze statue of Count Rumford, a replica of that at Munich, for the library grounds, value \$7500, from Marshall Tidd.

MICHIGAN.

BENTON HARBOR. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CHARLOTTE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DETROIT. *Public Library*. \$750,000, July 1, 1901, for a central library and about five branches, from Andrew Carnegie, the city to furnish building sites and guarantee an annual maintenance of \$75,000. Accepted July 9. Previously reported. Five branch libraries will be erected at once at a cost of \$50,000 each.

ESCANABA. *Public Library*. \$20,000, May 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

HILLSDALE. *Hillsdale College Library*. 500 volumes of historical and geographical works, from W. E. Ambler and sons, of Cleveland, Ohio.

IRON MOUNTAIN. *Public Library*. \$2500, for a building, in addition to a former gift of \$15,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

LANSING. *Public Library*. \$35,000, Jan. 11, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MOUNT CLEMENS. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PETOSKEY. *Public Library*. \$12,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PORT HURON. *Public Library*. \$40,000, Feb. 6, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Feb. 10, 1902.

ST. JOSEPH. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 14, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA. *Public Library*. \$12,000, April 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

AUSTIN. *Library Association*. \$12,000, Oct. 17, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CLOQUET. *Public Library*. Public library building, to cost \$8000, raised by popular

- subscription. Among the largest donors are the Northern Lumber Co., \$1500; the Cloquet Lumber Co., \$1500, including six building lots valued at \$500; the Johnson-Wentworth Lumber Co., \$500; Mrs. George S. Shaw, \$1000; and Mrs. J. E. Lynds, \$500. \$3000 was raised by popular subscriptions of from \$1 to \$100 each.
- CROOKSTON. *Public Library*. \$1000, for library purposes, raised by popular subscription.
- LITTLE FALLS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NORTHFIELD. *St. Olaf College Library*. New library building, to be erected, from Consul Halle Steensland, of Madison, Wis.
- RED WING. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Dec. 17, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Jan. 4, 1902.
- Site, lot 96 x 120 feet, facing the public park, for new Carnegie library building, value not stated, from James L. Lawther, in memory of his son.
- SLEEPY EYE. *Dyckman Free Library*. \$2000, above former report, towards a public library building, from F. H. Dyckman, of Orange, N. J.
- \$1500, for a purchase fund for books, raised by popular subscription.
- STILLWATER. *Public Library*. \$25,000, July 16, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- WINONA. *Free Public Library*. Library building, cost, including equipment, etc., \$50,000, from William Harris Laird. Presented to the city Jan. 21, 1899, previously unreported.
- MISSOURI.
- COLUMBIA. *State Historical Society of Missouri Library*. Gift of the Sampson collection numbering 1886 volumes and 14,280 pamphlets relating to Missouri and the Mississippi Valley, the result of thirty-three years of collecting, from F. A. Sampson, of Sedalia.
- 1343 volumes, 3678 pamphlets, and 125 charts, from the Sedalia Natural History Society.
- Gift of a Masonic library of 300 volumes, from the Sedalia Masonic Lodge, No. 236. The Society's collections, consisting mainly of the three gifts just named are popularly estimated to be worth \$25,000.
- JOPLIN. *Public Library*. \$40,000, Aug. 7, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- KANSAS CITY. *Public Library*. Nelson Gallery of Art, valued at \$7500, housed in the library building, from William Rockhill Nelson.
- ST. JOSEPH. *Public Library*. About \$1000, raised by popular subscription, through efforts of three women's clubs.
- 1000 volumes, from Captain Albert Head.
- SEDALIA. *Carnegie Library*. More than 100 framed photographs of European art and scenes, from Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Cotton.
- SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. *Free Public Library*. Site for new Carnegie library building, value not stated—branch of St. Joseph Free Public Library—from South St. Joseph Town Co.
- MONTANA.
- BILLINGS. *Parmly Billings Memorial Library*. New library building (dedicated, Oct. 1, 1901), from Frederick Billings, Jr., of New York.
- BOZEMAN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift was accepted March 25.
- DEER LODGE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Conrad Kohrs, as a memorial to his son, William K. Kohrs. Accepted, Nov. 16, 1901.
- *State Prison*. \$5000, for purchase of books for a library, from William A. Clark, Jr., of Butte.
- DILLON. *Public Library*. \$7500, Jan. 26, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- GREAT FALLS. *Public Library*. \$30,000, July 9, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted July 16.
- \$1000, to be expended in the purchase of books, from G. M. Hyams.
- HELENA. *Public Library*. \$30,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The gift has been accepted.
- KALISPELL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Dec. 28, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already expends \$1000 yearly for library maintenance.
- MILES CITY. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Aug. 1, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NEBRASKA.
- BEATRICE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift was accepted March 25.
- FREMONT. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Jan. 4, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$3000, for purchase of new books, raised by popular subscription. The rent for one year was donated by L. M. Keene.
- GRAND ISLAND. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Feb. 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- LINCOLN. *Nebraska Public Library Commission*. About 350 volumes, from the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, on condition that the Commission maintain a system of especial loans to study clubs.
- SOUTH OMAHA. *Public Library*, \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Oct. 14, 1901.
- YORK. *City Library*. Bequest of one cow, from Mrs. George W. Woods.

NEVADA.

RENO. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD. *St. Paul's School*. Memorial library building, costing about \$150,000, from George R. and William C. Sheldon. It was dedicated in June, 1901.

CONWAY. *Jenks Memorial Library*. Library building costing about \$50,000, from Mrs. Jenks, as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, of Boston. The building was dedicated June 13, 1901.

DOVER. *Public Library*. \$30,000, May 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— Collection of music and music books numbering 1000 volumes, scores, etc., including rare scores and original editions, from John W. Tufts, of Boston, Mass.

— Gift of nearly 500 books and pamphlets of local history, a collection of great value, from E. R. Brown.

DUBLIN. *H. P. Farnham Memorial Library*. Library building, costing over \$20,000, together with an annual endowment of \$3000 for heat, light, and repairs, from Mrs. H. P. Farnham, of New York. The building was dedicated June 30, 1901.

EXETER. *Public Library*. Bequest of 1800 volumes and many valuable pamphlets, the private library of the late John T. Perry. The books will have separate shelving and will be designated as the "Perry Collection."

HAMPTON FALLS. *Public Library*. Building, formerly occupied by the Christian Chapel, for library purposes, from John T. Brown, of Newburyport, Mass. Turned over to the town Aug. 30, 1901.

LITTLETON. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MEREDITH. *B. M. Smith Memorial Library*. A new building, costing between \$12,000 and \$15,000, from Mrs. B. M. Smith. The building was dedicated June 17, 1901.

NASHUA. *Public Library*. Gift of \$50,000, for a public library building, as a memorial to John M. Hunt, from Mrs. Hunt and her daughter, Miss Mary E. Hunt. A site has been purchased at a cost of \$35,000 and the building is now being erected.

PETERBORO. *Town Library*. \$5000, Feb. 19, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SOMERSWORTH. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WEST SWANZEY. *Stratton Free Library*. Bequest of library building and its contents, together with \$5000 as a fund for the maintenance of the library and building, from George W. Stratton, of Boston.

NEW JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE. *Free Public Library*. New library building (corner-stone laid Oct. 29, 1901), by Andrew Carnegie.

HACKENSACK. *Johnson Public Library*. New library building, cost including equipment about \$60,000, from W. M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster General. The building was dedicated Oct. 5, 1901, and the library opened for regular work two days later.

— 812 volumes, from William M. Johnson.

— 484 volumes, from the Hackensack Library Association.

JERSEY CITY. *Free Public Library*. Large and valuable collection of minerals, shells, curios, etc., from David W. Lawrence.

— 1705 volumes and 2352 pamphlets, forming the valuable scientific library of the late L. B. Ward, from his estate.

MADISON. *Drew Theological Seminary Library*. 2360 volumes, the library of the late Prof. George R. Crooks; \$600 of the purchase money was contributed by friends of the seminary.

NEW BRUNSWICK. *Free Public Library*. \$50,000, March 15, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift was accepted March 30.

— *Gardner A. Sage Library*. Bequest of 410 volumes and pamphlets, from Rev. John A. Todd, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

— *Rutgers College Library*. Bequest of about 3000 volumes, from Rev. John A. Todd, D.D., of Tarrytown, N. Y.

NEWARK. *Free Public Library*. 500 volumes for the juvenile library, from R. C. Jenkinson.

— 366 volumes, from James E. Howell.

ORANGE. *Free Library*. \$1000, for the purchase of new books, from Henry Graves.

— Over 1150 volumes, valued at about \$8000, the entire library of the late Daniel Addison Heald, from his three surviving children.

PASSAIC. *Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library*. \$105,000 (offered Nov. 19, 1901), for a public library building at the Passaic suburb of Dundee, from Peter Reid, upon condition that the building shall be known as the "Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library," and that the building shall have suitable rooms for the assistance and proper instruction of the young people of that section of the city.

— \$2000, for the purchase of books, from Peter Reid.

PATERSON. *Free Public Library*. \$100,000, for a new library building, to replace the one destroyed by fire, Feb. 8, 1902, from Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, as a memorial to her father, Charles Danforth. Gift accepted Feb. 18, 1902, with expressions of sincere gratitude. Mrs. Ryle's previous gifts of house and land, remodeling and furnishing, and the enlargement of the old building amounted to about \$85,000.

PERTH AMBOY. *Free Public Library*. Library site valued at about \$12,500, Jan. 19,

- 1902, for the new Carnegie library building, from Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, upon condition that the property shall always be used for the purposes of the Free Public Library.
- Site for the proposed Carnegie library building, valued at \$5000, offered Feb. 14, 1902, and accepted the same date, from Leonard and Adolph Lewisohn and James C. McCoy.
- PLAINFIELD. *Public Library*. Valuable collection of more than 5000 butterflies, arranged in eight cases and valued at over \$10,000, from ex-Mayor Andrew Gilbert. The collection will be exhibited in the art gallery.
- PRINCETON. *Princeton Theological Seminary*. 1210 volumes, a part of the library of Prof. Samuel Miller, the second professor of Princeton Seminary, and the great-great-grandfather of the donor, from Mr. Samuel Miller Breckinridge Long.
- *Princeton University*. \$50,000, for library endowment, name of donor not stated.
 - Collection of 1200 Arabic mss., on deposit, from Robert Garrett, Esq.
 - 95 Babylonian cylinders and cone-shaped seals and 400 clay tablets, name of donor not stated.
- TRENTON. *Free Public Library*. The Charles Skelton library fund, amounting to about \$9000 in cash and an annual income of \$900, derived from real estate, has recently been turned over to this library by direction of the Court of Chancery. The income will be used to purchase reference books. Mr. Skelton died in 1879.
- 3000 volumes, one-half late novels, the rest representing pure and applied sciences, from F. W. Roebling.
- VINELAND. *Public Library*. Books, valued at about \$2000, from the late N. B. Webster, forming the nucleus of the library.
- WEST HOBOKEN. *Free Public Library*. \$25,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NEW MEXICO.
- LAS VEGAS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NEW YORK.
- ALBANY. *New York State Library*. Bequest of the Duncan Campbell collection of 3295 volumes, 899 pamphlets, 49 manuscripts, and 493 plates, engravings, etc., from Miss Ellen Campbell. Received June 1, 1901. This collection forms a rare and valuable addition to the library.
- 1356 volumes and 9328 pamphlets, from Walter Stanley Biscoe.
 - *Public Library*. \$175,000, March 14, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, an annual maintenance fund of \$20,000 is required. Plans for the acceptance of the gift include a merger of the libraries of the Young Men's Association, the Pruyn Library, and the Albany Free Library; the erection of a central building for \$150,000; and the use of \$25,000 for the equipment of the south end (Albany Free Library) as a branch. Declined May 19, 1902.
- AMSTERDAM. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Feb. 9, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- ANGELICA. *Public Library*. Library building, value not given, from Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, as a memorial to her mother, Lucia Cornelia Hapgood Higgins.
- BAY RIDGE. *Free Library*. Bequest of \$500, from Norris L. M. Bennett, of New Utrecht.
- BINGHAMTON. *Public Library*. \$75,000, April 28, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- BROOKLYN. *Brooklyn Institute Museum Library*. 382 volumes, from Dr. James Cruikshank.
- Gift of 339 volumes, from Maria Sprague Meeker.
 - *Brooklyn Library*. 374 volumes, from Thomas G. Shearman's estate.
 - *Long Island Historical Society Library*. \$17,430, for a special endowment fund, raised by popular subscription. The following are among the largest amounts subscribed: Wilhelmus Mynderse and John J. Pierrepont, each \$5000; Frank Sherman Benson, \$1100; Charles A. Hoyt, Frank Lyman, and Henry K. Sheldon, each \$1000; subscriptions in sums less than \$500, \$3330.
 - *Medical Society of the County of Kings Library*. Purple collection of 4169 volumes, 14,492 pamphlets and periodicals, May 4, 1901, purchased and presented by 12 Brooklyn physicians.
 - Watson collection of 4100 volumes and 1929 pamphlets and periodicals, Oct. 4, 1900, purchased and presented by 12 Brooklyn physicians.
 - Gift (or loan) of 2041 volumes and 7987 pamphlets and periodicals, Oct., 1901, from the Long Island Historical Society.
 - 1015 volumes, 8043 pamphlets and periodicals, from the New York Academy of Medicine, New York City.
 - 838 volumes and 12,855 pamphlets and periodicals, Nov. 15, 1901, from Mrs. Alexander J. C. Skene.
 - 471 volumes and 1790 pamphlets and periodicals, April 20, 1901, from Dr. Charles De Szigethy.
 - 393 volumes and 3984 pamphlets and periodicals, Sept. 22, 1900, from Dr. Joseph H. Hunt.
 - 362 volumes and 43 pamphlets, May 1, 1902, from Mrs. E. N. Chapman.
 - 288 volumes and 731 periodicals, March 12, 1901, from Bristol Medical Library, Bristol, England.
 - 269 volumes and 1045 pamphlets and peri-

- odicals, from the Northern Dispensary, of New York City.
- *Young Men's Christian Association Library.* Gift of \$500, for new books, not fiction, October, 1901, from George Foster Peabody.
- BUFFALO. *Public Library.* Collection of Mexican books exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition, from the Mexican Government.
- CANANDAIGUA. *Wood Library.* \$10,000, Nov. 4, 1901, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- CANASTOTA. *Public Library.* \$10,000, Jan. 10, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- CANTON. *Public Library.* \$30,000, Sept. 19, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- CHATHAM. *Public Library.* \$15,000, Sept. 4, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- COHOES. *Carnegie Library.* Site for the new Carnegie library building, value not stated, from Charles R. Ford.
- Site, value not stated, for the new Carnegie library building, from Mrs. Frances V. Hubbard, in memory of her husband, the late Mayor Hubbard.
- FULTON. *Public Library.* \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- GLOVERSVILLE. *Public Library.* \$50,000, Jan. 21, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie; a repetition and increase of a former offer of \$50,000. The gift was accepted Feb. 17, 1902.
- GRIFFIN'S CORNERS, DELAWARE CO. *Skene Memorial Library.* \$5000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. No condition is attached to this gift except that the library shall be a memorial to Dr. A. J. C. Skene, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and shall bear his name.
- HAMILTON. *Colgate University Library.* 543 volumes, from Joseph Spencer Kennard, D. C. L.
- Bequests of 435 volumes, from Prof. P. B. Spear, D.D.
- IRVINGTON. *Public Library.* \$10,000, July 4, 1901, to establish a public library, from Frederick W. Guiteau.
- ISLIP. *Public Library.* \$10,000, Oct. 23, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- JOHNSTOWN. *Public Library.* \$5000, Jan. 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, in addition to a former gift of \$20,000.
- KINGSTON. *Public Library.* \$30,000, Jan. 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- MOUNT VERNON. *Public Library.* \$15,000, April 9, 1902, for a building, making a total of \$50,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NAPLES. *Public Library.* \$1000, to be used in establishing a library to be conducted in connection with the High School, to be known as the Hiram Maxfield Library, from D. H. Maxfield.
- NEW ROCHELLE. *Public Library.* \$50,000, for a new library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- As the library just before the receipt of this offer had leased quarters for 10 years and the lessor refuses to release the library the offer will pass unaccepted.
- NEW YORK CITY. *Aguilar Free Library.* Bequest of \$1000, from Theodore G. Weil.
- *American Institute of Electrical Engineers.* 3621 volumes, including 3450 pamphlets, May 17, 1901, on the early sciences, formerly belonging to Latimer Clark, one of the founders of the English Society of Telegraph Engineers, from Dr. S. S. Wheeler. This collection represents 47 years of collecting by Mr. Clark.
- *American Seamen's Friend Society.* Bequest of \$5000, the income to be used in providing libraries for sailors, from Mrs. Cornelia C. Tompkins.
- *American Museum of Natural History Library.* 2420 volumes in the Chinese language, from China.
- Nearly 2000 volumes, pamphlets, etc., in various branches of science, from the heirs of General Egbert L. Viele.
- 300 volumes and pamphlets on conchology, valued at \$1500, from Frederick A. Constable.
- *Columbia University Library.* Bequest of \$50,000, the income to be used in the purchase of books, from Mrs. Lura Currier, to be known as the Nathaniel Currier Fund.
- Gift (offered) of from \$3000 to \$4000, for the equipment of a laboratory library in history for undergraduate students, from an unnamed friend of the university. "It is not known that an experiment of this kind and of this magnitude has been made in any educational institution in this country, and the results are awaited with great interest by other departments."
- \$2600, for the purchase of Chinese books and books about China, from the Dean Lung Fund.
- \$1000, for current expenses of the Avery architectural library, from S. P. Avery, also about \$1000 in addition, for special purchases for that library.
- 6000 volumes, from the Chinese Government.
- "Clinton Papers" (costing \$2500), embracing 1100 letters addressed to DeWitt Clinton and his letter-books, about 9000 pages in all, from William C. Schermerhorn.
- 475 volumes, for the library of Earl Hall, from the library of the late Frederick William Dibblee, from his mother Mrs. Sarah M. Dibblee.
- 379 volumes and 778 pamphlets, from President Nicholas Murray Butler.
- 356 volumes and 1115 pamphlets, from George Watson Cole.
- Over 200 volumes of books and mss. relating to Spanish-American countries, from Prof. Arthur N. Brown, of Annapolis, Md.

- *Cooper Union Library*. Bequest of \$20,000, for a special library fund, from Oswald Ottendorfer. The recent gifts of \$300,000 from Andrew Carnegie and \$300,000 from the Cooper and Hewitt families are to be applied to the general purposes of the Cooper Union.
- *General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen*. Bequest of \$4750, from Charles B. Haughian.
- *New York Historical Society*. Gifts aggregating \$105,000, for new library building; the largest from Miss Matilda Wolfe Bruce of \$15,000, others of \$1000 or over from William K. Vanderbilt, Charles A. Sherman, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Caroline Frederick Hoffman, Frederick Wendell Jackson, Henry Phipps, Dean Hoffman, Daniel Parrish, Jr., Miss Charlotte A. Mount, and Miss Susan Mount.
- *New York Press Club*. \$5000, Dec. 18, 1901, for the purchase of books, from Andrew Carnegie.
- *New York Public Library; Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations*. 2409 volumes and 2480 pamphlets, a collection relating to economics, statistics, history of railroads in this country, etc., from Mrs. Simon Sterne.
- 1560 volumes and 1487 pamphlets, consisting of railroad reports, reports of state treasurers, auditors, etc., from H. V. and H. W. Poor.
- 520 volumes and 50 pamphlets, forming the John Robinson collection of English and American annuals, art treasures of the Paris Exposition, etc., from Mrs. Henry Draper.
- 511 volumes of newspapers, from the Long Island Historical Society.
- 990 prints, from Charles B. Curtis.
- 909 prints from R. H. Storer.
- 628 or more prints, from James D. Smillie.
- 400 prints, from S. P. Avery.
- *New York Society Library*. Bequest, from Charles H. Contoit; the final \$5000 of this bequest has recently been paid to the library. The whole amount received from this source has been \$142,504.86.
- 850 volumes, from the library of the late John R. Broadhead, the well-known historian of New York State.
- *New York University Library*. 2485 volumes, some of them private and limited editions of rare works of American history and literature, from William Frederick Havemeyer.
- 2363 volumes, from Miss Helen Miller Gould.
- Bequest of 1685 volumes of German literature, from the Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer.
- 1398 volumes, from Rev. Charles R. and Prof. W. K. Gillett.
- 619 volumes of American history, from the members of the Council of New York University.
- 256 volumes, from Prof. John James Stevenson.
- 253 volumes, from Mrs. A. B. Smith.
- NEWARK. *Public Library*. Memorial window, of the value of \$1500, from Henry C. Reid, of Evanston, Ill., in memory of his wife.
- NIAGARA FALLS. *Public Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NORWICH. *Public Library*. Bequest of real and personal property, value not stated, for library purposes, from Mrs. Jane M. Guernsey. Various conditions are attached to this bequest.
- NYACK. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Dec. 23, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The three corporations of Nyack, South Nyack, and Upper Nyack already contribute \$1200 annually, rendering acceptance almost certain.
- ONEIDA. *Public Library*. \$11,000, Dec. 31, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- PENN YAN. *Public Library*. \$1500, towards new building, from Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Armstrong, provided \$10,000 be raised for the purpose.
- \$2500, towards building, from Charles Curtis, of New York, on condition that \$10,000 be raised for the purpose.
- PINE HILL. *Public Library*. New public library building, to be erected, cost not stated, from Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute, as a memorial to his wife, who died at Pine Hill last summer.
- PORT JERVIS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a new building, in addition to his previous gift of \$20,000, making a total of \$30,000, by Andrew Carnegie.
- Site for the new library building, value not stated, by Peter F. Farnum.
- PORT WASHINGTON. *Public Library*. Gymnasium and library building, cost not stated, from Howard Gould; the people will be asked to vote upon a suitable site and arrange for the care of the property.
- POUGHKEEPSIE. *Vassar College Library*. A fund for a new library building, announced May 2, 1902, name of donor withheld.
- ROSLYN, L. I. *William Cullen Bryant Library*. \$1500, raised by popular subscription through the efforts of Mrs. Clarence Mackay.
- About 1000 volumes, from Mr. Bryant's Cedarmere library, from Mrs. Clarence Mackay.
- SANDY HILL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, May 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SARATOGA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SARATOGA SPRINGS. *Public Library*. \$20,000,

Jan. 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SCHENECTADY. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$10,000, from John E. Ellis, of New York.

SYRACUSE. *Syracuse University Library*. \$500 and a set of the Jesuit Relations, of 73 volumes, from Theodore Irwin, of Oswego.

WATERTOWN. *Flower Memorial Library*. A site, value not stated, in addition to her gift of \$200,000, for a memorial library building, from Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor.

WATERVLIET. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Feb. 10, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPEL HILL. *University of North Carolina*. \$550, for recataloging purposes, from the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies, by which the library is endowed.

CHARLOTTE. *Public Library*. \$5000, Oct. 13, 1901, for a public library building, in addition to former gift of \$20,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

DURHAM. *Trinity College Library*. New library building and equipment, to cost about \$70,000 (instead of \$50,000, as previously reported), from James B. Duke.

GREENSBORO. *Public Library*. \$30,000, May 3, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

GRAND FORKS. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

VALLEY CITY. *Public Library*. \$15,000, July 20, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

OHIO.

AKRON. *Public Library*. \$50,000, for a building to serve the double purpose of a library and club for boys and young men, from Col. George T. Goodrich, on condition that an endowment fund of \$30,000 be raised and a site furnished by the city. The city offers a site in Bierce Park.

—\$70,000, Dec. 23, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

ASHTABULA. *Free Public Library*. Bequest value not stated, of her entire estate, from Maria Conklin, to "erect and construct in whole or in part a suitable building for the Free Public Library to be known as the 'Conklin Library Building.'"

BARBERTON. *Public Library*. Library, with furniture, and several thousand books, in rented quarters, from Ohio C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company.

CINCINNATI. *Lloyd Library*. This library, of about 15,000 to 20,000 volumes and pamphlets, devoted to botany, pharmacy, chemistry and allied sciences, has been thrown

open to the public and is pledged to be donated intact to science. It will finally be placed in the university best calculated to serve science.

—*Public Library*. \$180,000, April 9, 1902, for six branch libraries, in various parts of the city, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been accepted. Recent legislation authorizes the city to issue \$180,000 in bonds, the money so raised to be expended for the purchase of sites and the equipment of the Carnegie branches.

—Gift of two sites for the Carnegie branch libraries, worth from \$5000 to \$10,000 each.

—\$1600, for the library for the blind, by various donors.

—Gifts aggregating \$1582, from numerous donors; four of \$100 each.

—*Schmidtlapp Memorial Library*. \$100,000, for the erection of a memorial library building, devoted exclusively to art on ground set apart for art purposes in Eden Park, by J. G. Schmidtlapp.

CLEVELAND. *Adelbert College Library*. \$1000, from Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

—Set of "The Jesuit Relations;" edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (73 vols.), from alumni and friends.

COLUMBUS. *Public Library*. \$150,000, Jan. 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that a yearly maintenance of \$20,000 be guaranteed. The gift has been accepted.

DELAWARE. *Ohio Wesleyan University*. Bequest of 600 volumes, largely of classical works and a splendid collection of English grammars, from Prof. W. G. Williams.

GALION. *Public Library*. \$15,000, April 15, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

GAMBIER. *Kenyon College Library*. \$17,500, in property and money, the income to be spent for books and \$13,000 to build a new stack-room, from James P. Stephens (Class '59), Trenton, N. J.

GREENVILLE. *Carnegie Library*. \$10,000, for a building, in addition to the original gift of \$15,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

KALISHEL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

KENT. *Free Public Library*. \$10,000, Sept. 1, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

—A site, valued at \$3000, for the new Carnegie building, from Hon. Marvin Kent.

KENTON. *Public Library*. \$17,500, Jan. 24, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that the town grant a yearly maintenance of \$1750, provide a building site, and secure an endowment of \$10,000.

—\$10,000, offered as an endowment fund, by Lewis Merriman.

—\$5000, offered as an endowment fund, from an anonymous donor.

MANSFIELD. *City Library*. Bequest of \$5000, by will filed Sept. 9, 1901, from John C. Larwell.

NEWPORT. *Public Library*. \$6500, Jan. 10, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, in addition to a former gift.

PORTSMOUTH. *Public Library*. \$50,000, July 18, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been accepted.

WASHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$12,000, Jan. 15, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

WELLINGTON. *Public Library*. New library building, to cost \$15,000, from Col. Myron T. Herrick, as a memorial to his father and mother.

— *Public Library*. \$10,000, Feb. 7, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted March 3.

XENIA. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Jan. 27, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city already appropriates about \$2000 yearly for library maintenance.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted by the city council in Oct., 1901.

— \$6000, additional, March 22, 1902, for a building, making a total of \$26,000, from Andrew Carnegie.

OREGON.

FULTON. *Public Library*. Library building, by the boys of Fulton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAVER. *Public Library*. \$50,000, for a building, by Andrew Carnegie.

BESSEMER. *Public Library*. \$30,000, Feb. 20, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

BYRN MAWR. *Bryn Mawr College Library*. \$1258.70, for books, apportioned among various departments, from a friend of the college.

GROVE CITY. *Public Library*. Site for the new Carnegie library building, from J. N. Pew.

HAVERFORD. *Haverford College Library*. 400 cuneiform clay tablets, from Babylonia, all in the Assyrian language, from T. Wister Brown, of Philadelphia. They are to be known as the "Haverford Library Babylonian Collection"—average date 2500 B. C.

— 350 volumes, chiefly scientific works, from the library of the late Prof. Edward Drinker Cope, from Mrs. Cope.

JENKINTOWN. *Public Library*. \$1500, raised by popular subscription.

KENNETT SQUARE. *Bayard Taylor Memorial Library*. \$1000, from Gen. William Palmer, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

McKEE'S ROCKS. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MEDIA. *Free Library*. Gift (or loan) of 400

volumes, from the Friends' Free Reading Room.

NEWCASTLE. *Public Library*. \$40,000, for a building, by Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been declined.

NORRISTOWN. *Public Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted May 3, 1901. The collection of the present Norristown Library Company is to be merged into the new institution. Unsuccessful injunction proceedings were instituted to prevent acceptance.

PAULSBORO. *Public Library*. 1000 volumes, from the Powder Company.

PHILADELPHIA. *College of Physicians Library*. \$1000, from Dr. William W. Keen.

— Bequest of 1500 volumes, from Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr.

— The library of 1500 volumes of the late Dr. J. Stockton Hough, unique collection of rare and early medical works, in part by subscription as follows: Dr. G. Fales Baker, \$500; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, \$200; Dr. John K. Mitchell, \$200.

— *Drexel Institute Library*. 915 volumes, Feb., 1902, from George W. Childs Drexel, of the *Public Ledger*.

— *Franklin Institute Library*. \$10,840, added to the permanent funds of the institute, from the subscribers to the National Export Exposition, 1899.

— *Free Library of Philadelphia*. Books, at a cost of \$1476.31, from P. A. B. Widener.

— Books, costing \$500, from Messrs. William S. Cramp & Sons.

— *Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. Bequest of \$5000, from Howard Williams Floyd.

— About 600 bound volumes, from Mrs. Charles J. Stillé.

— *Library Company of Philadelphia*. \$5000, from Henry C. Lea.

— *University of Pennsylvania Library*. Gifts of various funds amounting to \$4000, to complete files of medical, mathematical, and chemical periodicals and the series of the Calendars of State Papers and the English Rolls Series, from friends of the university.

— Gift of the non-medical portion of the J. Stockton Hough collection, particularly valuable for its bibliographical section and containing 26 specimens of incunabula, from a number of gentlemen who gave the funds necessary for the purchase.

SHARON. *Public Library*. \$200,000, for a building, from Frank H. Buhl, President of the Sharon Steel Co.

TITUSVILLE. *Public Library*. \$25,000, offered, for a building, from W. S. and R. D. Benson, of Passaic, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. C. F. Emerson, as a memorial to their parents and to be known as the Benson Memorial Library.

RHODE ISLAND.

- NEWPORT. *Redwood Library*. Bequest of \$5000, from George H. Norman.
- PROVIDENCE. *Brown University Library*. Gift of \$2500, for a fund for the purchase of books for the classical departments, from James Tucker, Jr.
- 310 volumes, to the Wheaton collection of international law, from William Vail Kellen, Ph.D.
 - 5000 manuscript pieces, to the Wheaton collection of international law, mainly the correspondence of Jonathan Russell Brown, 1791, Commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent.
 - Small but very valuable collection of the letters and papers of Henry Wheaton Brown, 1802.
 - Public Library*. \$1000, from Mrs. Philip Allen.
 - Rhode Island Historical Society Library*. Bequest of \$2000, from Esek A. Jillson.
 - Bequest of about 1000 volumes, a collection on the English and American stage, formed by Charles J. Jillson, the son of the donor, Esek A. Jillson. A title list of this collection was published in the "Co-operative Bulletin of the Providence Libraries," for December, 1901.
 - Large collection on American history, travels, and ethnology, valued at \$3000, from Henry R. Bartlett, as a memorial to his father, John Russell Bartlett.
- WESTERLY. *Westerly Memorial and Library Association*. Bequest of \$150,000, and also many works of art, from Mrs. Harriet W. Wilcox, of Brooklyn, the income to be used in maintaining the building, library, and adjoining park.

SEABOARD.

- SEABOARD. *Seaboard Air Line Travelling Libraries*. \$2000, for books, from Andrew Carnegie.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- SPARTENBURG. *Wofford College*. Bequest of his large and splendid library, number of volumes not stated, from Dr. H. Baer, of Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- MITCHELL. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 28, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Feb. 10, 1902.
- REDFIELD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- YANKTON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

TENNESSEE.

- CHATTANOOGA. "The Carnegie Library of Chattanooga, Tennessee." Gift (offered) of \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Jan. 20, 1902.

- KNOXVILLE. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that a yearly appropriation of \$3000 be guaranteed for its maintenance. This offer has been declined.

- NASHVILLE. *Public Library*. \$100,000, Oct. 18, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Nov. 14, 1901. The Howard Library voted, Dec. 5, 1901, to turn all its property over to this library.

- A site for the new library building, value not stated, by J. Edgar McLehane. Accepted Jan. 20, 1902.

- SEWANEE. *University of the South*. \$6000, for equipping Convocation Hall as a library, the donor's name withheld.

TEXAS.

- BIG SPRINGS. *Public Library*. \$4000, for a public library building, also a site for the same, from The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company.

- \$1000, towards a building, from Miss Helen Miller Gould.

- \$1000, towards a building, raised by popular subscription.

- BRYAN. *Public Library*. \$10,000, April 16, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- DALLAS. *Public Library*. New library building, costing \$50,000 (dedicated Oct. 29, 1901), from Andrew Carnegie.

- Site for new Carnegie building (cost \$9525), largely raised by public contributions.

- EL PASO. *Public Library*. \$35,000, Jan. 15, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- FORT WORTH. *Carnegie Public Library*. Gift of new building (formally opened Oct. 17, 1901) from Andrew Carnegie.

- GEORGETOWN. *Southwestern University Library*. \$1000, from Mrs. Viola Hunt, of Dallas.

- HOUSTON. *Public Library*. \$6000, for a book fund for children's books and periodicals, in memory of his little daughter, from N. S. Meldrum.

- SANTA ANNA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Feb. 3, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- TEMPLE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 27, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- WACO. *Baylor University*. A \$75,000 library building and chapel, from Frank L. Carroll. Cornerstone laid March 3, 1902.

UTAH.

- SALT LAKE CITY. *Latter-Day Saints College Library*. \$1000, for purchase of text-books on natural science, from Ezra T. Clark, of Farmington.

- Travelling Library Committee*. \$500, from George Foster Peabody, of New York, bringing his gifts up to \$700. This gift assures the life and growth of these libraries for three years.

VERMONT.

- BRANDON. *Free Library*. \$875, raised by popular subscription, \$300 being given by a non-resident.
- BRATTLEBORO. *Free Library*. \$500, from Dor-man B. Eaton.
- \$500, from Rev. George L. Walker.
- BURLINGTON. *Fletcher Free Library*. \$50,000, Aug. 7, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Aug. 14th. The build-ing is to be begun the present month, June, 1902.
- DERBY LINE. *Public Library*. \$50,000; \$25,000 for a library building, \$15,000 for furnishings, books, etc., and \$10,000 for an endowment, from M. M. Haskell.
- ENOSBURGH. *Public Library*. \$700, from the Ladies' Improvement Society.
- GRAFTON. *Public Library*. \$500, from Mrs. L. B. Daniels.
- GUILDHALL. *Public Library*. New library building, with site, and about 500 volumes, from Col. E. C. Benton, of Boston. This building was dedicated July 10, 1901.
- HARTFORD. *Wilder Club and Library*. \$1200, from the friends of the founder.
- LUDLOW. *Fletcher Memorial Library*. New library building, costing upward of \$100,000 (dedicated Nov. 1, 1901), from Hon. Allen M. Fletcher, of New York City, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind.
- MONTPELIER. *Kellogg-Hubbard Library*. \$973, from the Ladies' Library Guild.
- \$706, from the Ladies' Library League.
- NEWFANE. *Moore Public Library*. Library building, valued at \$9000, 2100 volumes, and \$2000 for an endowment, from Mrs. Philura C. Moore.
- NORTHFIELD. *Norwich University*. Valuable library of the late Orlando Dana Miller, from his daughters, Lizzie B. and Eva B. Miller, South Merrimack, N. H.
- NORWICH. *Public Library*. New library building, cost not stated, erected by pop-ular subscription.
- PUTNEY. *Public Library*. \$500, from C. W. Kimball.
- RANDOLPH. *Kimball Public Library*. \$10,000 toward a new library building (offered) by Col. Robert J. Kimball, provided the town will furnish a site without drawing upon the present library fund.
- \$3300, from Mrs. Sarah J. Crocker.
- READING. *Free Library*. Library building, costing \$5000, from Hon. Gilbert A. Davis, of Windsor.
- RICHFORD. *Arvina A. Brown Public Library*. \$500, from Hon. S. P. Carpenter.
- SHELDON. *Free Library*. \$3000, from Jona-than Northrop.
- ST. ALBANS. *Free Library*. Bequest of a li-brary building, to cost \$25,000, from Hon. J. Gregory Smith, instead of \$10,000, as pre-viously reported.

- WASHINGTON. *Public Library*. \$700, from Mrs. H. A. White.
- WEATHERSFIELD. *Proctor Library*. Building, cost not given, from B. Frank Blood, of Waltham, Mass., to be called the Proctor Library, in honor of his grandfather, an old-time resident.
- WINSOR. *Mary L. Blood Memorial Library*. Memorial library building, costing about \$4000, together with \$3000 for the purchase of books and library repairs, by Benjamin F. Blood, of Waltham, Mass.
- WEYBRIDGE. *Cotton Free Public Library*. Be-quest of \$4000, from Joshua F. Cotton.
- 330 volumes, from Benjamin W. Dodge.

VIRGINIA.

- CHARLOTTESVILLE. *University of Virginia Li-brary*. 341 volumes, from Robert M. Hughes, Esq., of Norfolk, Va.
- HAMPTON. *Normal and Agricultural Institute Library*. Gift (offered) of \$100,000, for the erection and equipment of a library build-ing, to be known as the "C. P. Huntington Library," from his widow, Mrs. Huntington. This amount will also provide a fund for carrying on its work. Amount unreported last year.
- NORFOLK. *Carnegie Library*. Site, valued at \$15,000, for the new Carnegie library build-ing, as a memorial to the late Dr. William Selden, the first president of the Library Association, from his children.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- CHARLOTTESVILLE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- HUNTINGTON. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Jan. 6, 1902, toward a library building, to cost about \$80,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$10,000 additional, March 22, 1902, for a public library building, making a total of \$35,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- MARTINSBURG. *Public Library*. \$5000, to-ward erection of a public library building, from an unknown lady, provided \$5000 more is raised for the same purpose in two years and site furnished.
- MORGANTOWN. *West Virginia University*. 18,000 volumes, the private library of the Hon. W. T. Willey, formerly United States Senator, from his heirs. The library is in-valuable because of its completeness in the early history of West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

- BABABOO. *Public Library*. \$12,000, March 13, 1902, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- BELOIT. *Public Library*. \$25,000, Aug. 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This offer was accepted Sept. 3.
- CHIPPEWA FALLS. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Feb. 17, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

- EAU CLAIRE. *Public Library*. \$40,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- FOND DU LAC. *Public Library*. \$30,000, Feb. 8, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift has been accepted.
- \$6000, for site of the new Carnegie library building, raised by popular subscription by women's clubs.
- GRAND RAPIDS. *J. D. Witter Free Travelling Libraries*. Bequest of \$5000, to maintain a system of travelling libraries for Wood County, from J. D. Witter.
- T. B. Scott Public Library*. Bequest of \$5000, for a library endowment fund, from J. D. Witter. Mr. Witter had previously given \$5000 for the same purpose.
- GREEN BAY. *Kellogg Library*. \$5000, Oct. 14, 1901, for a building, in addition to a former gift of \$20,000, from Andrew Carnegie.
- LANCASTER. *Public Library*. \$1500, for library purposes, raised by popular subscription.
- MADISON. *Public Library*. \$75,000, Dec. 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Jan. 10, 1902.
- State Historical Society*. 694 volumes, mostly English literature, from Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams.
- 172 volumes and 785 pieces of unbound music, the musical library of the late Prof. James S. Smith.
- A deposit of 723 bound volumes and 550 pamphlets and newspaper files on Mormon history, from Albert Theodore Schroeder, of Salt Lake City, Utah. This collection probably will be later presented to the library.
- \$4000, for a fund for the purchase of books on art or of objects of art for the museum, from Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams.
- University of Wisconsin Library*. 2300 volumes, a portion of his private library, from Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, formerly president of the University of Wisconsin.
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission*. \$895, for free travelling libraries, from citizens.
- \$1355, for German Travelling Libraries, from citizens and libraries.
- MARINETTE. *Public Library*. \$30,000, Sept. 17, 1901, for a building and site, from Isaac Stephenson, on condition that the city puts itself under bonds to appropriate at least \$3000 yearly for its support. This offer was unanimously accepted by the common council on Oct. 2.
- MILWAUKEE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, from Mrs. Antoinette Keenan. This amount has been devoted to a special collection of works on literature, kept in a separate room, and known as the "Matthew Keenan Memorial Collection."
- Pair of beautiful bronze electroliers, April 26, 1892, from Judge J. M. Pereles, the retiring president of the Library Board.
- MONROE. *Public Library*. \$20,000, March 19, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- NEENAH. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Oct. 17, 1901, towards a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$15,000 additional to Carnegie gift, towards a building, raised by popular subscription.
- Gift of an appropriate library site, valued at \$3000, from Mrs. Theda Clark Peters.
- NEW LONDON. *Public Library*. A collection of German books, number of volumes not stated, from Senator W. H. Hatten.
- OCONTO. *Public Library*. \$15,000, for a building, from James Farnsworth, of Chicago, Ill., provided the city furnishes a site and \$1500 annually for maintenance.
- PORTAGE. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$5000, from Mrs. George Krech. \$2000 has already been turned over to the library, the remainder will be paid when the estate is closed.
- Nearly 2000 volumes, from the Free Library Association, an organization of ladies.
- 500 books, from Miss Maria Austin.
- RACINE. *Public Library*. \$50,000, Aug. 5, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. Accepted Dec. 12, 1901.
- \$9500, for site for new Carnegie library building, raised by popular subscription.
- RIPON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, April 15, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- SHEBOYGAN. *Public Library*. \$10,000 additional, March 17, 1902, for a building, making a total of \$35,000, from Andrew Carnegie. The city council has agreed to appropriate \$3500 yearly for maintenance.
- SPARTA. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Feb. 12, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- STANLEY. *Moon Memorial Library*. New library building, cost not stated, from Mrs. Sarah F. Moon, of Eau Claire, as a memorial to her late husband, Delos R. Moon. It was dedicated Dec. 17, 1901.
- Public Library*. \$500, for the purchase of books, from S. T. McKnight.
- STEVENS POINT. *Public Library*. \$20,000, for a public library building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- \$3000, for a site for the new Carnegie library building, raised by popular subscription.
- WAUKESHA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.
- WAUSAUKEE. *Public Library*. Public library, reading-room, and gymnasium building, to cost \$5000, from H. P. Bird.
- \$1000, for the purchase of books, from H. P. Bird.
- WEST SUPERIOR. *Public Library*. Site, value not stated, for the new Carnegie library building, from the estate of John H. Hammond and money raised by popular subscription.

WHITEWATER. *Public Library*. Bequest of \$17,000, from Miss Flavia White, of St. Paul, Minn., upon condition that the greater part be used to erect a new library building on the site of the present one.

PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN. *Public Library*. \$60,000, July 30, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. The city council has agreed to appropriate \$6000 annually for library maintenance.

— \$100,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, provided the city appropriate \$6000 annually for its maintenance, "supplemented by action on the part of the insular legislature, bringing the total up to \$8000 or \$9000." The building will be erected fronting on Plaza Colon.

CUBA.

HAVANA. *Public Library*. \$250,000, for a library building from Andrew Carnegie.

— Over 3000 volumes, only 300 of which are bound, from Señor Figarola Canedo.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA. *Public Library*. \$50,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

MANITOBA, WINNIPEG. *Public Library*. \$100,000, July 25, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie. This gift was accepted Feb. 10, 1902.

ONTARIO, BELLVILLE. *Public library building*, offered by Gilbert Parker, the novelist.

— BERLIN. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— COLLINGWOOD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, July, 24, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— CORNWALL. *Public Library*. \$7000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— GALT. *Public Library*. \$17,500, April 17, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— GODERICH. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— GUELPH. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Jan., 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— KINGSTON. *Queens University Library*. Fine set of Canadian historical portraits, valued at \$5000, from Gilbert Parker, the novelist.

— LINDSAY. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan., 1902, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— LONDON. *Public Library*. \$10,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— MONTREAL. *McGill University Library*. \$20,000, for the purchase of books required in the regular university course, from Sir William MacDonald.

— MONTREAL. *Public Library*. \$150,000, Aug.

4, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— PEMBROKE. *Public Library*. \$10,000, July 16, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— ST. CATHERINE'S. *Public Library*. \$20,000, Jan. 2, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— ST. THOMAS. *Public Library*. \$15,000, March 13, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— SARNIA. *Public Library*. \$15,000, Jan. 20, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— SMITH'S FALLS. *Public Library*. \$10,000, Jan. 31, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— STRATFORD. *Public Library*. \$12,000, Dec. 25, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— THOROLD. *Public Library*. \$10,000, May 1, 1902, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

— TORONTO. *University of Toronto Library*. \$10,000 (received), from Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS. *Public Library*. \$50,000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

ENGLAND.

GREENWICH. *Public Library*. £10,000, for building, from Andrew Carnegie.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. *Public Library*. Gift, April 17, 1902, amount not stated, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that a site be furnished.

IRELAND.

WATERFORD. *Public Library*. £5000, Oct. 7, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SCOTLAND.

ANNAN, DUMFRIESHIRE. *Public Library*. £3000, July 13, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

CLACKMANNAN. *Public Library*. £1200, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

COATBRIDGE, LANARK. *Public Library*. £15,000, July 12, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DALKEITH. *Public Library*. £4000, Aug. 23, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

DUNDEE. *Public Library*. £37,000, Oct. 21, 1901, for branch library buildings, from Andrew Carnegie.

GLASGOW, KINNING PARK. *Public Library*. £5000, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

LARBERT, STIRLINGSHIRE. *Public Library*. £3000, Sept. 8, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

PAISLEY. *Free Library and Museum*. £27,500, from James P. Coates, of the J. V. P. Coates Thread Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.

RUTHERGLEN, LANARKSHIRE. *Public Library*. £7500, Aug. 29, 1901, for a building, from Andrew Carnegie.

SUMMARY, BY STATES AND COUNTRIES, OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO LIBRARIES.

	No.	Gifts in money.	Money for buildings, etc.	Books.	Miscellaneous.	Carnegie gifts.
						No. Am'ts.
American Library Assoc.	1	\$100,000				1 \$100,000
N. Atlantic Division.						
Maine.....	18	8,000	\$128,000	1,000 vols.		2 40,000
New Hampshire.....	14	8,000	350,000	3,300 vols.		4 65,000
Vermont.....	27	47,954	218,000	2,930 vols.		1 50,000
Massachusetts.....	96	310,925	735,150	8,988 vols.	art works, etc.	8 200,000
Rhode Island.....	10	163,500		1,567 pams.		
Connecticut.....	26	225,738.85	93,000	1,310 vols.	mss.	1 20,000
New York.....	99	124,780	790,000	4,533 vols.	2,927 prints, etc.	24 671,000
New Jersey.....	28	64,000	357,500	52,330 vols.	mss., etc.	
Pennsylvania.....	27	32,075.01	415,000	68,936 pams.	Babylonian cylinders, etc.	2 75,000
Delaware.....	5	4,272.61		14,997 vols.	Babylonian cylinders, etc.	5 190,000
Maryland.....	6		47,375.63	2,352 pams.	portraits, etc.	
District of Columbia.....	4	50,000		6,265 vols.	art books.	2 35,000
Virginia.....	3		115,000	2,000 vols.		
West Virginia.....	5		60,000	355 vols.		
North Carolina.....	4	550	55,000	3,484 pams.		
South Carolina.....	1			341 vols.		
Georgia.....	10	1,000	110,000	18,000 vols.	collection of books.	3 55,000
Florida.....	3		90,000	4,315 vols.	bust.	2 35,000
Kentucky.....	8	445,000				
Tennessee.....	5	6,000	165,000	500 vols.		3 55,000
Alabama.....						3 90,000
Mississippi.....						5 395,000
Louisiana.....	3		10,000			3 165,000
Texas.....	13	7,000	210,525	260 vols.		1 10,000
Arkansas.....						6 120,000
Oklahoma Territory.....	2		26,000			2 26,000
Indian Territory.....						
Ohio.....	30	41,682	742,000	15,673 vols.		13 561,000
Indiana.....	24	3,300	323,000			19 295,000
Illinois.....	29	29,043	626,000	2,404 vols.		11 198,000
Michigan.....	11	914,500		189 pams.		
Wisconsin.....	44	34,250	455,500	500 vols.	electroliter.	10 914,000
Minnesota.....	12	2,500	134,000	6,389 vols.		15 352,000
Iowa.....	41	25,177.44	346,500	550 pams.		5 74,000
Missouri.....	9	8,500	40,000	5,500 vols.	100 framed photos.	21 327,500
North Dakota.....	3		55,000	11,529 vols.		1 40,000
South Dakota.....	3		30,000	17,958 pams.		3 55,000
Nebraska.....	7	3,000	105,000			3 30,000
Kansas.....	13	1,800	193,000	350 vols.	1 cow.	4 105,000
Montana.....	10	6,000	122,500	250 vs., etc.	statue.	8 183,000
Wyoming.....						6 102,500
Colorado.....	5		380,000			
New Mexico.....	1		10,000			5 380,000
Arizona.....						1 10,000
Utah.....	2	1,500				
Nevada.....	1		15,000			1 15,000
Idaho.....	2	700		1,000 vols.		
Washington.....						
Oregon.....	1				library building.	
California.....	16	4,500	160,000	6,650 vols.		7 135,000
Porto Rico.....	2		160,000	2,000 pams.		2 160,000
Cuba.....	2		250,000	3,000 vols.		1 250,000
Dominion of Canada.....	22	30,000	491,500		portraits.	18 491,500
Newfoundland.....	1		50,000			1 50,000
England.....	2		50,000			2 50,000
Ireland.....	1		25,000			1 25,000
Scotland.....	9		513,500			8 513,000

SUMMARY BY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.

American Library Assoc.	1	\$100,000				1 \$100,000
North Atlantic Division.....	345	984,972.86	3,086,650	95,653 vols.	2,927 prints, etc.	47 1,311,000
South Atlantic Division.....	41	55,822.61	492,375.63	72,855 pams.	portraits, etc.	14 285,000
South Central Division.....	31	458,000	411,525	25,011 vols.		17 716,000
North Central Division.....	226	1,063,752.44	3,044,000	3,484 pams.	statue, etc.	113 3,144,500
Western Division.....	38	12,700	687,500	760 vols.		20 642,500
Colonial.....	2		160,000	42,595 vols.		2 160,000
Total	684	\$2,675,247.91	\$7,882,050.63	18,647 pams.		214 \$6,359,000
Cuba.....	2		250,000	3,000 vols.		1 250,000
British America.....	23	30,000	541,500		portraits.	19 541,500
Foreign.....	12		588,500			1 453,500
Grand total	721	\$2,705,247.91	\$9,262,050.63	177,669 vols.		234 \$7,604,000
				97,016 pams.		

To the above should be added \$2,000 given to the Seaboard Air Line Travelling Libraries by Andrew Carnegie. Gifts of 23 buildings and 27 sites, upon which no value was placed, also fail to appear in the tabulated summary.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 14; MAGNOLIA, MASS., TUESDAY, JUNE 17 — FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

FIRST SESSION.

(BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.)

The first session of the Boston and Magnolia Conference was in the nature of an informal gathering for announcements and short addresses of welcome. It was held in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, and was opened at 9.30, with a greeting on behalf of the local committee by JAMES L. WHITNEY, who said:

It is twenty-three years since the American Library Association met in Boston. At that time the free public library movement in this country was almost at its beginning. Since then conferences have been held yearly in many cities throughout the country. It is time that another meeting be held here in order that this part of the country may realize the progress that has been made in library work.

As representing the libraries of Greater Boston, in behalf of the local committee, I bid you welcome, and trust that your stay here may be full of profit and pleasure.

Rev. Dr. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, said:

The true librarian needs to be alert in reading the character of all comers, and in fitting to that character the books which shall help to mould and strengthen it. The old notion of a library was a rather poor and miserable one. It was simply the notion of getting more books than any other library had, and being somewhat miserly about their use. Now we have only the generous rivalry by which each library is in a race to open all its treasures and opportunities to the seekers after knowledge everywhere. Reciprocity is a word in high favor among librarians. Every good library has some one characteristic, some well developed branch under some active, energetic head, whose results all other libraries can appropriate.

The great work of the library always will be the acquiring of books; and when we think of the vast numbers of them which fall from our busy presses like leaves of the forest, what is more important than for a body of trained men

and women to select and to circulate these books, which, joined to the few which the ages have sifted and canonized, shall more and more accomplish the best results of literature, the deepening and enrichment of the soul?

We welcome you as members of this the latest of the professions; we welcome you to the fine opportunities which it offers, in the refining and uplifting influences of a most humane age. May we all be helped to find in this profession something by which life and thought and public spirit and public morals and public piety may be lifted to ever higher levels, that over these great depositories of books we may write the inscription found on the old Egyptian library, "Nourishment of the soul."

CHARLES W. JENCKS was introduced as one of the members of the first Librarians' Convention, and an honorary member of the American Library Association. Mr. Jencks spoke on

THE LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION OF 1853.

I highly appreciate the honor you confer by electing me an honorary member of your association. I am asked to bring a greeting from the meeting of 1853 to that of 1902, and to make a few brief remarks about the first convention of librarians ever held in the country, and I bring a letter written by the late Dr. Guild, formerly librarian of Brown University, which was read before the Unitarian Club some years ago when the topic of the evening was "The aims and opportunities of libraries." The speakers were William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University, who spoke of the necessities of libraries in our present civilization; H. L. Koopman of Brown; J. L. Harrison of the Athenæum; W. E. Foster of our public library; and then Dr. Guild's letter, giving an account of the first attempt to form a national association of librarians.

Dr. Guild's letter is as follows:

You ask me about the great Librarian's Convention that was held in New York, Sept. 15 and 17, 1853, which you attended as librarian of Mechanics' Library, Providence, and which I attended as librarian of Brown University. That was forty-six years ago, when we were young men. In looking over the twenty-one names that signed the call for the meeting I recognized, as among the living beside my-

self, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Hon. Henry Barnard, and S. Hastings Grant. My recollections of the convention are very distinct. It was the first convention of the kind ever held in the world's history. We met at the rooms of the University of the City of New York. Eighty delegates were present, representing forty-seven libraries in thirteen different States of the Union.

Prof. C. C. Jewett, formerly librarian at Brown, was chosen president; S. Hastings Grant, of New York, was chosen secretary, and a business committee of five, of which I was a member, completed the organization. The discussions, from day to day, were very interesting, and some of the papers presented were of real value. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, who, although then living in New York, represented, by special appointment, the Providence Athenæum, of which he has been an active director, made the remarks of the occasion. They were eloquent, practical, and more than up to the times. He closed with a resolution providing for a special committee of three to prepare a Library Manual. The resolution was heartily adopted, and Mr. Osgood, Edward Everett Hale, and myself were appointed this committee. Several years later I published, as you know, "The librarian's manual," a quarto volume with illustrations, which has found its way into our public libraries, both here and upon the continent, and which I have reason to think has been useful.

You ask who were the delegates from Providence. Besides ourselves, Thomas Hale Williams, librarian of the Athenæum, Albert Jones, director, and Charles Akerman, director of the Mechanics' Library. The convention adjourned to meet in Washington, after appointing a committee of five to arrange for permanent organization. The committee failed to make arrangements, and there was no further meeting of the librarians until 1876, when the present American Library Association was organized in Philadelphia. The committee on permanent organization has been criticised for its failure to act. The chairman, Professor Jewett, about this time had a controversy with Dr. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, and eventually left Washington to organize the Public Library of Boston. He was too busy to arrange for another convention. The second man on the committee, Prof. Charles Folsom, resigned as librarian of the Boston Athenæum, and no longer served the cause. The third, S. Hastings Grant, gave up his position as librarian of the Mercantile Library and went into politics on a much larger salary. Elijah Hayward, the fourth, lives in Ohio, and the fifth man, your humble servant, did not feel inclined to shoulder the burden alone. Besides, the prime mover in the first convention, Gen. Charles B. Norton, had met with reverses and was unable to go on as in the beginning, acting as agent of librarians. Then came the financial crisis of 1857, the Civil War, reconstruction, etc. The tenth meeting of the American Library

Association was held at the Thousand Islands, so called in 1887. This meeting you and I attended.

I learn that eight original members of the 1853 meeting are still living, viz.: Prof. Willard Fiske, Florence, Italy; President D. C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Hastings Grant, Montclair, N.J.; E. H. Grant, Washington, D.C.; Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., E. A. Harris, Jersey City, N.J.; C. W. Jencks, Providence, R.I., and Dr. Anson Judd Upson, Glens Falls, N.Y.*

Invitations were extended from the Boston Athenæum, Harvard University, and other libraries, and announcements of local excursions were made. Sunday and Monday were given up to visiting the libraries of Boston and vicinity and to local entertainment, and to Council and committee meetings at Magnolia.

SECOND SESSION.

(OCEANSIDE HOTEL CASINO, MAGNOLIA,
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.)

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President JOHN S. BILLINGS.

The PRINTED REPORT OF 1901 MEETING was approved as presented and distributed.

F. W. FAXON presented his

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since the close of the Waukesha meeting last July, there have been added 222 new members, and some 75 have rejoined, making 297 to be counted as the actual gain during the eleven months, — the largest number ever added in one year. There are now 1,265 active members of the Association, and doubtless 150 or 200 more will join during this meeting.

The secretary is more than ever convinced that a person who drops out ought to have a new number given him on rejoining, both in fairness to those who retain membership from year to year, and that the compilation of statistics may be made more easy.

During the last few months efforts have been made by the treasurer to enroll on our list of members all who were present at the Librarians' Convention of 1853. Eight such have been found, and according to a previous vote of the Association are now on the list as honorary members.

In March 5,250 copies of the Preliminary

*The death of Dr. Upson was announced at the meeting on the 16th.

Announcement (two pages) were sent out, covering (a) all names on the membership list, (b) all those of members of the local and state clubs east of Ohio, and (c) all head librarians, members of such clubs, throughout the West.

After a delay of nearly three weeks caused by the failure of western railroads to act promptly on rates, the Final Announcement (a four-page circular) was mailed May 28, an edition of 5,500 being almost exhausted, so great was the interest awakened in the meeting.

A supplement to last year's handbook was printed (edition 2,500, cost \$83 for forty-four pages and cover), containing additions to membership list, the constitution, and the by-laws passed last year. There is also in this supplement a list of changed addresses and positions, and the A. L. A. necrology brought down to date. This was mailed to all members with the Final Announcement.

The secretary recommends that in future the handbook be in larger form, small octavo, or duodecimo, similar to that of the L. A. U. K.

There was also included with the final announcement a private post-card, which should serve as advance registration card and also hotel rooming contract. About 1,000 of these cards were returned to the secretary, 500 of them stating that the sender would go to Magnolia. It was then necessary, before the printed list of advance registration could be issued, to add the 400 names of those going who had not received the card or who had

thrown it away because they had previously written for rooms.

The program (edition 2,500) was issued the first of June, and mailed to all members as an enclosure with the souvenir book sent out by the Boston-Magnolia Local Committee, the A. L. A. paying the expense of mailing both.

A sufficient number of supplementary handbooks and programs has been printed to cover the probable demand during the week of sessions. The Advance Registration Printed List (edition 1,000, 44 pages and cover, \$58) contains 905 names, almost double the number registered at any previous conference of the Association. Buttons are supplied numbered to match the numbers on this list, so that identification will, it is hoped, be easy.

The secretary's expenses for the year, exclusive of supplementary handbook, have been about \$400, the chief items being printing and postage. The number of letters written and received, not counting those concerning hotel rooms at Magnolia, is about 1,200 and 1,100 respectively.

Gifts to the Association sent the secretary during the year have been:

Current issues of *Library Journal* and *New York Public Library Bulletin*, *World Almanac*, and the annual reports of many public libraries.

In closing my second year as secretary, I wish to thank all who have aided me for the cordiality and promptness with which the desired help has been given.

GARDNER M. JONES presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1901 (Waukesha conference, p. 109) \$307 60

RECEIPTS, JAN.-DEC., 1901.

Fees from annual members:

From 1 member for 1899,
From 17 members for 1900,
From 890 members for 1901,
From 3 members for 1902,

911 members at \$2 \$1,822 00

Fees from annual fellows:

From 7 fellows for 1901 at \$5 35 00

Fees from library members:

From 29 libraries for 1901 at \$5 145 00

2,002 00

Life memberships:

Elizabeth P. Thurston,
Samuel H. Ranck,
Bernard C. Steiner,

3 life memberships at \$25 75 00

Interest on deposit New England Trust Co. 18 48

\$2,403 08

PAYMENTS, JAN.-DEC., 1901.

Proceedings, including delivery:

Oct. 25. *Publishers' Weekly*, Waukesha proceedings and delivery..... \$891 07

Stenographer:

Aug. 14. Wm. A. Klatte 96 45

Secretary and conference expenses:

Jan. 26. F. W. Faxon, stationery, printing, postage \$60 58

April 11. F. W. Faxon, salary, on account..... 50 00

" 30. F. W. Faxon, circulars, postage, etc..... 59 75

May 29. Carl H. Heintzemann, handbook 160 60

June 5. F. W. Faxon, postage, envelopes, etc..... 85 24

July 1. F. W. Faxon, balance salary, 1900-1 150 00

" 1. Stationery, postage, and circulars 131 90

" 1. Springfield City Library Association, committee expenses, 8 25

Aug. 12. F. W. Faxon, salary on account..... 75 00

" 12. F. W. Faxon, attendance register, etc..... 67 57

" 12. Library Bureau, registration cards 2 00

" 12. D. Thomas, stereopticon 8 00

Oct. 25. F. W. Faxon, stamped envelopes, etc..... 23 85

882 74

Treasurer's expenses:

Oct. 25. Gardner M. Jones, stamped envelopes..... \$42 80

Dec. 18. Newcomb and Gauss, stationery..... 9 00

" 18. Gardner M. Jones, clerical assistance, etc. 43 01

94 81

Trustees of the Endowment Fund, life memberships for investment

75 00

\$2,040 07

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1901:

Deposit in New England Trust Co., Boston..... \$197 06

Deposit in Merchants Bank, Salem, Mass. 165 95

363 01

\$2,403 08

The number of members in good standing on Dec. 31, 1901, was as follows:

Honorary members	3
Perpetual member	1
Life fellows	2
Life members	36
Annual fellows (paid for 1901)	7
Annual members (paid for 1901)	902
Library members (paid for 1901)	29

980

During the year 1901, 274 new members joined the Association and 6 died.

The above report covers the financial year from Jan. to Dec., 1901. From Jan. 1 to June 13, 1902, the receipts have been \$2,033.00 and the payments \$519.25, leaving a balance of \$1,876.76 on hand at the beginning of the present conference. Most of this amount will be needed to meet the expenses of the conference.

GARDNER M. JONES,
Treasurer.

The following report of audit was appended:

The Finance Committee have performed the duties laid down in the constitution; they have examined the accounts of the treasurer during the period covered by his report and find them properly kept and vouched for.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
CHARLES K. BOLTON, } *Finance Committee.*
GEO. T. LITTLE,

Necrology.

1. Theodore August Meysenburg (A. L. A. no. 1225, 1893), born in Flamersheim, near Cologne, Prussia, July 23, 1840; died in St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1901. At the age of sixteen he came to America with his father, who settled in St. Louis. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Third Missouri Infantry. He was promoted until he became acting adjutant general to the commander of the army corps, with rank of colonel, and served with distinguished ability until his resignation in January, 1865. He returned to St. Louis and was appointed assistant engineer in the water department. He resigned from this position in 1869 and became interested in the

manufacture of iron, being successively at the head of several of the largest iron manufacturing establishments of the city. He was connected with the St. Louis Public Library for twelve years. In May, 1889, he was elected as a representative of the life members to the board of managers of the Public School Library. When the library was made free, in 1893, he was appointed a member of the first board of directors; and upon its organization he was chosen vice-president, which position he continued to hold until 1900, when he declined re-election, as he had before repeatedly declined the office of president. Colonel Meysenburg was one of the founders of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts.

(Condensed from a memorial volume.)

2. Edward Capen (A. L. A. no. 5, 1876), librarian emeritus of the Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library. Born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1821; died in Haverhill, Oct. 20, 1901. His ancestry reached back in Dorchester to 1630. In early youth he removed to South Boston and was graduated from the Boston Latin School, receiving the Franklin medal, in 1838. He was graduated from Harvard in 1842 and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1845. He served for one year as minister of the Unitarian Society, Westford, Mass., but met with little success, owing to his sympathy with Theodore Parker. From 1847 to 1852 he was private secretary for Dr. John Collings Warren. In January, 1852, he became secretary of the Boston School Committee. On May 12, 1852, he was appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, being its first librarian. This position he held for 22 years. In November, 1874, he became librarian of the Haverhill Public Library and was made librarian emeritus in October, 1899. Mr. Capen attended the 1876 conference and was a life member of the A. L. A.

(L. J., Nov., 1901.)

3. Mrs. Anna Amory Weld (A. L. A. no. 1609, 1897), died at Dublin, N. H., Nov. 14, 1901. Miss Anna Sears Amory, afterwards Mrs. George F. Weld, was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission in 1896, which position she held until her resignation, on account of ill health, in 1899. She was much interested in the work of the commission and made many visits to libraries in the smaller towns at her own ex-

pense. In 1891, while a summer resident of Wareham, Mass., she bore the entire expense of founding a public reading-room, well supplied with current periodicals, and gave to it over 700 volumes.

4. Prescott C. Rice (A. L. A. no. 636, 1887), for 29 years librarian of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library. Born in Natick, Mass., April 18, 1846; died in Fitchburg, Jan. 26, 1902. He was for several years a telegraph operator on the Fitchburg Railroad, the assistant librarian of the Public Library under Mr. Henry Jackson, and when, in 1873, Mr. Jackson was made city auditor, Mr. Rice was elected librarian. He joined the A. L. A. in 1887 and was a member of the Massachusetts Library Club.

5. William R. Snead (A. L. A. no. 1503, 1896), president of the Snead & Co. Iron Works, died at his home in New York, March 27, 1902. His firm, formerly at Louisville, Ky., and afterwards at Jersey City, N. J., were the manufacturers of the book-stack and shelving invented by Bernard R. Green for the Library of Congress. Mr. Snead was a graduate of the Mass. Institute of Technology, and unmarried.

6. George Bigelow Chase (A. L. A. no. 373, 1879), trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1876 to 1885, died at Dedham, Mass., on June 2, 1902, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Chase was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1876 until his death, and was much interested in its work and prosperity. At the Boston conference in 1879 he was chairman of the reception committee and gave a reception to the members of the conference at his residence on Beacon St. He was a life member of the A. L. A.

7. Anson Judd Upson (A. L. A. no. 1124, 1893), chancellor of the University of the State of New York. Born in Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1823; died in Glen Falls, N. Y., June 15, 1902. He graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1843. In 1845 he was appointed tutor in that college and in 1849 adjunct professor. From 1853 to 1870 he was professor of logic, rhetoric, and elocution in Hamilton. From 1870 to 1880 he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y. In 1880 he became professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn Theological Seminary and in 1887 professor emeritus. In 1884 he was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, was made vice-chancellor in

1890, and in 1892 was elected chancellor. Dr. Upson attended the 1853 convention of librarians in New York City, registering as librarian of Hamilton College. In 1893 he joined the

A. L. A., but resigned in 1896. In 1902, as a survivor of the 1853 conference, he was made an honorary member of the A. L. A.

(*New York Tribune*, June 16, 1902.)

CHARLES C. SOULE presented the
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.
Endowment Fund Statement, July 1, 1901, to July 10, 1902:
Cash account—Receipts.

1901, July 1.	Balance on hand	\$2,102 18	
<i>Principal.</i>			
1902, April 1.	Two life memberships (Clara S. Hawes and Sula Wagner).....	50 00	
<i>Interest.</i>			
1901, Oct. 4.	Interest on mortgage loan	24 50	
" 28.	" International Trust Co.....	20 79	
Dec. 31.	" on mortgage loan	75 00	
1902, Jan. 13.	" Brookline Savings Bank deposit	42 42	
April 1.	" on mortgage loan	24 50	
June 10.	" International Trust Co. deposit	18 47	
			\$2,357 86
<i>Payments.</i>			
1901, Dec. 27.	To E. H. Anderson, treasurer A. L. A. Publishing Board,	\$600 00	
1902, Jan. 13.	Interest added to time deposit in Brookline Savings Bank,	42 42	
May 6.	Rent of safe deposit box	10 00	
			652 42
Cash on hand, June 10, 1902.....			<u>\$1,705 44</u>

Condition of permanent fund.

1901, July 1.	As in last report.....	\$6,187 94	
1902, April 1.	Membership fees as above	50 00	
	Present amount of fund.....		\$6,237 94

On interest account.

1901, July 1.	On hand.....	\$665 04	
	Interest received, as above.....	205 68	
		\$870 72	
	Less payments as above.....	610 00	
	Amount subject to order of the Council, June 10, 1902..		260 72
	Total		<u>\$6,498 66</u>

Available income for next year.

Interest on hand, as above	\$260 72
Estimated income, 1902-3, about.....	275 00
Subject to order of the Council during next year	\$535 72

Assets.

Loan on mortgage at 7%, expires Oct. 1, 1902	\$700 00
" " " 5%, " June 24, 1902.....	3,000 00
Time deposit in Brookline Savings Bank, interest at 4%.....	1,093 22
Deposit subject to draft, International Trust Co., at 2%.....	1,705 44
	<u>\$6,498 66</u>

Liabilities—none.

Annual expenses, \$10 for safe deposit box.

The following report of audit was appended:

At the request of Charles C. Soule, treasurer of the Endowment Fund, I have examined his accounts and securities, and find evidence of investment of \$3,700 in mortgage loans; of deposit of \$1,093.22 in the Brookline (Mass.) Savings Bank; and of \$1,705.44 deposited with the International Trust Co. of Boston.

I also find his account correctly cast, with proper vouchers for all expenditures.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

The secretary read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Dr. E. C. Richardson, the chairman of this committee, has been in Europe during the greater part of the past year, where he has visited a number of libraries. In his visits he has discussed with librarians the matters that come within the province of this committee, with special reference to the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress. Dr. Richardson finds that, while there is no sign of immediate action with reference to international co-operation in this direction, there is hope for practical results in the future, especially after the catalogue rules of the Library of Congress have been printed.

No member of this committee was present at the International Publishers' Congress at Leipzig. The gentleman to whom was entrusted the matter of bringing to the attention of the Congress a uniform classification of book production statistics did not find the opportunity to do so, and so the matter was not presented.

The work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature has proceeded with such difficulties as might be expected from a new enterprise. The Smithsonian Institution has temporarily undertaken the work of a Regional Bureau in the United States with the hope that Congress will contribute the necessary funds for its continuance. The catalogue has been subscribed for in the United States to the extent of the equivalent of 71 sets, being over \$30,000 for a period of five years. The first part of the volumes on chemistry and botany will appear in a short time, to be followed by parts on physics and physiology. It was found necessary to publish these volumes in two parts. The next publication will be the complete volume of

mathematics, astronomy, meteorology, and bacteriology for 1901.

We recommend that the committee be continued.

SAMUEL H. RANCK, } *of the*
MARY W. PLUMMER, } *Committee.*
CYRUS ADLER,

J. C. DANA read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Your committee sent the circular letter hereto attached to 67 of the largest normal schools in the country, taking one or more from each state.

To this inquiry were received 32 replies, all favorable with one exception, and offering, as the accompanying statement shows, a few suggestions for the modification of the proposed pamphlet.

To the inquiries at the end of the circular in regard to the librarians of normal school libraries were received a total of 32 replies which, being tabulated, make the following showing:

No. 1.	Yes, 30; No, 2.	No. 3.	Yes, 24; No, 4; Some, 4.
No. 2.	Yes, 24; No, 8.	No. 4.	Yes, 18; No, 9; Some, 5.

Circular sent to Normal Schools.

This committee wishes to compile a brief outline of work for the normal school library. We cannot do this without the help of the normal schools themselves. Will you kindly answer the following questions and return this sheet to me as soon as possible? You may find it convenient to refer the questions to your librarian or to one of your teachers. The outline is to take the form of a small pamphlet, the title of which may be "Normal school libraries: an outline of work." What additions, changes, and omissions would you suggest to the following list of subjects to be treated?

J. C. DANA.

1. Book-making, including paper, type faces, type composition, printing and binding, machine and hand; book plates.
2. Differences between books as regards their making. Importance of buying well-made books. Care of books.
3. Book-buying, price lists, trade catalogues.

4. Book handling: Stamping, labeling, book pockets, book plates.

5. A lending system. Book cards, student's cards, professor's cards, special privileges.

6. The library rooms, location, size, arrangement, desk, cases, tables, etc.

7. List of books essential in a normal school library, reference books especially.

8. Elements of reference work; dictionaries, encyclopedias, annuals, periodicals, indexes, bibliographies.

9. English and American literature, best handbooks, books on method.

10. Books for young people, lists, prices, etc.; books and articles on the subject.

11. Books in the school-room: General works for teachers, books for children, different methods of using them — for reference, for reading, for lending.

12. School-room collections, furnished by the school board or by the public library.

13. A general library in a school building, advantages, disadvantages, character, methods of use.

14. Possible relations of teachers with the public library.

15. Importance to teachers of collecting libraries of their own.

16. Do you have a librarian?

Is the librarian a member of your faculty?

Are students taught how to use a library?

Does your course in literature include the study of books for young people?

We sent to 42 libraries the following inquiry:

Please note the Ginn & Co. leaflet enclosed. If twenty or thirty of the leading publishers in the country will issue circulars of this nature, with attractive extracts, or notes on the use of books, reading, children, etc., would you circulate them from your library among teachers and parents? This committee proposes to ask publishers to issue such lists, and wishes to say to publishers that if such lists are issued librarians will be willing to distribute them.

J. C. DANA, *Chairman*.

To this we received a total of 28 replies, of which 20 were favorable.

We then sent to 40 of the leading publishers of the country a circular letter, quoting the foregoing inquiry, and adding:

To this inquiry we received 27 replies, of which 19 were favorable. We are confident that more than half of the libraries of the country, as our answers indicate, would distribute such circulars. We have in mind, as the inquiry indicates, little leaflets, attractively printed, containing brief notes about the use of books, and especially about the use of books by children, and by schools. We hope by the circulation of these among teachers to increase their interest in this subject. The American Library Association is not in position to publish and distribute widely, free of charge, litera-

ture of this kind. Recognizing the interest publishers have in the increase of knowledge of the importance of right reading by children, we have thought it probable that you would issue one or two special circulars as indicated.

You can get from principals, superintendents, and librarians, if you desire it, suggestions as to reading to be incorporated in these circulars. This committee will aid you in this if you wish.

Several libraries have made use of such material as we are speaking of. The leaflet published by Ginn & Co., called "Children's books; a list of books for supplementary reading and school libraries, arranged by subjects and graded" — is a good example.

Yours very truly,

J. C. DANA, *for the Committee*.

To this we have to date received 9 replies, all expressing a wish to be of assistance in the work we are undertaking, some of them asking for further information, some of them making helpful suggestions.

Your committee suggests that you, as an Association, endorse the plan of the publication of a small book or pamphlet on the subject of normal school libraries, with some reference to library work in general, and ask consideration of it by the Library Department of the N. E. A.

It is the purpose of your committee, if you thus endorse the general plan suggested, to present the matter to the Library Department of the N. E. A. and ask for their further assistance in the compilation and publication of such a pamphlet.

J. C. DANA,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MELVIL DEWEY,		
F. A. HUTCHINS,		
JAMES H. CANFIELD,		
ISABEL ELY LORD,		

MISS AHERN: I would just like to say, in regard not only to this report but the one that was prepared under the auspices of the A. L. A. several years ago, and issued by the National Educational Association, that Mr. Shepard, the secretary of that association, has repeatedly told me that no publication which the National Educational association ever sent out created so much interest, was so widely read, or had done so much good, as this pamphlet on public libraries. I feel quite certain that if the Association backs up this suggestion of Mr. Dana's, as it did his other suggestion with regard to the other pamphlet, it will meet with the most

hearty reception by teachers and particularly by the Library Department of the N. E. A.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HANDBOOK OF
AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Your Committee on Handbook of American Libraries reports that progress has been made during the year past on the collection of data.

It is, however, evident that because of the failure of libraries to reply to repeated requests, and for other reasons, it will be impossible to make the material included complete, and this being the case it becomes desirable to finish the work with as little as possible additional delay.

The data received have been put in definite form and it is the plan of the committee to submit the copy relating to each library to its librarian during the current year.

After this revision the printing may be undertaken. Your committee feels assured that the handbook will be ready for distribution at the next meeting of the Association.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, } Committee.
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY,

Mr. TEGGART: The feeling of the committee in regard to the handbook being ready is contingent, of course, on the possibility of its being printed. So far there has been no definite scheme elaborated for the printing, and it is perhaps unjustifiable optimism on the part of the committee to hope that it will get into print. However, the material will be ready, probably by the end of the current year.

President BILLINGS: I think one reason why definite arrangement has not thus far been made for the printing is that no information has come to the Council or to the executive board as to the prospective size of the handbook, or its cost, or how much money should be set aside for it. As soon as that information is available, I have no doubt the matter will be carefully considered.

W. I. FLETCHER presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDEXES AND TITLE-
PAGES TO PERIODICAL VOLUMES.

W. I. FLETCHER: The duties of this committee for the past year consisted simply in

issuing to publishers of periodicals a circular which had been submitted to and approved by the last conference and the handling of such correspondence as might result.

The circular sent out is as follows:

To the Publishers of

As a result of much dissatisfaction among librarians with the irregularities and uncertainties connected with the issue, by publishers of periodicals, of title-pages and "contents" of volumes, the American Library Association has had a special committee considering the subject with a view to drawing up a suitable memorial to be presented to such publishers, looking to the securing of more uniformity and propriety in this matter. After mature consideration the committee have prepared the following recommendations as embodying the minimum of improvements which may reasonably be hoped for:

1. *Title-pages and tables of contents should always accompany the number completing a volume, and not the first number of the new volume.* There are several cogent reasons for this recommendation:

(a.) In many cases it is a serious detriment to the usefulness of a set in a library, if a completed volume cannot be bound until the receipt of the next number.

(b.) More important is the need that the numbers of a volume shall constitute the volume in its entirety, so that as they are bought and sold there shall not be the necessity of handling also another number belonging to a different volume in order to complete the first. Now that libraries are buying periodical sets and volumes in such large numbers for use with Poole's and other indexes, it is of great importance to the book trade, as well as librarians, and must have a real bearing on the business interests of the publishers, that this matter, often trifled with, shall receive due attention. Publishers must come to feel that it is necessary (which it generally proves not to be) to delay a completing number a day or two in its issue in order to insure its completeness in this respect; the delay is abundantly compensated for.

2. *Title-pages and contents should be furnished with every copy of the issue of a completing number.* We earnestly believe that by inserting title-pages and contents in all cases, publishers will at once put a premium on the preservation and binding of their magazines, suggesting it to many who otherwise would not think of it. In the long run the demand for back numbers to make up volumes must more than compensate for the extra expense of putting in the additional leaves.

The policy of sending title-pages and contents only to those calling for them is suicidal, as it results in flooding the market with numbers from which volumes cannot be made up, and by destroying the hope of making up sets

weakens the demand which would otherwise exist for volumes and numbers of the periodical in question.

If an alphabetical index, in addition to a table of contents, is furnished, which is the preferable practice, the former should be paged to go at the end of the volume. When such an index is furnished, and no table of contents, the index should be printed to follow the title-page, in order that the title-page may be accompanied by other leaves to make a separate section, as suggested by the following paragraph.

3. As to the form in which title-pages and contents should be issued: *they should be printed on a two, four, or eight leaved section, separate from other printed matter, either advertising or reading.* Nothing is more important in binding volumes to stand the hard wear of our public libraries than that none of the earlier leaves in the volume shall be single leaves pasted in. One of the greatest abuses of the book trade at present is the disposition to have title and other preliminary leaves pasted in. Librarians find to their cost (what is not so obvious to the book manufacturer) that this does not work. An absolute requirement for good bookmaking is that the first and last portions of the book especially shall be good solid sections, no single leaves, nor do most librarians or owners of private libraries like to include advertisements, in order to secure these solid sections for binding. We feel sure that it is abundantly worth while for the publishers to squarely meet this demand.

4. *It is highly important that the section comprising title-page and contents (or index) should be secured by pasting or stitching to the number which it accompanies and not to be sent laid in loose.* This last practice leads to the loss of many of these sections, which are invaluable later.

5. Admitting that there may be cases in which it is practically impossible to furnish title and contents with the completing number of a volume, *we would recommend for such cases that such a separate section as has been described be made and furnished with the first number of the new volume, stitched in at its end, not at its beginning.* The last named practice is likely to cause more trouble to librarians than any other that is common, as it is difficult to remove the section without making the number unfit to place in the reading room.

We would like to call the attention of periodical publishers to the difficulties arising from the common practice of printing some first or last leaves of reading matter on the same section with some pages of advertising. Most librarians prefer to remove the advertising leaves before binding the magazines. The practice referred to makes it necessary to bind in some advertising leaves or else take off and paste in single leaves of reading matter, sometimes three or four in one place, which is very

inimical to good binding. *Publishers are requested to have all advertising pages printed on separate sections if possible.*

Desiring to meet, so far as possible, the views of publishers in regard to the matters referred to above, the committee will be pleased to hear from any to whom this note may come.

WILLIAM I. FLETCHER,
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
ERNST LEMCKE.

The circular was distributed to a number of the leading publishers of periodicals, but so far as I can now tell I believe the correspondence resulting is *nil*. We are sowing the seed, and I suppose we shall continue to distribute this circular where we observe examples of the errors which it is intended to correct.

CHARLES H. GOULD presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Committee on Foreign Documents begs to report, in the first place, that the "List of French Government serials" has been completed and published. In this connection it is the pleasant duty of the committee to remind the Association of the thanks due to the New York State Library, which has done the printing, — the "List" having appeared as one of the bulletins of this library.

The committee has also to report that material has been accumulated for a list of German documents similar in plan to the French list just mentioned.

What has already been got together would, perhaps, nearly equal in amount that of the French list. It comprises not merely German Imperial documents, but also those of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and other states.

The committee is quite ready to endeavor to obtain additional material; but before doing so, and before preparing for the printer what is now on hand, the committee thinks it would be well to ascertain if, in the opinion of the Association, such a list of German documents would be of sufficient value to justify an attempt to arrange for its publication.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. GOULD,	} <i>For the Committee.</i>
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,	
LUCIEN BRAINERD GILMORE,	

ROLAND P. FALKNER read the
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
DOCUMENTS.

(See p. 92.)

W. C. LANE: Mr. Falkner's report is so full and interesting that I am tempted to ask for information in regard to two or three points. Is there any prospect at present for securing printed catalog cards for United States documents? I have noticed that a few come from the Library of Congress, but not very many. Secondly, just what is the cause of the year or two years' or three years' delay in the distribution of current documents? Is it because they are to be bound differently, or because they have to wait for other documents which are not yet printed to be bound with them, or is it simply lack of proper organization on the part of the Government Printing Office?

MR. FALKNER: I will answer the second question first. I think the reason for the delay is that these documents must be bound separately, as at present, during the session of Congress. The demands on the Government Printing Office are very urgent and pressing, and if they get off one edition of a volume bound in cloth, they put the rest aside until summer, when Congress is not in session and there is no immediate hurry. In regard to the availability of printed cards for documents, I understand from Mr. Ferrell that he has been in conversation with Mr. Putnam on that subject. Mr. Ferrell reported to me informally that he had come to the conclusion that, however desirable for practical reasons, in view of the enormous cost that would be involved it would be an impracticable proposition, much as he would like to see it carried through.

MISS ALICE FICHTENKAM: I would like to say, in behalf of Mr. Ferrell, that he would be willing to have such cards printed in the Government Printing Office if Congress would be willing to appropriate the money.

HERBERT PUTNAM: As to printed cards for public documents, I did have a preliminary word with Mr. Ferrell, but can merely say that no definite plan has been arrived at thus far.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK read a paper on

PAINS AND PENALTIES IN LIBRARY WORK.

(See p. 29.)

W. C. LANE: Mr. Bostwick's paper reminds me of what has taken place in the history of

Harvard College. In the course of the eighteenth century, the earlier custom of corporal punishment gradually died out. Corporal punishment had previous to that frequently been administered in the library, in the presence of the president and fellows, preceded and followed by prayer. As the custom declined, the severer forms of corporal punishment were put aside, but the right of boxing the ears of the offender was expressly reserved to the professor in charge of the library. But as this declined, the system of fines—which Quincy, the historian of our college, calls "pecuniary mulcts"—came into use, and gradually a long list of offences, some thirty or forty in number, grew up, which were appraised at from "tuppence" up to several shillings apiece. Quincy seems to think, however, that this system had little effect on the students, but was very annoying to their parents. That particular aspect of the matter, however, does not bear on the question of libraries. As a matter of fact, the fines still continue in Harvard College Library, but I think they have been discontinued in the other departments of the college.

For my part, in regard to what Mr. Bostwick says on the general question of fines gradually changing from a penalty to a payment for a privilege, I see no very strong objection to that taking place, so long as it concerns merely such infractions of library rules as are not matters of right or wrong or of injury. I see no reason why the detention of a book overtime should not be regarded as a privilege and charged for accordingly—at a sufficiently high price not to have it too long continued.

F. M. CRUNDEN: The true theory of library fines for undue detention of books seems to me that of compensation for injury upon the other persons concerned. In the first place, the fine acts as a deterrent, and it accomplishes this result with rich people almost as well as with poor. I believe that the richest people who use our library have just as much objection to paying fines as the poorer people. If there were no fines, everybody except the few conscientious people that are in every community would keep their books over time. The fine is a compensation to the other people who have been kept from using that book. The compensation that is given in the form of a fine enables the librarian to buy more books, which

is a sort of direct compensation to the other people. So much for the theory of a fine. It does not belong to any of those abstract principles that Mr. Bostwick lays down. It is simply a kind of compensation.

There were some other points that I have noted. One of them is the question of paying for duplicate books. I think that is perfectly justifiable. There is certainly no moral wrong about it, and there is a great deal less friction than if you buy a very limited number of copies of books and disappoint people constantly. The people are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, and as the thing goes on I think we shall find that they will be more and more satisfied with this arrangement of using the fines to pay for the extra books. They would rather pay for them in this way than wait indefinitely for the comparatively few copies of new books that the library would be justified in purchasing otherwise.

C. A. CUTTER: One suggestion Mr. Bostwick made I find very effective, namely, increasing the fine when I want to produce a special effect. For ordinary detention of a book beyond time, we use the ordinary fine, — two cents a day, — which, by the way, I do regard, as Mr. Crunden does, as damages, as compensation. In case a person keeps out overtime a book, after he has been notified that somebody else has asked for it, and has been told that he must return it within two days, the fine is made ten cents a day, and we exact it. Similarly, when the college girls go home for their vacation, if they do not return the books which they have had out on the last day, the fine is ten cents a day, and this rule is very effective in getting the books back, — although, in the case of the senior class, we have no means of enforcing it.

DR. BERNARD C. STEINER: It seems to me that Mr. Crunden has put the matter in the right way. I should regard the fine as reparation for a civil tort. There is a civil injury done; there is a damage committed, but not to the patron of the library, otherwise the fine should be paid to such patron. The damage is done to the library by making the library less able to fulfil its purposes because of the detention of that book on the part of the borrower who detained it. That being a civil injury, there is no difficulty with reference to the rule of punishment. I regard it not as a punish-

ment, as in the case of a criminal measure. It is a civil damage, a civil tort.

Another thing I wish to emphasize, is the necessity of making the persons receiving fines accountable. It seems to me, without having a cash register or going into all that minutiae, it is perfectly possible to have a system of accounting, so that if at any time it is desirable, the clerk who has received the fines may be held rigidly up to his account. In our library we have a daily return at night by the clerk at the fine counter, and while we do not verify that return every night, it is possible for us to go down in the morning and take the returns of two nights, before the library is opened, so that we can reach the amount of money received the day before. That is done from time to time, not daily of course, for it is not worth while to do that; but whenever it is desirable it can be done, and the clerks in charge of the fine drawer, not knowing when it will be done, are in no danger of being careless — because in most cases dishonesty comes in the first place from carelessness. If we are to carry on business by business methods, as we ought, there must be an accountability at the fine counter just as there is at the librarian's office.

DR. J. K. HOSMER: I sometimes have experiences which make me think we have been rather too quick in giving up the old Harvard College plan, to which Mr. Lane alluded. Our library is largely used by the pupils of the public schools. It happened not long ago — a sample of what frequently happens — that a boy of seventeen took out a translation and tore out some sixty or eighty pages from it to use as a "pony." He was detected in it. There is a severe penalty attached to such an offence, but our board was much disposed to be lenient towards him. They said they could not blast the prospects of the young man. So what was done? His poor father paid a dollar and a half for a new book, and his library card was taken away from him for a year. But he was not hurt at all. He did not pay the fine — it was paid by his father; and his father and mother and sisters all had library cards. So he suffered no penalty of any kind. My feeling at that time was regret that the boy could not have been called up in the old-fashioned way and received a good ferruling.

HARLAN H. BALLARD: I think, with regard to our library rules, that there is danger of

being too strict. The libraries are for the benefit of the public. One thing is certain—if in any community the fine list grows to an excessive degree, that is a proof that in that community there is a popular demand for a longer retention of the books, which ought to be granted. The object of a library is not to increase its circulation so much a year, but it is to give the books to the people for as long as they want them. I wish every library could at times take off all restrictions. That would be an ideal way, to let every person take as many books as he liked and keep them as long as he wished. We do that in our library, practically, so far as it does not interfere with others. That must be the one restriction. We often say to people when they ask us how many books they can take out for some special purpose: "Take as many as you like, and keep them as long as you want. If we have any need of them, we will send for them." That arrangement proves very popular, and I believe it is a just method. What is the reason that a man should be cut off from the use of a book in exactly fourteen days? It may be he is prevented from using it just at the time he expected to. He may have wanted to prepare an important speech or discussion, and the very day he wants to use it he has to carry it back. Consequently, I think the time limit ought to be extended as far as possible.

MR. FLETCHER: Mr. Cutter did not say all he might have said or all that I think ought to be said in favor of his own system. Our library has taken a leaf from his book, and we issue a large proportion of books on the principle that the person borrowing them keeps them as long as he wants to, subject to recall when anybody else wants them, but on such recall there is a fine of five cents a day if not returned. I think it might well be ten cents a day, on Mr. Cutter's principle. It works well. I want to say a word on behalf of a large section of the community which is well represented in western Massachusetts, where we have been making careful inquiries into the conditions affecting library work in rural districts. A great many people go to the library and take out a book and have to pay a fine on that book for detaining it. They come and take one more book and perhaps they have to pay a fine on that, and then they get tired and won't take out any more books. People do not realize how quickly

two weeks pass, and borrowers, especially in the rural districts, are not in the habit of paying close attention to regulations of this sort and soon find themselves bothered with fines and give up using the library. This is a serious detriment to the usefulness of the library. Of course, under certain limitations, as in the case of libraries where ten thousand books have to circulate fifty thousand times in six months, there must be restrictions; but where you have a comparatively large library and a comparatively small circulation, as in most of our country districts, I think the time is coming when there will be no time limit, because when a book is wanted it will be called back.

A DELEGATE: Do you think that in country districts there is a large supply and a small demand?

MR. FLETCHER: Yes, in proportion to the demand, the supply is large. I have come to that conclusion from visiting one or two small towns where I had supposed that the small circulation was on account of having so few books; but I found their shelves crowded with books and very few volumes taken out.

MR. CRUNDEN: It has been said that libraries were for the convenience of the public. Yes, they are; but they are for the convenience of the whole public, not of a few aggressive, unconscientious people who will take advantage of any opportunities for cheating their fellow-members by depriving them of equal privileges. It would be impossible, or at least it would be impracticable, in a large public library with fifty thousand card-holders, for the assistants to remember that certain books are out and notify the persons who have them. The only feasible plan is to establish certain regulations and to live up to them, and the better you live up to them the less trouble there will be. When I took charge of the St. Louis Public Library I had probably, on an average, half a dozen people a day come to me and offer excuses to get their fines remitted. I never have anybody come to me now. Everybody knows that a fine has got to be paid and paid on the spot. There is no friction about it. Of course, people do not like it exactly, I know; but they know it is their own fault. That is the general principle that should be laid down in all library regulations, that the careless people must pay for their own carelessness and not divide up the penalty of their own

carelessness among all the other people. If they lose books they must pay for them; if they keep them overtime they must pay for the privilege. I have found a few people who were not annoyed at being fined for keeping books out overtime. They have said, "Yes, I knew it. I am perfectly willing to pay the fine." But they are the exceptions. Most people prefer to escape fines by returning the book. The same principle goes into the question of making people pay for an extra card. If they lose their card in our library, they have to pay ten cents and then wait a week, and it is perfectly proper that they should do so. We find a double penalty necessary and thoroughly effective. In the case of most of the men they will pay the dime in a minute without much ado, but they hate to wait a week. In the case of women and children, they do not mind waiting a week so much as they do paying the dime. If a man could pay the dime and get another card some men would lose their cards once a month,—that is, they would leave them at home and go down to business and then come and get a book and pay ten cents for another card. In that way there might be ten or a dozen cards out in the name of the same person. But when a man finds that he has to wait a week before he can get another card, if he finds when he gets down to the office that he has left his card at home, he will go home and get it. Its saves the trouble of having so many cards out and makes careless people pay the expense of their carelessness, so that the stationery and clerk hire that is used in making out those new cards does not cost the library a cent.

JOHN THOMSON: It seems to me that one point has not been mentioned. Of course I think you must absolutely have a time limit. Fourteen days is just as good as twenty-one or twenty-eight days. To let people take out books and keep them indefinitely is an injustice to the others who go to the library. But there is a way of minimizing the fine, and that is by renewing the time that a book may be withdrawn. In most libraries, I presume, — certainly in our own, — the renewal applications are very large in number, and persons who want to use a book more than fourteen days can do so without paying a fine by sending in a renewal request for two more weeks. That

application is granted without hesitation, provided the book is not wanted by some other reader. In that way those who want the books and are entitled to have them returned are protected from their being held out too long, while those who want to use the books can keep them without paying a fine by sending in a renewal application.

A DELEGATE: Would you give a renewal beyond four weeks?

Mr. THOMSON: If it is desirable and does not interfere with anybody else. We do not give renewal cards in the department of fiction; but on all other books we allow this privilege on a proper explanation and reason being given.

SILAS H. BERRY: There is another side to the question in the case of libraries that are institutional libraries, that deal with a membership that pay a fee. In our own case, that of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, we found that our members objected to the idea of being punished as if they were naughty boys, by being compelled to pay a small fine. Therefore, in the drafting of our new regulations we have said nothing about fines; instead we have a charge, just as we have at our boathouse. Members are permitted to use a boat for an hour or two hours every day, and if they want to keep that boat out an extra length of time, they can pay twenty-five cents an hour and keep it out as many hours as they want. So they can draw books at the library, two at a time, and renew them by telephone, by postal card, or in any other way; but if another member wants to use a book and the member who has it does not find it convenient to return it, we prefer to think that he wants to use it and we charge him two cents a day for such use; and we devote the income to the purchase of popular books.

Adjourned at 12.10 p.m.

THIRD SESSION.

(NEW MAGNOLIA HOTEL, TUESDAY EVENING,
JUNE 17.)

The meeting was called to order by President BILLINGS at 8.30.

HILLER C. WELLMAN, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, spoke in

GREETING, ON BEHALF OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
LIBRARY CLUB.

*Mr. President and Fellow-Members of the
American Library Association :*

For the first time in its history this Association has chosen its place of meeting, not at the instance of an individual, or of a library, or of a city, but in response to the invitation of a library club representing a whole state, in fact, representing two states. Because of this circumstance it is my pleasant privilege, in behalf of the Massachusetts Library Club, to give you greeting. In the past an address of welcome has customarily been made by some speaker outside of the Association who has devoted his energies to extolling the noble average of brains and beauty presented by this brilliant body. I confess to a strong personal conviction on this subject, but I feel that it would hardly become a *member* to enlarge upon it.

In fact, though our feelings of welcome are warm, my words must be few, for I am unwilling to detain you from the program which is to follow. I wish simply to express the great and sincere pleasure which it gives to us of Massachusetts to welcome you to the state.

The pride of Bostonians in their native city has become proverbial; you have doubtless heard countless witticisms on this subject perpetrated at our expense. Imagine for yourselves, then, the delight we feel in initiating our best friends from every corner of the land into this paradise. And if you find that in any respect it falls below our heavenly ideal, be magnanimous, I beg you, conceal the fact as best you may and spare our images!

Parkman, writing of a period a century and a half ago, in referring to our cold and disagreeable temperament, says: "Then, as now, New England was best known to her neighbors by her worst side." May there be a ray of comfort for you, therefore, in the hope that on closer acquaintance you may find us not quite so bad as we seem.

This year the Public Library movement in America celebrates, in common with the nobly representative institution in Boston, its fiftieth birthday. From this conference we look back on half a century of effort and achievement; and nearly half this period has elapsed since the last meeting of the American Library Association in New England. At that conference held in Boston, twenty-three years ago, not

one person in twenty attending this meeting was present, and the whole membership numbered less than two hundred. Two topics on the program, it was announced, would receive especial attention, and a discussion was promised both able and brilliant. These problems, it was understood, would be then and there settled for all time. The problems to be disposed of thus summarily were, first, the general subject of fiction in libraries and, second, the matter of children's reading. Owing to an unexpected vitality these problems are still with us to-day. Not all committees have been so frank as that appointed then to consider the exchange of duplicate books among libraries. Mr. John Edmands, in behalf of the committee, "begged leave to report their failure to accomplish anything." Those who since attacked the same problem have hardly fared better.

Yet it is encouraging, it is surprising, to review the progress which has been made during those twenty-three years. The final edition of Poole's "Index to periodical literature" had not then appeared; the "List of subject-headings," the bibliographies, and the other co-operative publications of this Association had not been issued.

Systems of classifications and details of library organization have during this period been elaborated and applied. Not only have public libraries multiplied all over the land, but the efficiency of librarians in reaching and influencing their communities has increased enormously. The scheme of co-operative cataloguing has at last, through the agency of the Librarian of Congress, reached a triumphant consummation. The age limit on drawing books in those days commonly excluded children. Not only has this restriction now for a long time been modified, but we have at last taken one of the most important steps of all in beginning systematic instruction of the community—through its younger members—in scientific methods of using a library. In short, no feature of our American civilization during the last quarter century has been more significant than the wonderful growth of public libraries.

One thing remains unchanged. The *library spirit* was the same then that it is to-day; and this fact is in large measure due to the influence of the American Library Association. There

is excuse, therefore, for our affection toward this organization.

In recent years the Association has met in various parts of the country. It has enjoyed a generous and hearty welcome in the North, at Montreal; it has found an enthusiastic reception in the West, at Waukesha; it has delighted in the luxuriant hospitality of the South, at Atlanta. But nowhere, I assure you, — and I speak for Boston, I speak for Massachusetts, — in no section of this land is there in the hearts of librarians and people toward you and this Association a truer loyalty, a juster pride, or a more whole-hearted pleasure in your presence than here in the old Bay State. We bid you cordially welcome.

Dr. BILLINGS then delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(See p. 1.)

Dr. C. W. ELIOT, President of Harvard University, followed with an address on

THE DIVISION OF A LIBRARY INTO BOOKS IN USE AND BOOKS NOT IN USE, WITH DIFFERENT STORAGE METHODS FOR THE TWO CLASSES OF BOOKS.

(See p. 52.)

Adjourned, 10.15 p.m.

FOURTH SESSION.

(OCEANSIDE HOTEL CASINO, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.)

The meeting was called to order by President BILLINGS at 10 o'clock.

After announcements by the secretary and treasurer, GEORGE WATSON COLE read the

REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

(See p. 97.)

W. I. FLETCHER: I think we shall all be greatly interested in the summary on the last page of "Gifts and bequests to libraries." There is one item that may escape the attention of some, which reminds me of the old story current in our part of the country, that the farmers used to say that they would have their boys go to college if it took "the last cow in the barn." We note under Nebraska record of the gift of a cow — perhaps it was the last cow in the barn — for a public library in the community.

Dr. STEINER: I would make the suggestion that it would be well to distinguish between Mr. Carnegie's gifts which are accepted and Mr. Carnegie's offers. While, of course, the Carnegie offers are just as creditable to Mr. Carnegie's generosity, they do not show what the country has actually received. For instance, under the heading of Maryland, there are reported two of Mr. Carnegie's offers, one of which was refused and the other of which has not been yet voted on, according to the best of my information at the present moment. So, instead of there being recorded two gifts of Mr. Carnegie to Maryland, there has been as yet no actual gift to the state. There have been two offers, one of which has been refused.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING.

At the close of the report of the Committee on Library Schools at the Montreal conference of 1900 various recommendations were made regarding the permanent status of this committee, providing that its work be laid out for it each year by the Association, that it should report on certain definite things, that it should visit existing library schools regularly, and that its expenses should be paid by the Association. It still seems desirable that this plan should be adopted, but as it has not been adopted, this committee is somewhat free to follow out its own line in preparing a report. The absence of a provision for paying the expenses of the members of the committee in visiting the various schools makes it practically certain that the report in this direction will be at best partial and unsatisfactory, and in the present instance circumstances affecting the individual members of the committee have made it unusually so. Only one member of the committee besides the chairman has been able to make such visits, and they have visited but two schools between them. Such features of these, however, as appear to be new, interesting, or striking in any way will be very briefly described.

The absence of any specific directions on the part of the Association, however, seems to make this an appropriate time to discuss such of the broader features of library training as it may appear desirable to touch upon. The way in which these features strike the individual

vary much with the personal and local standpoint and it has been thought best, instead of trying to generalize points of view so that this discussion may be incorporated in the committee's report, to make the report brief and supplement it with short papers from such of the members of the committee as may wish to present them.

The library schools on which we are ready to report are as follows:

The Albany school has been visited by the chairman and by Mr. Green. Some features of special interest here are:

(1.) The inclusion in the course of instruction in business methods and office procedure, with a view to increasing its practical value. A modern library is a business institution and in most cases the librarian is its business head; yet too often he has had no experience in business methods and is apt to be impatient of what he regards as their red tape. This plan, therefore, is to be commended.

(2.) A course in methods of book-selection. This includes the preparation of what are known as librarian's book-notes, giving such facts regarding a book and its author as will be of real help to a librarian in deciding whether he wants that particular book in his library. The course is most admirable as indicating to the student the lines along which his own practical evaluation of literature may most profitably proceed.

(3.) The inclusion in the course of novelties like the Belgian modification of the Decimal Classification, which even if not likely to be of practical use in the small library, broadens the librarian's horizon and prevents his professional knowledge from becoming hide-bound.

In the report of his visit, Mr. Green commends the thoroughness and high grade of the instruction and the capabilities, spirit, knowledge, and aptitude of the staff. He says: "The students appeared alert and interested; to be working hard and with good results," and he adds: "I wish that a few months' apprenticeship in a good library could be added to the equipment of every member of a library school."

The Pratt Institute School has been visited by the chairman. Recent features in the instruction that seem to deserve special mention are:

(1.) The construction of what Miss Plummer

calls "ladders," or graded lists of fiction "leading consistently from the reading of a third or fourth rate novelist to one of the first rank." This is not only of the highest value as an exercise and as leading to a broader knowledge of fiction, but its results are destined to be of considerable use to the working librarian.

(2.) The construction by the students of a coronation picture-bulletin, which is really a collection or cycle of bulletins bearing on English history, from the earliest times to the present day. Although the ordinary library would scarcely undertake anything so elaborate, this is the last word in picture bulletins, and is a monument of careful and painstaking work.

(3.) The sending out of a circular to graduates, asking for criticisms of the course. The answers are considered in detail in a report read to the Graduates' Association in January last, and it would seem that they have been taken seriously into account. The course has been modified in several respects on account of them, and where the criticisms seemed not to be well founded they are analyzed and discussed. This plan is highly to be commended as making for better instruction in the school, and for good feeling toward it on the part of the graduates, most of whom are now working librarians.

It is much to be regretted that the members of the committee did not have opportunity to make other visits. A report of course might have been made up from data obtained from correspondence; but it has been thought best to include only observations made during personal visits.

In closing, your committee would strongly recommend that the Committee on Library Training be set a definite task by the Association for the ensuing year, and granted an appropriation for carrying out that task.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chairman.*

President BILLINGS: This report, I understand, is to be followed by brief statements from two members of the committee—Mr. Bostwick, the chairman, and Mr. Brett. I will now call on Mr. Bostwick.

A. E. BOSTWICK: What I have to add to the report of the committee is prompted by the fact, which seems in the highest degree unfortunate, that the large public library (I speak

especially from my own experience) is not able to make the use of the library school graduate that it would like to do. The fact that it cannot, and the fact that some of us think this fact worthy of discussion, may seem to reflect in some way on the library schools. Nothing can be further from the case, and it is to put the case clearly, as it appears to some of us, that this brief statement is written. We are confronted, like Mr. Cleveland, with "a condition, not a theory," and the condition is this: the library school graduate demands a larger salary than the public library can pay in its lower grades, and it is rarely able to offer him positions in its higher grades. At present this is a misfortune for the library, not for the graduate, for the latter has usually no trouble in placing himself in the higher grades of some newly established smaller institution. At present there is no dearth of such institutions. But this state of affairs will not continue indefinitely, and library extension will some day reach a condition of stable equilibrium. It is of the status of the library school graduate at this time that I wish to speak, for it is not far distant, and some of its conditions may even now be present. It strikes me that we can get a clearer view of the situation by looking at the library profession, not by itself, but in connection with other professions and occupations, and in trying to formulate certain statements that will hold good for all. Any such statement will necessarily be only approximate, and will be open to objection, but I believe that there are a few that contain broad elements of truth.

All workers who are laboring directly or indirectly for the public must receive some kind of preparation for that work. This holds good for those who are practising the so-called learned professions, for teachers, for soldiers and sailors, and for those engaged in all the various phases of the production and distribution of articles in demand by the public. We can hardly expect that library work will be governed by different laws from those that govern the general class of occupations to which it belongs, or that training for it will follow other lines of development than those followed by similar kinds of technical education.

Training for library work is now accomplished by three agencies — the library schools, the apprentice classes, and the summer schools.

The library schools are trying to do for librarianship what the law school does for the legal profession, West Point for the army, the normal school for the teacher, or the theological school for the ministry. That they do not yet fill exactly the same place as these institutions is evident from the fact that the other two agencies exist side by side with them. While the library-school training aims to be general, that of the class is commonly directed toward preparation for the special work of the particular library in which the class is held, while the summer school offers particular facilities for those who can give only vacation time to their work of preparation, and more especially to working library assistants who desire to perfect themselves in the technique of their profession.

That there is at present a place for all three, their continued prosperity sufficiently indicates. Yet that a work which is done in similar cases by one set of institutions should here require treble the number seems at least to offer a field for investigation.

Librarianship, as has been said, is simply one among a great number of professions or occupations that require both special training and general education. In the course of the latter certain features may be introduced that bear directly on the technical part of the training. This technical part may be acquired entirely by actual practice or partly by such substitutes for it as may be available in connection with the more theoretical part of the training. Thus the education of a person who expects to take up such an occupation may either be divided sharply into two parts — the general education and the actual practice of the occupation — or we may throw these more or less together by combining some general features with the theoretical part of the training, and supplementing it with a certain amount of practical work. The first is instruction by apprenticeship; the latter, instruction by a technical or professional school. The point that needs to be emphasized here is that the school instruction, though we speak of it as having largely supplanted apprenticeship, still needs to be supplemented by practical work before the person who takes up the occupation can be regarded as thoroughly trained in it. This is fully recognized in the learned professions. In law, the graduate of a law school is

glad to spend several years in an office at a nominal salary, or at no salary at all, in acquiring that experience without which his professional services would lack value. The graduate of a medical school is eager to obtain a hospital appointment where he spends his time in accumulating valuable experience at a small salary or without salary. The normal school graduate often begins his work as a substitute or waits for a year or more before securing a position. The newly ordained clergyman often goes into mission work or accepts the position of assistant at a nominal salary for the same reason; in almost every case he begins at least with a small pastorate. The graduate of West Point or Annapolis enters the service in the lowest grade for small compensation. The lawyer or the physician does not expect to jump into a lucrative practice at once; the clergyman does not complain because he cannot at once command a large church with a corresponding large salary; the normal school graduate does not ask to step into a principalship; the embryo soldier and sailor do not expect to be promoted at once to colonelcies and captaincies. This state of things is now pretty well understood and accepted. Yet it was not always so, and the tradition of the time when it was otherwise has not passed. The college graduate, in the estimation of the newspaper paragraph writer, is still a youth who regards his education as finished and the honors and emoluments of any career he may choose as ripened plums ready to drop into his lap. That there is still some justification for these squibs is undeniable, for there was still an earlier time when he was in a measure justified in doing so. When there was a greater demand for college-trained men than could be supplied from the few institutions then in existence a college graduate was not so far out of the way when he regarded the world as at his feet. Then came a period of increase in the supply and of brisker competition; the conditions were altered, but the newly-fledged graduate continued to act as if they were still the same. Finally he accepted the situation and his self-confidence is now but a fading tradition.

As school-training for library work is of recent date, so we cannot be surprised to find that it has not reached the position of stable equilibrium just indicated. The library-school graduate is still either in the first or the second

of the stages described above—in which of them statistics alone can decide. Probably he is still in the first or just passing into the second; in other words, his expectation of being able to earn his living by library work immediately after graduation without further experiential training is still justified or has been so until quite recently. That he has not passed into the third stage, where he realizes that such further training is demanded and accepts the situation, is quite evident. How many library school graduates are willing to serve in a public library without salary for six months in order to learn the special methods of that library and give proof of their own personal capability for the work? How many are even willing to accept positions in the lowest grade with salaries of \$35 to \$40 a month? The usual reply to such a proposition, "I cannot live on \$35 a month," clearly indicates that they believe that the school training should render them self-supporting immediately on graduation.

Nothing herein contained must be construed as approval of any particular minimum salary. The point is that library school training has not yet reached the stage, from the economic standpoint of supply and demand, where training for the learned professions rested some time ago.

Is this mental attitude of the graduate justified or not? In other words, is he in the first or the second stage? If he is still in the first, that is, if he really is able to secure self-support within a reasonable time after graduation, he must thank the great recent extension of library work due to stimulation of public interest and to large benefactions. That he cannot rely on the large public libraries is evident from the fact that these are coming more and more to fill the higher positions by promotion. A vacancy at the top means a general moving up all along the line, and the final result is that the opening for the ambitious graduate is near the bottom. If he wants a higher place he must look to the newly created institutions. At present the supply of these keeps up bravely. The situation is as it used to be with law and medicine, when the graduate could always "go out West" and find a newly founded town ready for his services. The West has now been well supplied with lawyers and clergymen for some time; it will also be

come supplied with librarians. When the profession is filled with a solid mass moving slowly upward it will be as hard to get in at any place except the bottom as it now is in the learned professions — harder, for with them there is no formal promotion from grade to grade.

Then the library-school graduate will pass into the third stage. He will accept the situation just as the law-school and medical-school graduates have done. He will reckon beforehand not only on so many years in the library school, but on so many additional years during which it will be necessary to give all or a part of his services in return for the acquisition of experience. That the learned professions have benefited by the natural selection forced upon them by crowding is undeniable. That the library profession will similarly benefit seems certain. When the second stage comes, however (perhaps, as has been said, it is already here), when the confidence of the graduate in immediate self-support is no longer justified, we should do all in our power to make this stage as short as possible, and to hasten the period when the situation will be calmly accepted. When this has arrived those public libraries that now maintain apprentice classes may substitute therefor probationary classes without formal training and requiring a library-school certificate for admission. Members of these classes will be paid a small salary or possibly no salary at all during the probationary period. All the assistants in the ordinary library will be graduates and the *raison d'être* of the summer school will have vanished. Thus two of the present methods of library training will have given place to the third, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

[At this point the president withdrew, and the first vice-president, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, took the chair.]

Dr. HOSMER: I recall a reminiscence that I have heard of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes some twenty-five years ago. As vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association, he was constantly called upon by the president to preside. He began his duties in this way:

"I ought to thank the president,
He has kindly broken the ice.
Virtue should always be the first,
I am nothing but the vice."

I have but one clear idea as to the duties which I am to perform this morning, and that is to threaten well the people who are in the back part of the room. That, I notice, is one of the principal functions of the presiding officer. I wish to remark that if the people in the back part of the room manifest any derelictions they will find that the "vice" is a monster of most frightful mien. We are now, I believe, to hear from Mr. Brett.

W. H. BRETT: When I accepted the honor of a position on the committee on library training, it was with the resolution that I would, during the year, visit each one of the library schools, but the pressure of unforeseen business engagements has prevented me from carrying this out. I have visited only one of the schools and that was due to the fortunate chance that business took me within reach of Pratt Institute. I am, therefore, unable to speak from personal observation of the work, and have been unable to prepare anything which I feel would be a valuable contribution in the subject.

W. C. LANE: Mr. Bostwick's paper was an exceedingly interesting one, but I think there was one point that he left out, which, to make the interest complete, should be added, namely, the fact that the successful lawyer or doctor, after he has served his apprenticeship, gets a very much larger income than the librarian. That point, it seems to me, has a decided bearing on the fact that we can expect a doctor and a lawyer to serve a good many years after his school training at a salary which barely supports him. I wonder if Mr. Bostwick thinks, or the company in general believe, that, as the condition to which he refers is attained, the rewards of the higher places in library work will be at all equivalent to those of the doctor and the lawyer?

Miss AHERN: I was very much interested in Mr. Bostwick's paper, but I am afraid we have come to a point where there is a little divergence. It seems to me that the line of comparison he made was too comprehensive. In the so-called learned professions, the lawyer and the doctor and the others of whom he spoke are not under a stated salary. In our own work the only legitimate comparison seems to me to be along the line of educational work. The salary of the school teacher who has re-

ceived a certificate from an accredited normal school is far beyond now, and always has been beyond, that which is offered to the graduate of the library school. While there is room for question as to the administrative ability, the power of personal direction, of the person in charge of a library or in the different positions in the lower grades, at the same time, the pressure, it seems to me, ought to come on the library schools rather than on the graduates of the library schools if we are going to compare with the normal school graduates, which to my mind is the only legitimate comparison. The pressure should be on the line of what the graduates of the library school really need. In most of the normal schools with which I am acquainted a certificate is not given to a graduate when the course of study prescribed by the school is finished. The graduate is expected to go into the field and show forth his fitness for the work which he or she has chosen before the certificate of the school is given. If the library schools were to adopt some plan of that kind so that there should be one or two years' actual experience in a library of standard grade before the certificate is given by the school, it seems to me that there would be very little question of what the salary should be. That would rest entirely between the library and the student. But for a graduate—one who has received a certificate and has gone through the professional period—to go to a public library at a nominal salary, or no salary at all, seems to me most unfair to all concerned.

F. M. CRUNDEN: Since the matter of salaries has been raised I would simply say, for the encouragement of all, particularly the younger people, that during my time the salaries have been about doubled. I remember when I first went into the business that the salaries of the two men who then might be considered at the head of their profession were respectively three and four thousand dollars. Now, younger men in the profession are getting from five to six thousand dollars, and salaries among assistants have, I suppose, shown a somewhat similar increase. We can never expect, in work of this kind,—which must be in its basis more or less altruistic and regardless of pecuniary compensation,—the same pecuniary compensations that are to be obtained in other professions where money is the main pursuit, and where there are unlimited opportunities for making

it. We must accept that fact. But there is no question about it, the trend of salaries is constantly upward and will continue to be so.

WILLIAM BEER: We have looked at this matter from the point of view of the library school graduate, but in the city of New Orleans there is a civil service law which, to begin with, prohibits the employment of any one not a resident in the city for twelve months. We wanted the services of a student who had had some years' experience in the library schools, but she had only lived for six months in New Orleans, and so was prevented from entering the examination and could not get on the list of eligibles. The largest employers of persons for library work to-day are the municipalities, and I think this Association ought to take some steps to look into the conditions under which municipalities are making it harder and harder every day for the obtaining of skilled assistants from the outside.

MELVIL DEWEY presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON A. L. A.
EXHIBIT AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EX-
POSITION.

MELVIL DEWEY: The committee seems to be generally agreed on two main features of the exhibit planned for the St. Louis exposition: First, a model library, which it is hoped will be built in the exposition park and used after the exposition as a branch library for the city; and second, a representation in that building, in its equipment and selection of books, of the best library thought of to-day. The committee feel that in this building there should be absolutely nothing commercial; that library appliances—stacks and pamphlet cases and the other devices that may be shown—should not be shown in the library building; but that in the library building itself there should be two special exhibits, one from the Library of Congress of the maps and materials connected with the Louisiana purchase, and the other a smaller collection of books of special interest to visitors to the exposition. The library should represent not only a model town library for a town or a small city, but also a branch library. This would provide a place where one could go and read or write letters, and be a kind of library headquarters. We consider it desirable to devote this building entirely to the educational side of our work, and to limit the exhibits

brought there to charts, photographs, graphic illustrations, — those having reference entirely to the present status of library science, and not to attempt the antiquarian or historical side of the subject. The feeling is strong that we should make an exhibit more for the public, and to influence the public to understand the function of public libraries, than for the librarians themselves. If librarians wish to study technical details, they will have other opportunities, and it is probably better at St. Louis to try and make an exhibit of interest to the general public.

Our other exhibit will be the much-talked-of "A. L. A. catalog." The initial proposition for this undertaking came up at the last meeting in Boston twenty-three years ago this summer. At the Chicago exposition in 1893, we were able to put out a tentative "A. L. A. catalog" through the aid of the Bureau of Education. That catalog was put out without any of the annotations which were essential to it, yet in spite of that Dr. Harris told me the other day that the more he handled the book, the more he was convinced that it was one of the most useful that had ever been published in this country. The demand for it is constant, and there is a still greater demand that it should be brought down to date. A supplement was put into the hands of a committee in 1894, and they have been working on it without appropriations and without salaries, as time could be given. Part of their material is ready for the printer, but the opinion of the Publishing Board and of this committee is practically unanimous that it would be wiser not to publish the supplementary matter, but from that and from the old book to prepare for St. Louis a new single catalog, that should bring up to date the best selection of books we can give for the average town library. Then comes the essential question of annotations, and our suggestion is this: many thousands of notes have accumulated, but it is impossible to annotate every title in the way it ought to be done, in time for the St. Louis Exposition. Our proposition is to use the best of the notes we have at present for the first edition, and then to follow up that first edition immediately by continuous work in editing until we finally have an annotation for every title that seems to require it. The plan is to print the classified catalog so that it may be delivered in sec-

tions. If any library wishes the section on education or science or biography, that section may be printed from the plates, providing also for an index which shall give the classification numbers.

The work has met with almost insuperable difficulties from the time it was first proposed. We have appointed committees and editors, but we have never had any appropriations. It has been purely a labor of love, except what was done in 1893 by the Bureau of Education. Mr. Putnam is willing to print this catalog, so that it will be printed and distributed from Washington, and that is the first great step. Such a work belongs in our national library, and now that we have a national library that we are all looking to as headquarters it is proper that this catalog should be printed there and distributed from that centre.

The second point is that just as soon as that book comes from the press the editors have got to begin on the second edition. There will have to be an editor who will give his whole time to it. He must devote himself to collecting suggestions as to books and materials for notes, and we may hope with succeeding editions not to bring out a series of supplements, but from time to time to issue a book that shall represent the best books that can be chosen, with the best annotations that our combined efforts can procure. I am convinced that there is no single publication that we can make, no single piece of work that this Association can do, that will do so much for the smaller libraries and for individual readers as a book of that kind.

Any further exhibition at St. Louis is dependent on the means at our disposal. I hardly think the A. L. A. has funds enough in its treasury to warrant us in making an appropriation for this purpose. The model library exhibit and the "A. L. A. catalog" will be the best exhibit that we can make. Beyond this the committee have only to report progress, and express the hope that we shall have funds to supplement this with the other exhibit.

H. L. ELMENDORF: There may be a number of the librarians present who would like copies of the old "A. L. A. catalog," which is, I believe, out of print. There are something like five hundred copies stored away in the Buffalo Library. The copies are in good condition and if any of you would like them and

be willing to pay the freight or express charges I would be glad to send them.

H. J. CARR: If Mr. Elmendorf will ask the Bureau of Education for a frank, the whole bundle of catalogs can be sent back to Washington, where any one can get them without expense.

W. I. FLETCHER presented the

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

(See p. 83.)

W. T. PEOPLES read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH
THE BOOK TRADE.

Upon receiving, in October last, from the secretary of the Association notification of our appointments as members of the Committee on Relations of Libraries to the Book Trade, steps were taken at an early date to acquaint the book trade of our appointment, and to this end the following letter was addressed to the president of the American Publishers' Association:

MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER,

President American Publishers' Association, New York.

DEAR MR. SCRIBNER: At the twenty-third general meeting of the American Library Association held at Waukesha, Wis., in July last, one of the topics considered and discussed was the "Relationship of publishers, booksellers, and librarians."

A full and complete report of the proceedings of the conference may be found in the *Library Journal* for the month of August last.

As a result of the very thorough consideration of the above-mentioned topic it was decided that the council of the American Library Association be requested to appoint a "Committee on relations of libraries to the book trade."

At a meeting of the executive board of the Association held on September 30th last, the following-named persons were selected to compose this committee:

W. T. Peoples, of New York, Chairman,
H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo,
W. Millard Palmer, of Grand Rapids,
John Thomson, of Philadelphia,
Miss Tessa L. Kelso, of New York.

It will be the province of this committee, not only to guard the purchasing interests of the various members composing our Association, but also to endeavor to promote amicable and harmonious relations with your Association as the representative of the book trade.

As chairman of the committee I am in receipt of several communications complaining of some of the inequalities existing in the new arrangement of issuing "net books."

These complaints cannot be enumerated here. The object of this communication is to acquaint your association of the existence of our committee.

I shall shortly ask you for a personal interview as the most satisfactory and expeditious mode of adjusting the complaints which have thus far come to our knowledge. I am,

Very respectfully yours,
W. T. PEOPLES,
Chairman.

Through correspondence and personal interviews your committee has been constantly in touch with the Publishers' Association and individual members thereof, whereby the trade has been kept thoroughly informed of the dissatisfaction existing among the members of our Association, with the so-styled "net price system." In our first interviews we found considerable irritation existing, caused by what was considered to be erroneous and ill-advised statements by individual members of our Association. To a very great extent, we think your committee succeeded in removing these and overcoming a feeling at first inclined to resentment, until eventually we had assurances from leading members of the American Publishers' Association that they would listen to our appeal and at the same time favor granting us a concession in the way of an increased discount.

We then asked that a meeting of the Publishers' Association be called, that this matter might be considered at the earliest possible time. In this connection your committee desires to say that in all their interviews with the publishers they were careful to disclaim any desire to interfere with or injure the local booksellers in any way.

Various obstacles intervened to prevent the meeting of the publishers being held before the 27th of May last. In the meantime the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at Atlantic City. At their meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Publishers' Association be requested to consent that the dealers and publishers be permitted to give to librarians a discount up to 25 per cent. on net books.

The adoption of the above resolution had the effect of arousing and antagonizing the executive committee of the American Booksellers' Association. A meeting of that executive committee was held, and a memorial prepared addressed to the American Publishers' Association.

Among other things this memorial requested that the publishers instead of increasing the discount to libraries, should require them to pay the full net price for books. In addition this memorial contained other matter relating to libraries and librarians, which in our opinion is unworthy of a body of representative men, which we do not deem it wise to discuss at this time, and we regret to say that this memorial was signed by one of the members of our committee.

The outcome of the American Publishers' Association meeting, for which we had been laboring, held on May 27th, is shown by the following letter received from Mr. Charles Scribner, the president of the Association:

DEAR MR. PEOPLES: Probably you have heard that the Publishers' Association took no action upon the library question at their meeting, but this is to make good my promise to let you hear from me. In opposition to the suggestions from the library associations, the meeting had before it a request from the Booksellers' Association, enforced by some thirty odd letters from representative booksellers, to take away all discount from libraries, and to extend the protection over net books for another year. The meeting also had to deal with the price cutting in New York city, and other matters of importance. As a consequence of this situation it was resolved to take no action upon the library question. There is a desire on the part of some members that the library discount be increased, and I think it possible that some more favorable action may be taken at another meeting.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES SCRIBNER.

In reply to an inquiry, we also received the following:

DEAR MR. PEOPLES: Replying to your inquiry concerning the last meeting of the Publishers' Association, I would write that the Association refused to extend the protection to net books beyond the one year now agreed upon.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Your committee respectfully suggest that the Association adopt the following resolutions for presentation to the Publishers' Association:

First: That the Publishers' Association having agreed to limit the net price protection strictly to one year, print on the back of the title page the month as well as the year of copyright, that all may know the date when the protection expires.

Second: That the Publishers' Association grant to libraries an increased discount over their present allowance on net books.

W. T. PEOPLES,
JOHN THOMSON,
H. L. ELMENDORF,
TESSA L. KELSO.

MARTIN HENSEL: Most questions have two sides to them, but this one seems to have three, the publisher on one side, the bookseller on the other, and last, but not least, the librarian. Now, what the librarians want, I believe, is cordial relations with both and nothing else. The complaints in regard to library discounts come mostly, in the first place, from the booksellers themselves. They are dissatisfied with the conditions of things to-day. I was a bookseller myself for twenty-five years, from 1865 on, and I know something of the dealings of the book trade. To-day the libraries are among the best advertising and distributing agents that the publishers have, and I believe the relation between the libraries and the publishers is very fraternal.

The discount of ten per cent. on net books would be all right if the publishers did not raise the price on a good many books beyond what it should be. There are some books, I know, on which the publishers were compelled to raise the prices; but when they put a book that is listed at \$1.50 long, at \$1.35 net and give ten per cent. off of that, it makes it come to \$1.22, or less than twenty per cent. of what the book really ought to be to the library. Now, all we want in this matter is fair play, and I hope the committee on the relation of the libraries to the book-trade will be able to give us the fair play that we want.

T. L. MONTGOMERY: I very much regret that this committee did not take some notice of the unwarranted attack made upon a member of this Association in the memorial prepared by the Booksellers' Association, and I would very much like to make a motion that any member of that committee who was in any way responsible for that attack upon Mr. Dewey should be expelled from this Association, if he is a member. I think that was the most dastardly attack that has ever been made upon any one ever connected with our Association.

W. I. FLETCHER: It seems to me very essential that we have a clear understanding of the points involved. As has been said, it is probable that really the most dissatisfaction that has arisen, and the most justifiable dissatisfaction, has been with the failure on the part of the publishers to reduce their list prices sufficiently to meet the reduction of the discount allowed. I have been told on behalf of some publishers that they are at last beginning

to recognize that a very strong case has already been made against them on those points, and they are prepared to yield something there. The other point is quite a different one — what the amount of discount shall be on those prices. The prices might remain if it is intended that the prices of books shall be raised all along the line, but if they do not intend to have the actual cost of the books raised, they certainly should give us more discount. Let us keep those two points distinctly in mind, and it is almost a matter of indifference to us whether the publishers approach the subject on one side or on the other, — whether they reduce list prices, as compared with former list prices, of books evidently of the same value, or whether, not reducing any more than they have done, they increase the amount of discount given to libraries. It seems to me we are in a position to demand that there be a more equitable solution of this matter on the part of the publishers in one way or the other.

It is very evident to all observers that this book trade reform is in an experimental stage, and that we ought to put up with it for a year. I say "put up with it," not to cast any opprobrium upon the reform, because, on the whole, I myself believe in the reform, but I mean that we should put up for a year with the difficulties that some publishers tell us are incidental to the reform. It seems to me that the action we should take to-day is very fairly expressed in the resolutions offered by the committee, and I hope they will receive their proper reference to the Council and stand as the action of the Association.

MR. BERRY: We must not fall into the danger of thinking that the publishers are trying to make it easy for libraries to get books at the old prices. As a matter of fact, they have attempted to reduce the price of a dollar and a half book to a dollar and thirty-five cents in order to meet the difference in the present discount to the booksellers and the former discount to the booksellers, allowing a straight discount of twenty-five per cent. instead of forty per cent. as formerly. They are not trying to meet the difference between the former discount to the libraries of forty per cent. and the present discount to the libraries of ten per cent. It is the bookseller they are trying to protect, and the local bookseller needs the protection, as we must all of us believe, especially

if we have ever had anything to do with the book trade. But what we want is a little more equitable distribution of the profits. The publisher is the gainer in the present raise of prices, and not the bookseller. The object of this raise was to give the bookseller a little more chance; but he is not getting it, and he does not feel satisfied about it, and he kicks the A. L. A. instead of the A. P. A. as he ought to do. I believe, however, if we treat this matter with moderation and care, as the committee has suggested, that it will be left on safe ground. The committee is favoring moderation, but it is also favoring action, and therefore I believe in its policy.

HILLER C. WELLMAN: The facts are clear; the only question is, what are we going to do about it? It is not surprising in any way that the booksellers send a petition to the Publishers' Association asking that no discount be allowed to libraries. They would be foolish if they did not, because they are in for making money. The action of the Publishers' Association is essentially that of a trust: it removes competition, and so of course the booksellers desire to give no more discount than possible. If there were any competition, you would not find a bookseller in the United States anxious to have a rule prohibiting him from giving a discount to libraries. It is a very peculiar business that cannot afford a discount to the purchaser who buys in the course of a year from a hundred to three or four or five thousand times as much as the ordinary purchaser, and certainly a business of that kind can be conducted at a smaller cost when \$5,000 is involved than when \$1 is involved. I think we all sympathize with the bookseller because I do not think he is making very much out of it either way. It is the publishers that are at fault, and the question is, what are we to do?

I think the first thing to do is to make the general public realize that the prices of books have been advanced about 25 per cent. It is a matter of supply and demand, and as soon as that fact is realized by the ordinary purchaser, the publishers will put down their prices. There is no question about it. Our first endeavor, I think, should be to get the matter aired in the newspapers. Not only libraries are suffering, but the public itself is being mulcted. The public has not yet realized that when "\$1.35 net" is put on a book, the pur-

chaser is paying more than when \$1.50 was the long price.

The second thing, I think, is that as an association we should take active measures for our own protection. The librarians of the country ought to combine to discriminate in making their purchases against publications that are obviously listed too high. In a very short time then the publishers would hesitate before putting too high a price on their books. I hope we shall take the matter up vigorously, because it is a thing that in the end will right itself without doubt. Our object should be to hasten the remedy as much as possible.

H. L. ELMENDORF: I heartily concur in the report of this committee of which I am a member. I would like to give a little further information, and that is that the committee have every reason to believe that the Publishers' Association will make a moderate concession in their discounts. We have been so informed by individual members of the association. I want also to say to-day that a very great point has been gained in their refusing the request of the Booksellers' Association to extend the time of protection longer than the year proposed. Mr. Scribner was very definite on that point, that the time would be strictly limited to the time proposed, and that, I think, is a point which has been gained by your committee.

Then I want to speak of an impression that was given last night in our meeting that I think is entirely erroneous. It was stated last night that publishers considered the librarians to be of very small account. I can assure you that to my personal knowledge this is not the position of the publishers. In fact it is a consideration with a publisher before accepting a book and publishing it whether that book will be taken by the librarians. If it is a book that commends itself to the public libraries, the success of the edition is assured. It is the desire of the Publishers' Association to make this affair an equitable business matter between themselves and the libraries and the booksellers. They consider both parties as their customers and the matter as a business one. They certainly want more money for their books than they received at the time when they were all failing, for one reason and another, and there has been an effort on all hands to get for themselves first — besides incidental protection

to the booksellers — a higher price for their books for their own protection. If this Association will take temperate action and will continue a suitable committee on this matter, I have no doubt but that a state of things will be reached by which the libraries will benefit very much more than they do under the present arrangement, and where the arrangement will be considered equitable on both sides.

Miss KELSO: This question is one of considerable interest to the publishers, but I think that the librarians should realize that after all their combined purchases are really only a small proportion of the publishing business of any one house. I think it extremely ill-advised for the Library Association to go any further into the discussion of what the publishers shall charge for their books. We overlook the fact that the publishers nowadays are spending thousands of dollars in advertising to make their books known to the general public, and their chief interest is in the sale of books to the general public. Thousands of copies are taken by the general public where hundreds are taken by the libraries, and that matter of fifteen or twenty cents a copy on the retail price is a matter that must and will remain in the hands of the publishers and booksellers. On the other hand, it is true that libraries are recognized by publishers as most valuable advertising mediums and promoters of the reading of books, and our great point should be to bring forward all the arguments to the publishers that we can, showing them this side of the question. I do not think anything is gained by finding fault about the prices; the presentation of the rights of the librarians should be put upon different ground, — the fact that they are large buyers. It does seem unfair that a library which often purchases more books than all the local booksellers in a community should not receive a proportionate discount.

I may say, too, that I think the bookseller is rather likely to want a new adjustment before the year has passed. We who know anything about the bookselling business to-day, know that it is simply impossible for the average bookseller to take charge of and care for properly the trade of a library, even of only twenty or twenty-five thousand volumes. What does he do? He cannot afford to make the prices, so he turns over the whole list to the nearest large

dealer or jobber, and this fact in itself is likely to result in the situation adjusting itself. It is the general opinion of large dealers and jobbers that librarians should have a much larger discount, because they realize so thoroughly and practically the failure that must ensue from this endeavor to make local dealers care for library orders from year to year. So I think that this matter will adjust itself, and the Association could well go on record and go before the Publishers' Association with a temperate request for a definite discount, as large distributors and users of books.

MR. PEOPLES: I think it is generally realized that during the past year individual publishers have made errors in fixing the prices of some of their books. Of course, the American Publishers' Association cannot go to the individual publisher and tell him at what price he shall publish a book. I know we have the sympathy of a great many of the publishers. Just previous to presenting my report. Mr. William H. Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton and company, who is present, expressed to me his sympathy with our side of the question. Therefore, I trust that any action taken will be considered with moderation.

E. H. ANDERSON: I move the acceptance of the report of the committee and that the resolutions they offer be referred to the Council.

Voted.

MELVIL DEWEY: I think it is only right to call your attention to our peculiar relations in Albany. The state library is a distinct institution, like your libraries, but I am also director of the Home Education department. We have an appropriation of \$60,000 for the benefit of public libraries. That money is assigned to public libraries, and it can be spent only for such books and at such prices as we approve. The law when it was passed distinctly authorized us to supply the books ourselves, instead of giving the money to the libraries. This plan has always been followed in Massachusetts, which buys books not only with all the state aid, but also very often with local money sent in to secure lower prices. We discussed this matter at considerable length, and I urged that this should not be done — that we should not supply the books as authorized by law, but should turn this business over to the bookseller. We have always recommended to these

libraries to buy of their local booksellers, provided they could get satisfactory service and the price that they wanted. We are compelled to certify that this money has been spent in accordance with the rules, but have been in an unusual degree considerate of the bookseller, and if subject to criticism it would be for regarding him too much, not too little. We often buy for our own use ten sets of a single traveling library. We also have bought fifty or one hundred copies of a very few English and American classics regularly studied in our schools, and lend these to students unable to supply themselves. We have a perfect right to sell any of these, but have never done so except that we had about five copies of four books some ten years ago of which some were sold. These are the collections which have been used to furnish a text for the recent attack on me personally by the Booksellers' Association. They guessed that as we bought duplicates we sold them, but they never took pains to ask, but printed an explicit statement wholly inconsistent with the facts. Now that they are made public we shall wait with interest for the apology which gentlemen always make when they have made unwarranted and offensive and harmful statements under a misapprehension of the facts. I should not have mentioned this subject had I not learned that many people were stoutly defending us for adopting the Massachusetts plan of supplying books when in fact we have never done so, though we have it urged on us as a duty to the public.

The Publishers' Weekly — and my relations have been most friendly with the office of that paper — has always misrepresented what I have said about the function of a library. I was asked to prophesy what was going to happen in the next century, and I prophesied — and I still believe in my prophecy — that the library is to follow exactly in the steps of the development of the public school and public education. I claimed that the tax-supported high school had displaced the private school carried on for the personal gain of its teachers, and the tax-supported library is displacing the circulating library and is being supported at public expense. It is absolutely free. We cannot stop this movement. I have never tried to help that movement on, but I predict again that this is inevitable. When the high school, as it has done in so many cases, gave a better

course, with a larger faculty and a better equipment in every way than the private school, the pupils of the private school went over to the high school. The high school is an institution of which we are proud, and the public library is following on the same lines.

You cannot replace a stage-coach with the trolley line without injuring the business of the stage driver. To help people buy and own the best books, I have always contended is a peculiarly good thing. A book owned is a great deal better than a book loaned. We must work back from our local library to the library in the home and in the house and the library of the individual. That means the owning of books, and the books must be gotten from the publisher to the person who is to own them. I have always made this qualification, that the bookseller may continue to live in the larger towns, but he has already disappeared from the smaller towns. It is as foolish to hope for the revival of the competent bookseller in the little community as it is to restore the stage coaches.

Now, I have never said this before, but I am going to say it, that there are booksellers who, instead of being the strong allies of good reading are the worst enemies of good reading. You know men who are so-called booksellers, who sell tobacco and cigars, etc., and who will sell the very worst publications quicker than they will sell the best literature if they can get five per cent. more profit. There are men claiming the privilege of retail booksellers who have no education and no ethical standards. They say, "Our only concern is dollars and cents." They would just as soon sell whiskey at one end of the counter and tobacco at the other. They handle the cheapest commercial literature and they sell it whenever they can make one cent more profit than in selling the best editions. The bookseller of the old standard, aiming to educate and uplift the community, belongs with us. He ought to be a member of this association. But we would be cowards if, because a man who says distinctly, "I have no interest except to make dollars and cents," puts on his sign, "Bookseller," we should admit that he should take his place with us as a member of a profession which we honor, in which we mean to work, and in which we mean to maintain our self-respect.

FIFTH SESSION.

(OCEANSIDE HOTEL CASINO, THURSDAY
EVENING, JUNE 18.)

The first part of the evening session, from 7.30 to 8.30, was conducted by the officers of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. It was opened with a paper by CARL B. RODEN on

THE ORGANIZATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK IN THE PAST.*

Mr. Roden briefly outlined the three bibliographical enterprises, now in existence, which are engaged in international bibliography, viz., the Office International de Bibliographie, the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and the Concilium Bibliographicum. "The first of these is the most ambitious, its goal being nothing less than a general international bibliography; the second limits its scope to the literature of the sciences; the third to that of one science only." From the kindred work undertaken independently by these three bodies it was evident that the scientific world had awakened to the urgent necessity of prompt and effective bibliographical effort.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON followed with a paper on

PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AN INSTITUTE FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

(See p. 61.)

President BILLINGS called the meeting to order at 8.40. The secretary announced that the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

would be held on Friday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock. The tellers were announced as Malcolm Wyer and George H. Stockwell.

CHARLES F. BURGESS read a paper on

SELECTION OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

(See p. 56.)

EDWIN H. ANDERSON: I would like to ask when this list to which Professor Burgess refers will be available, and by what means libraries will know when it is available.

* Mr. Roden's paper was a review, from material already in print, and was not intended for publication.

Mr. BURGESS: It is hard to say when the list will be available. I expected to have it some time ago. We will make a great effort to have it out within a month or so, but in what way it will be published I am unable to state. It may be that our society will issue it, and your president has suggested that possibly this Association might be willing to take it up and publish it in connection with some of their other publications. We should like to have it published in the way that it would do the most good.

President BILLINGS: When the list is finished it is probable that the Publishing Board of this Association can find a way to bring it to the attention of libraries.

I am somewhat familiar with the Correspondence Schools of Scranton, and I have taken the trouble to look at their books, and I regret that I cannot concur with Professor Burgess as to their great value. I think his committee will be able to get a much better list of books than those books will give them.

N. D. C. HODGES spoke on

THE SELECTION OF SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

As a general statement, only the larger libraries can care for the needs of trained engineers — taking engineers in the broad sense to include chemists and all graduates of technical schools. These experts want the sets of transactions of engineering societies and the sets of technical journals. The cost of these in any completeness precludes the possibility of their being on the shelves of a small library. The small library can supply the systematic treatises, more or less popular, on the different branches of applied science. These treatises are always somewhat out of date, are generally a year or two behind the periodical literature, but they serve the purposes of the artisans, the amateurs, and the general readers. Engineers appreciate that they are hardly competent to judge of literature of this kind. It is not written for them, and is of very little service to them. Information on a good many side subjects, such as basket-making, printing, and the allied industries, lithography, is sought at a public library, either in treatises or recent volumes of trade journals, or it may be that everything that is wanted can be found in the Universal Encyclopedia. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" articles are too technical for the average

public library patrons. It would be presumption on my part to suggest a list of books for the technical room of a public library. Such a list has been under consideration by a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. I will only say that we do not like to purchase any technical books if the copyright dates back more than three years. Such books quickly become dead books — the *Makelatur* of the Germans.

We opened in March a Useful Arts' Room at the Public Library of Cincinnati. We have in that room the current numbers of 140 scientific journals. We have also the scientific books and the recent volumes of patent specifications and drawings, and the necessary patent indexes. I would be inclined to buy for the average public library the books of the day, making the best selection possible in all lines of applied science. At one time these would run to automobiles, at another to wireless telegraphy, and at a third to liquid air. In five years whatever is purchased should be handed over to the junkman. There may be some money loss in the transaction, but this will be made good by the gain of freedom in your habits of thought and action. There are a few standard works on engineering which have longer lives, and which should be on the shelves constantly. But if any one is to use these standard text-books it will be necessary for him to buy his own copies. A public library can seldom supply text-books to those who are studying.

A paper by W. DAWSON JOHNSTON ON

THE WORK OF THE DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

(See p. 63.)

was presented, in Mr. Johnston's absence, by HERBERT PUTNAM.

C. W. ANDREWS spoke on

A PROPOSED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Mr. ANDREWS: The first bibliography of bibliographies known to me was published in the seventeenth century and since that time so many have been published as to call for the preparation of a guide to them, which was done by Mr. A. G. S. Josephson in his pamphlet entitled "Bibliography of bibliographies chronologically arranged." The necessity for or possibility of such a guide is so foreign to the ideas

of the reading public that some well-educated people, including at least one librarian, have failed to understand this title and have assumed that the list is another one of the works which it records. It might be better, therefore, however forced it might seem, were the title given in full as a "Bibliography of bibliographies of bibliographies," or to expand one of the titles quoted in it, "A book about books which relate to books about books." Or perhaps a mathematical expression may be allowed and the title expressed as (Bibliography) ⁴.

Although this work records 156 titles, yet the larger part of them are either general or deal with the literature of special countries rather than with that of special subjects. Only five treat specifically of the bibliography of science; one is dated 1862, another is six pages in length, while the other three treat of individual sciences. Some of the more general lists of subject bibliographies, especially those published by the Harvard College Library at intervals up to 1891, by the Boston Public Library in 1891, and the New York Public Library in 1899, are valuable aids, but less so in science than in other fields. For these reasons it has seemed to us that the publication by The John Crerar Library of a "List of special bibliographies" would fill a gap and serve a useful purpose. The list, which will be issued early in the fall, is essentially a reprint of the 016 section of the classed catalog and gives not only the distinctly bibliographical works on each subject, whether periodicals or monographs, but also the titles of works which contain bibliographical material thought to be of interest either because of the number of titles given or the minuteness of the subject treated. It includes also general indexes to periodicals covering more than a single year, whether the periodicals contain bibliographical material or not, and further the catalogs of special libraries which often are valuable bibliographies. Its scope of course is that of the library, and practically includes all science in its broadest sense, except philology and medicine, or, as we express it, "the social, physical, and natural sciences and their applications." The list is much fuller than the library bulletins which have been mentioned, and so far as the incidental bibliography brought out is concerned, is approximately of the same class as the bibliographical notes made by the Library of Congress and Harvard

University. Still it is very far from being a complete presentation of all bibliographical lists; for while it will give about 3,000 references in the main work and about 150 in the appendix, de Margerie's "Catalogue des bibliographies géologiques" contains almost 4,000 titles on geology alone. The latter includes, it should be said, besides much material classed elsewhere in more general lists, periodical articles, "lists of works by the same author," and much other material of like unimportance. The list is to be indexed both by authors and subjects, using for the subject entries the catch words occurring in the titles and perhaps even in the contents notes. We may, therefore, hope that it will give assistance even in such a case as that of guilds, on which no special list is known to us, except one prefixed to a chapter in a larger work.

W. I. FLETCHER read a paper on

THE WORK AND PLANS OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD.

The Publishing Board came into existence in 1886, but was prefigured in the arrangements made ten years earlier for the production of the new edition, published in 1882, of Poole's Index. Dr. Poole at the first meeting of the A. L. A. in 1876 proposed his scheme of collaboration for the preparation of this work, which met with an enthusiastic response; and it was perhaps not so much the success of the method of collaboration as applied to this particular work as it was the spirit of earnest united effort among librarians which was thus manifested, that led directly to a more formal organization for the furthering of other similar undertakings.

From the first the Board has been at work on co-operative cataloging, attacking the catalog problem at two points which may be called its right and left wings. For the right wing, there is the furnishing of printed cards to supersede the necessity of each library doing original cataloging work, and so effect an immense economy. This phase of the Board's work, while always recognized as one of extreme importance, was, not unexpectedly, found to be one of great difficulty. At last it seems that the chief difficulties have been met, and through the instrumentality of the Library of Congress, the libraries will ere long be supplied with catalog cards not only for new books, but for the great

number which are common to the general run of libraries. This undertaking on the part of the Library of Congress is so great that it will be natural for that library to leave to others, working through the agency of the Publishing Board, the furnishing of cards for analytical entries for sets, the Library of Congress itself using our cards of this kind. The Board's work in this matter of analytical cards for sets of periodicals and serial publications not covered by such indexes as Poole, the Cumulative, or the A. L. A., is well established and is going on on a firm basis.

But there is a point, not clearly established, at which libraries will naturally stop in the matter of analytical cards; or more properly there is a large field of analytical entries better covered by indexes in the form of printed books. The distinction here made is clearly brought out by observing that while many libraries were making analytical subject cards for articles and periodicals before Poole's Index was published, few would now look with anything but dismay on the discontinuance of the several good periodical indexes now published, and the consequent necessity of making analyticals for periodical articles. The "A. L. A. index" is being more and more widely accepted as carrying the same principle into the field of general and miscellaneous literature, and few libraries now beginning to make a catalog will make card analyticals for the books covered by that index or would fail to consider the "Index" immensely superior to the results of such analytical work as they could do in its absence.

A more striking example of the value of this part of the Board's work is found in the "Portrait index" soon to be issued. Years ago some libraries found it worth while to attempt to make card analyticals for portraits in collections. This was done to a large extent in the Boston Athenæum and the entries there made form a basis of the material accumulated under the editorship of Mr. Lane for our "Portrait index."

I have thus shown how the Board's work attacks the right wing of the catalog problem by supplying printed cards where that method seems the wise one, and the left wing by the issue of printed index volumes to take the place of elaborate and voluminous analytical subject cataloging.

Beyond this work, which may be regarded as "co-operative cataloging," the Board has on hand several important undertakings. Its annotated lists (1st) of "Books for girls and women and their clubs," (2d) of books on the fine arts and music, and (3d) of the "Literature of American history," represent an effort to provide for the evaluation of literature, an effort owing its initiation, as well as substantial financial support, to Mr. George Iles, whose endowment for this part of our work exceeds \$10,000. Then there is the issue of "library tracts," intended to comprise a series of brief handbooks on the best methods of starting and organizing libraries. The name "Tracts" suggests the missionary aspect of this series of publications and they are intended to be used in arousing interest in library matters where such interest does not exist, and second, to give the necessary and helpful direction to those who are engaged in the beginnings of library work. These "tracts" will find their best use in a free distribution by the various library commissions.

My purpose has been to show the general trend thus far of our work and to emphasize its value. But I am to speak of not only the "work" but the "plans of the Publishing Board." You may well believe that this portion of my paper, if written in anticipation of this meeting, had to be rewritten. Of course what is now expected is some indication of what use the Board will make of the income assured to it by the munificent gift of Mr. Carnegie, announced to us in the address of our president. We may well suspect that we have to thank Dr. Billings for more than the mere announcement.

A fair consideration of the work lying before the Board can only be had by looking over a larger field. Mr. Carnegie's gift to the Association for the work of the Board was made after deliberation on the part of the officers of the new Carnegie Institution as to the possibility of including in the scheme of that institution a department of bibliography. That question is, as we understand, not yet determined. But it is practically determined that should the Carnegie Institution undertake such work, its scope would be such as not to include the kind of work to which the Board principally gives its attention; it would rather be in the field of bibliographic research — the advance-

ment of knowledge. Should the Carnegie Institution develop its activities along this line some of the undertakings contemplated by this Board might naturally be turned over to that institution. The field of the Board's work would thus be limited, as indicated in the terms of Mr. Carnegie's gift (terms nearly identical with those used in presenting the matter to him), to the preparation and publication of reading lists, indexes, and such other bibliographical and literary aids as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country.

In passing it may be well to remark that the scheme for an American Bibliographical Society might be held in suspense until, in case the Carnegie Institution enters at all the bibliographical field, it shall be seen what ground remains for such a society to work in between the Carnegie Institution on one hand and the Board on the other.

There has not been time since the Board was informed of its present good fortune to formulate any definite plans for its future work. Only a general answer can be given to the question, "What are you going to do with that money?"

In the first place this increased income will enable the Board to maintain a decent office equipment, including *personnel*. What it has long needed is a paid executive officer to do much of the work which has devolved on the members of the Board, but which has become, with the growth of its work, too onerous to be so carried. Probably it is safe to say that one-half of the increased income of the Board will be absorbed in promoting, in this and other ways, its general working efficiency. As to the publications which it shall issue, attention should be called to the fact that, as shown by our report, several important undertakings are immediately before us, the proceeds from which will be received only after considerable delay. The new financial basis of the Board will prevent the necessity of delays caused by financial inability, to meet the necessary expenses of editing and printing.

The "Portrait index" is nearly ready for the printer and the printing can now go forward without fear that the Board's treasury will be swamped.

The "A. L. A. catalog," in its new edition, must be prepared at once if it is to be ready for

the St. Louis exposition, and a considerable sum can be very wisely expended in facilitating this work and making the annotations as complete as possible.

A new catalog of reading for the young, including copious annotation and an index to juvenile periodicals, is also much called for. Additional "library tracts" to a considerable number may also be printed.

Mr. Iles's scheme for the evaluation of literature may be thought of as one of those things which the Board may now carry without difficulty into the many fields not yet covered by it. But when it is also observed that the volumes already issued have been made possible only by gifts from Mr. Iles, far exceeding what the Board could supply even from its increased income, it is evident that the continuation of this scheme on the same high level of editorial merit calls for further special financial support of the sort of which Mr. Iles has furnished so brilliant an example, or may perhaps come properly within the province of the Carnegie Institution.

GEORGE ILES spoke on

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

Four years ago a "Guide to the literature of American history" was undertaken by this Association. The task of general editorship was accepted, at our request, by Mr. J. N. Larned, he giving his services without charge. Until eighteen months ago, when the manuscripts were finished for all departments except that of Canada, the work was under Mr. Larned's direction; since that time it has been completed and carried through the press by Mr. Franklin O. Poole and myself. The book is now before you and I trust that you will find it worthy of the sponsorship you have assumed in giving it to the world.

At first the work was planned on a much smaller scale than that to which it finally grew. A selection of about one thousand titles was contemplated in the beginning, and a provisional list was made up on that view, printed as a pamphlet, and submitted for amendment to many of the leading scholars, teachers, and critics of the country, whose co-operation was sought. From among these a large staff of highly qualified contributors was engaged. Some historical writers and students, whose services were greatly desired, could not be se-

cured; but, on the whole, a more satisfying enlistment of special scholarship for the critical work wanted, in the varied fields of American history, could hardly have been achieved. With advice and help from many of the contributors, and with much careful study of such extraordinary labors in the bibliography of American history as those performed by the late Justin Winsor, the list of titles was thoroughly revised, after a conclusion to enlarge it to the full limit of need had been reached.

To secure for every book so listed a descriptive and critical note from, as nearly as possible, the best qualified pen in America proved a difficult task and consumed much time. It was found that when the titles had fully gone their rounds there were a good many books that nobody cared to deal with, but which had to remain included nevertheless. There was nothing for it but to draw upon trustworthy criticisms in print, or to engage critics who would read these works afresh for the bibliography.

The actual gathering in of contributions was slow work. Every man of mark in America has too much to do, so that there was inevitable and sometimes serious procrastination. Often the galley-proofs came back with corrections so radical as to show a keen sense of responsibility in the contributors. Signing their notes as they did, and usually from the chairs of leading colleges and universities, they endeavored rather to voice the view of a judicial bench, to give us "the consensus of the competent," than to utter individual opinions. And this is just what "appraisal" means. The Guide may disclose faults on careful examination, and similar books in time coming may be better in detailed particulars, but just as it is, this work marks an immense forward stride in librarianship. It brings the seeker to the knower more helpfully than in any preceding aid of the kind; it affords the reader or student anywhere access to the most trustworthy adviser who could be impressed for his service. A supplement to the Guide is in hand; its titles and notes for 1900 are completed; those for 1901, to be incorporated therewith, are in preparation. The main bibliography and this continuation of it will, I trust, be the first steps in the systematic appraisal of the whole working round of our literature. How may further steps be taken? Pray permit a suggestion or two.

It has long been a dream of this Association that there might arise a Library Institute to conserve and promote the interests of public libraries as a whole. In such an Institute might be shown everything to inform the founder or builder of a public library, whether plans, elevations, fittings, or the like; together with the fullest help for the librarian by exhibition of approved methods of administration, of all aids adopted in the best practice. At such a central home might be conducted the co-operative cataloging which does so much to unlock the treasures of periodical and official literature. In this Institute might well be prosecuted the work so happily inaugurated by Mr. Larned. The officers in command of "appraisal" should have a constant outlook upon the field whence to draw their critical forces, and should have the experience necessary to give accuracy and despatch to the mechanical side of the work. These officers and their staff might be organized somewhat as are those of a great critical journal, everybody's whole time being engaged for the allotted task.

All this demands a large endowment. In seeking that endowment it is first needful to discuss plans and methods to the end that the best may be sifted out and formulated. There can be little doubt that the wealthy and generous men who have done so much for the creation and extension of public libraries, so much for the most fruitful acceptance of literature by all the people, will provide the keystone for an edifice already without parallel for the sagacity and munificence displayed by its builders.

JOHN THOMSON followed with a

REPORT ON INCUNABULA LIST.

When the Free Library of Philadelphia came into possession of the collection of incunabula gathered together by Dr. W. A. Copinger, it was thought desirable to get together a hand list of other incunabula in this country so that it would be known where copies could be consulted by students if the owners were willing. Lists were sent out to a large number of persons inviting information, and each owner was requested to give a variety of particulars, including the title of the book, the name of the printer, place and press, with date and name of author (where given) and references to Panzer,

Hain, etc., where practicable. Answers were received from 33 libraries and 20 private owners, and the number of books reported, on amounted to 2,417, 2,273 of these belonging to the libraries, and 144 to private owners. Several private owners declined to give the information, on the ground that it was very undesirable to let booksellers have full particulars of any particular individual's collection, as if it were known what were the lacunæ in any owner's library, the chances of filling them up excepting at a high price were lessened. The appropriations made to the Free Library were considerably reduced during the years 1901 and 1902, and it became necessary to abandon the execution of various hand lists and bulletins, which, however much they were wanted, could only be completed and printed at some considerable cost. The hand list of incunabula was, therefore, laid aside for these reasons only.

If the Bibliographical Society of Chicago or its successor (should there be an American Bibliographical Society established) would be willing to undertake the completion and printing of this hand list, it is not to be doubted that the trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia will cheerfully authorize the particulars of information already gathered together to be handed over to such society. In this way, the work already done would be utilized and I for one should be most willing to co-operate with those who shall undertake the work and give of my services as best I can to make the hand list valuable and complete.

The collection in the Free Library numbers 517 volumes, and amongst the particulars given of other collections may be mentioned: 136 volumes in the Columbia University Library, 132 volumes in Cornell University Library, 257 volumes at Harvard, 279 in the New York Public Library, 336 in the Union Theological Seminary at New York, 97 at the Newberry Library, 88 at Princeton, 80 at Hartford Theological Seminary, and 68 in possession of the Grolier Club.

Probably it will be felt by the great majority of those whom I am now addressing that this mass of information ought not to remain unused. The Free Library will only ask that due recognition of its preliminary work be given in the introductory remarks to the hand list when it is published.

Adjourned 10.05 P.M.

SIXTH SESSION.

(OCEANSIDE HOTEL CASINO, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.)

President BILLINGS called the meeting to order at 9.20.

The secretary, after announcement, read report of business transacted by the Council.*

J. C. DANA: I would like to bring up the matter of the relation of the public libraries to the book trade, and if I may be permitted I would like first to call your attention to the resolutions in the report of the committee on this subject, which were received yesterday and referred to the Council. The gist of this report is found in the two resolutions at the end. Whether or no these resolutions will be passed by the Council, of course, we have no assurance; and even if they should be, I have a feeling — and it is a very strong one — that the passage of these resolutions by the Council would not be as effective as some action by the Association itself, dealing directly with this matter. I have talked with a number of librarians and some publishers since I came here to this meeting, and I am convinced that if we cease our activity in regard to this subject, as this action which we have now taken is in effect doing, the Publishers' Association will take no further action; while I am just as strongly convinced that if we do take some decided stand we shall secure a further reduction on these prices of net books. Consequently I offer the following motion: That the executive board appoint a committee of three to investigate further the question of library discounts and the net price system, to confer with the Publishers' Association and take such action as may be necessary to procure reasonable prices.

President BILLINGS: Under the rules of the Association that motion will be referred to the Council, and will be reported to the Association this afternoon.

Mr. DANA: I do not want to bring up a constitutional question, but still I think this is an important one, and I am going to appeal from the chair to the house.

President BILLINGS: I will give the grounds of my decision. The constitution provides that the Council shall act upon all resolutions pre-

* See Transactions of Council and executive board, appended.

sented before a meeting of the Association, except that "by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting" the Association "may take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instruction." The intent of the constitution is to have all matters for executive action come before the Council, and then be reported back to the Association before the general meeting acts upon them. It is on this provision of the constitution, and in accord with its general spirit,—that a matter like this should be reported on by the Council before any action is taken by the Association, and before the use of the three-fourths vote privilege,—that I rule that the motion which insists upon this vote by the Association this morning is out of order.

Mr. DANA: As I understand it, if the ruling of the president is correct, this Association cannot do any business as an association whatsoever—

President BILLINGS: Until it has been before the Council.

Mr. DANA: If the Council does not choose to bring it up, the Association cannot touch it. That is, the hands of the Association as a body are perfectly and completely tied. Now, I have talked with many members of the Association about the formation of the Council and the extension of its duties, and I know perfectly well that it was not the intent of the framers of that constitution that the power of the A. L. A., as a body, should be entirely taken away from it, or rather that it should entirely give away its powers. If the president is correct in his ruling, then this Association has created out of itself a body more powerful than itself, and I question if we had not better decide that here and now. As I say, it does not concern me very deeply, but it is a very interesting academic question.

Mr. LANE: I hope the chair will consider this matter again, because I think this would make a rather unfortunate precedent. The articles of the constitution which relate to the Council and the management of the business of the Association, as I understood them and as I think they are commonly understood, were intended so that we might refer to the Council matters which would take up too much of the time of the Association, and also in order that the promulgation of recommendations should be left to the Council rather than be decided

upon by the Association. But this is simply a minor vote in the ordinary course of business, and if such votes are uniformly referred to the Council, it seems to me that it will produce a feeling in the Association that the members have no part in the conduct of affairs and will diminish interest.

President BILLINGS: The effect of this motion is as follows: a report has been presented from a committee, accompanied by resolutions. That report has been referred under the rules to the Council. That reference was made yesterday; the Council has had no chance to act upon it. The committee is not discharged; the committee is still in existence until it is discharged. The Council has had no opportunity to take any action on the recommendations of the committee, or to consider whether this committee shall be continued, or whether a new committee shall be appointed, or anything of the sort. The matter would come up in the business of the Council this afternoon and would be reported on at the meeting this evening. This motion is to prejudice the case without waiting for a discussion of the matter in the Council, and this assumes that the Council is going to be hostile and is not going to do what the mover of the resolutions desires. The precedent is bad,—very bad. I have no particular objection to the motion of Mr. Dana; but to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the Council, having created the Council for advice in this matter,—this is a kind of motion that I think is out of order.

Mr. DANA: Excuse me, Mr. President. I would like to have it thoroughly understood what it is we are voting on. We are not voting on the question as to whether or no my motion is out of order as regards its relation to the Council. We are voting on an interpretation of our constitution. If we sustain the president then we decide that this Association as an association can do no business except as the Council permits it to do business. We cannot pass the simplest of motions; we cannot request the executive board, even by a three-fourths vote, to appoint a committee—

President BILLINGS: That you can do under the constitution.

Mr. DANA: Not under your interpretation, until the Council has given the Association an opportunity to pass on it. Now, if what the president says is correct about the relation of

my motion to the resolutions offered yesterday and referred to the Council, I am perfectly willing to withdraw it. I am not making any fight against the Council whatsoever. No man has stood more strongly for the existence of a Council in this Association and for giving it strong powers than I have. I believe in it most heartily, but I think you should understand very thoroughly that you are now interpreting a point in your own constitution and that it means a great deal to you. It is not a question of reprimand to me or reprimand to the Council, whether you sustain the president or me. The question is purely one of interpretation of your own affairs.

F. P. HILL: For the benefit of those of us who have come in since the resolution was presented, I will ask the secretary to read the resolutions.

President BILLINGS: Will the secretary read the resolutions?

Mr. DANA: I do not see any occasion to read the resolutions. That question is not before the house. There is a motion now before the house.

President BILLINGS: I have decided that the resolutions presented should be, under the rules, referred to the Council, and should not be voted on by the Association. An appeal is taken from that decision.

Mr. DANA: The question is whether or no a motion can be acted on by this Association and whether or no any motion can ever be acted upon by this Association.

Mr. HILL: Do I understand that the motion is to take these resolutions out of the hands of the Council?

Mr. DANA: No.

President BILLINGS: It is to prevent the resolutions from going to the Council and to give directions preventing the Council's action on the report of the Committee on Relations with the Book Trade.

Mr. HILL: If the Council decides adversely on the resolutions, does that end the matter?

President BILLINGS: No, then the matter comes up this evening. The Council must report back to the Association this evening.

Mr. DANA: Let me say one more word. What I would like to get at is an understanding of our constitution. Now, if the president is correct, why, let us agree to it. I think there are some advantages in the Association's not

being able to do business; but you may not think so. The question has come up and if we can understand it enough to vote on it, let us vote on it. If we cannot, I think the suggestion that we defer it would perhaps be a good one.

President BILLINGS: I think it would be well not to attempt to decide the point now, because we should need considerable discussion from older members, and from those who had to do with the framing of the constitution and know what is its intent, and that we have hardly time for.

Mr. DANA: I suggest that we withdraw the matter until this evening, and let some of these older heads talk about it, and present the case this evening. I feel pretty strongly about this net price business, and I know you are making a mistake when you leave the matter in the way in which you have left it.

President BILLINGS: It has not been left in any way yet.

Mr. DANA: It will be.

President BILLINGS: That implication is precisely the reason why such matters ought to be referred to the Council first.

Mr. DANA: I mean, Mr. President, that even if the Council brings in these resolutions and allows us to pass them this evening, or brings them in and approves of them, unless we vote on them the matter will be left very much in the air, so far as the Publishers' Association is concerned. If the Council brings them in and allow us to vote on them and express our opinion as an association, that we think we should receive a greater discount than heretofore, I am satisfied.

Mr. DEWEY: I think the resolutions of Mr. Dana should go over until the evening session, after we have a report from the Council. I am not a member of the Council, but I have always stood for the entrusting of these questions to the Council; and if we have ever had any question in this Association that ought to be handled by our wisest and most careful people and ought to be guarded against mistakes and hasty action such as are liable in a big meeting, this is such a question. If we are to be able to buy only two books in the place of three, that is a very serious matter to the libraries of this country. Any mistakes made now will delay the matter for years. I favor the question going to the Council, if, as is understood, the Association

will have an opportunity to revise its action. But that is not the question that is before us. It is a question of the constitution. We are establishing a precedent, and if we vote this morning that the chair is right in saying that the matter cannot be considered here, then we are estopped for the future. The constitution is perfectly explicit. If three-fourths of those here present and voting vote to appoint this committee, they have a perfect right to do so, but I think it is an unwise thing to do. I am against taking such action this morning. While I am entirely with the president in saying that we should give the Council a chance to report on this matter, I am compelled to vote and insist that we ought to vote against his decision that this Association has not the right to act on this matter if it sees fit.

President BILLINGS: My decision is that this motion should go to the Council. The appeal of Mr. Dana is from that decision of the chair. I decide that this is a motion which should go to the Council, and I decide that this ruling will stand until I am overruled by a three-fourths vote of the Association. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair will please rise.

Thirty-eight rose.

President BILLINGS: Those of the opposite view, that the decision of the chair should not be sustained, please rise.

Forty-seven rose.

President BILLINGS: Under the decision of the chair, therefore, the matter will go to the Council.

Mr. DEWEY: But the vote was 38 to 47.

President BILLINGS: That is not a three-fourths vote.

Mr. DEWEY: Where is the rule which requires a three-fourths vote? This is a parliamentary question.

President BILLINGS: This is a parliamentary question, and I decide that it requires a three-fourths vote to overrule a decision of the chair, and that the matter must go to the Council, unless an appeal is taken.

Mr. DEWEY: I appeal from the decision of the chair.

President BILLINGS: The question comes on sustaining the decision of the chair that a three-fourths vote is required to overrule a decision of the chair.

The question was put and carried in the negative.

Mr. DANA: Now, Mr. President, I think Mr. Dewey is right. I have talked with Mr. Dewey a good deal about this and he feels as I do about the importance of bringing the question strongly before the Publishers' Association. That is all I care about. I want to disclaim any intention whatsoever of reflecting on the Council. I say again that I do not believe any man in the Association has done any more in recent years to strengthen the Council than I have. I believe that this Association should not be carried this way and that on different occasions, but that it should have a body like the Council, and should refer important matters to it. I think you are right when you say that it would be wiser to have the Council bring this matter up, only I would like to have the matter brought up so that the Association can act upon it itself. The American Publishers' Association does not know anything about our internal organization, and a mere protest from the Council is not going to count as much as a statement from ourselves. I withdraw the motion until this evening.

Mr. DEWEY: I move that we refer this matter to the Council with the request that the Council report back its action to us this evening. I have no doubt we will be perfectly satisfied with the action they take, but it seems to me that this motion should go to the Council, and that we should hear from it to-night.

Voted.

President BILLINGS: We will now proceed to the discussion of Mr. Hastings' paper on

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CATALOG CARDS BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

HERBERT PUTNAM: I should like to recall the present situation with reference to this matter. The Library of Congress began the distribution of printed cards in November last. The distribution has proceeded for nearly eight months. This period was an experimental one. I have asked Mr. Hastings at this meeting to submit a statement as to what had occurred, to give the statistics of the distribution thus far, and to note the modifications in contemplation. Mr. Hastings read his paper yesterday. It was necessarily brief, but was, I think, perfectly clear as to the distribution up

to this time. He referred to a handbook which is to be issued in July which will state more fully than has been stated heretofore what are the methods of distribution, the rates of subscription, and the various conditions involved; also descriptive of the field which the cards will cover, and so on. That is intended to be a complete and clear statement of the system of distribution as in operation — not to-day, nor during the past six or eight months, but as in operation in July or August. That is, for the coming immediate future.

There will be modifications of our first methods. Let me recall to you that the distribution has been of three classes. In the first place, the library has determined upon certain local libraries or institutions which are made the depositories in each case of a complete set of these cards. These depository libraries are in centres of research, centres of library activity. There are necessarily but a few of them — thus far only eighteen.

In the second place we have offered to supply a copy of any card that we print or any number of copies of any card to any library subscribing the cost plus ten per cent. as required under the law.

In the third place we have, during the past six or seven months, issued to subscribing libraries, and in effect to any library applying for them, copies on proof paper of the titles which we print on cards. We have issued these proofs thus far without any charge.

Now there are to be certain modifications, and what these are to be will be determined in part, of course, by our experience, as already on file with us, and in part by suggestions we have received. There may be a change, for instance, in the type, from 12 point to 11 point. There will undoubtedly be a change in the conditions of distribution of the proof slips. We have thought it our duty to distribute as widely as possible information as to this card distribution; we have therefore distributed these proof slips freely and without charge. Beginning with July 1st there will have to be a charge for the proof slips. That charge will not, for a year's subscription, exceed thirty dollars. In the case, however, of a library which is a large subscriber, there will be a rebate on this, which, in case of a considerable subscription, will fully reimburse to the library the amount of the subscription.

The number of libraries, as stated in Mr. Hastings' paper, subscribing to date is 171.

The cards are, as a rule, prepared ready for distribution within a fortnight of the time the book is received by the Library of Congress, in case of copyrighted books. The delay in the case of non-copyrighted publications is considerably greater.

Our experience, as far as the cost of the work to us is concerned, will not result in a deviation from the present prices for a subscription in ordinary cases. There will have to be a special variation in price where the order received requires an extra amount of labor in the handling. That will be fully set forth in the handbook. It has been one of the matters upon which our consideration has been most careful and most anxious. We are compelled under the law to reimburse to the government the cost of this distribution. We do not charge for the cost of the cataloging; we do not charge for the composition; but we must charge for the cost of the extra stock, the extra press work, the cutting and the punching and the handling, — and the handling, as Mr. Hastings has noted, is very expensive. Now, we have not secured reimbursement for these items in the past seven months, and we cannot secure reimbursement at the present rate unless the subscription list is much larger than at present. We shall not, however, need, we think, to modify the main prices; so, unless there be questions as to these, I do not suppose they will enter into the discussion. What we do feel very strongly is that if there are any questions concerning the distribution of the cards, the form of the cards, — not the mere form of catalog entry, which would be better discussed in the Catalog Section, but the general methods of distribution, — the area covered by the cards, the promptness of issue, etc., they had better be brought up now, because the system as revised July 1st should remain unmodified during at least the next twelve months.

C. W. ANDREWS: I rise to discuss this question, in the first place as chairman of the committee appointed to advise the Publishing Board as to the possibility of co-operative cataloging of foreign books. A meeting of that committee has not been called as yet, because it seemed to me that the Library of Congress is doing most that we could hope to accomplish, but I would like to ask those who feel the need of

any considerable extension of the work into foreign languages to mention the fact. The Library of Congress is now purchasing, and will purchase in the future, an increased proportion of books in foreign languages, greatly enlarging their collections, so that the libraries who now feel that there are gaps which they cannot fill with the Library of Congress cards, may hope in the future to obtain a greater proportion.

Secondly, I rise to ask that those present will give the details as to their use of the cards. We have all been experimenting during the last six months and the details which have been evolved ought to be interesting. From the numbers given in the *Library Journal* it is doubtful if we are yet making the largest possible use of them. There are many ways in which they can be employed aside from the catalog, although the catalogs themselves might well be enlarged by the more liberal treatment which they make possible.

Some of the details as to the experience of the largest single subscriber may be of interest. The John Crerar Library has sent twenty-five hundred orders to its agents in the first five months of this year and triplicates of these orders have been sent to the Library of Congress. Cards for eleven hundred titles have been received already to cover them. There are also some five hundred more which they promise to send us as soon as they receive the books which they have ordered. The result is that forty per cent. of our current orders are now cataloged by the Library of Congress, that we may hope to obtain sixty per cent., and that these are seventy-five per cent. of all the accessions which we really care for, the remainder being books of minor importance or old material which we are simply cataloging, in the rather blind fashion of large libraries, without much regard as to whether the catalog entries will ever be used. In regard to bulletin work, we are now face to face with the problem of dropping our present form of electrotypes and following the Library of Congress plan of using one kind of type for cards and for bulletin work. Our plans will now be considered with reference to the permanence of the distribution of the Library of Congress cards.

It is probable that our library is the one referred to as the "patient waiter" in Mr. Hast-

ings' paper, for we do not think it is necessary that every foreign book should be cataloged the moment it comes into the library, and we are perfectly willing to wait three or four months for the Library of Congress to send us the cards and meanwhile spend our energies in getting out the bulletins and other library aids which we could not undertake if we did not have the relief which the cards for this forty or sixty per cent. of our current work gives.

In the discussion preceding the establishment of this system one of the fears expressed was as to the number of cards which would be found not to be available by the libraries receiving them. I asked for a detailed report on this point and found that the number was so small that the details became uninteresting. They may be summarized by the fact that out of the eleven hundred titles received only thirty were found to be useless by the John Crerar Library, and twelve of these were our own fault in ordering duplicates or asking for titles of books burned in a fire for which we already had the cards; fourteen were the fault of the Library of Congress, for all of which they apologized and took back the cards; the others were due to the fault of the system and represent the actual amount of what the engineers would call the "slip" in the process of the conveyance of information. The Library of Congress, of course, catalogs from the copies which it gets as they are copyrighted, and we find that there is sometimes perhaps, especially in scientific books, a difference between the advance sheets sent to the Library of Congress and those which are put in trade. The publisher sometimes complies with the law by submitting the advance sheets and then the author makes additions and corrections and the book is not actually issued until so near the end of the year that the next year is put on the title-page. Again in four cases the Library of Congress has supplied us with cards for books which we have not yet been able to obtain. Therefore from one and a half to two per cent. may be put down, I think, as the maximum "slip" if the library exercises proper care in giving its orders. Of course, if you order a wrong edition, you cannot expect the Library of Congress to understand which edition you want, or if you do not give the edition you cannot expect the Library of Congress to be in mental communication with you and find out

what edition you had in your library. It is probable that an addition of one per cent. to the calculation of cost will cover the cards which will be useless to a library.

As to the use of the cards by the John Crerar Library, it is not necessary to give the details, because they are in the circular which the Library of Congress sends out. We have experimented more than most libraries in trying to make them of the widest possible use, and have recently found a new method of employing them. We order more than are wanted for immediate use, in order to have over-cards to supply those of our readers who want well-made titles convenient for memoranda, and we have received several orders for lists of books in this form. We find the proof-sheets very valuable, using them to form order-slips. The only possible addition to make them of the most value to the order department would be the inclusion of the price, but I am afraid that that would not be possible.

Mr. WELLMAN: I want to add a word for the benefit of the small libraries. For such libraries the proof sheets are so numerous and so unwieldy that it is almost impossible to use them in ordering the cards; but the plan of ordering a selection of either current accessions or the more important books in English, would certainly be much better. If a selection of cards is ordered in that way, it is not only convenient to have them to put into your catalog as soon as you get the books, but the cards themselves are very valuable as suggestions for purchase, and if it were possible to have the prices included that would greatly increase their value as suggestions for purchase.

Mr. PUTNAM: I fear that would be impossible. It would mean changing the form, unless we are to have the price on the permanent card, and I doubt the propriety of that.

Mrs. BOND: How can we find out which are the eighteen depositaries?

Mr. PUTNAM: I think that will be given in the handbook. The list is now merely provisional, but the depositaries selected will be continued. The deposit has two purposes. In the first place, to inform local investigators as to what books are in the Library of Congress or whether a particular book is in the Library of Congress,—not what subjects are included, because the cards form merely an author catalog; and second, to convenience that library

and adjacent libraries in ascertaining what cards the Library of Congress has printed, for it will form a complete index, of course, to the cards which the Library of Congress has printed and may be expected to have in stock. The conditions upon which the deposit is made include the stipulation that the cards shall be properly accommodated in a catalog case, shall be kept in alphabetical order, and shall be made available to any inquirer. Now it is a matter of perplexity, after the first dozen depositaries have been selected, to determine what others have the best claim. We must enlarge the list very slowly and very carefully, and until we have gone further in the experiment with the proof slips and until we have gone further with the experiment of issuing cards in groups for particular departments of literature, I should not recommend libraries to become applicants for the deposits, as they involve a very considerable expense to the recipient library. The cost of handling and accommodating them is not a small matter.

Mrs. BOND: My present inquiry is with reference to a small library which expects to recatalog its whole collection by means of the Library of Congress cards. We thought if we could compare our accession lists with the lists in one of the depositaries, we could learn what proportion of the cards could be ordered by number.

Mr. PUTNAM: It is the need of just such a small library that we hope to meet in part by these deposits. Assuming the library is in the vicinity of Boston, the State Library of Massachusetts would be its nearest depositary. In that case the small library may take its shelf lists to the state library and go through this author card list of what we have in stock, and see what books of its collection are covered by these cards. Now, if a small library or any library in Massachusetts should attempt that to-day it would probably find a very small percentage of its collection actually covered; but within the next five years the recataloging—at least, so far as the author entry is concerned—of the existing collection of the Library of Congress will, we hope, be completed and that will mean that we shall have a card in stock or ready to be reproduced for every book in that collection, with the intervening accessions, which are now amounting to seventy-five thousand printed books a year.

We shall keep in stock cards for every title represented in the revised "A. L. A. catalog." Now, if a new library is forming and starting with a purchase of from five to ten thousand volumes, based largely on that A. L. A. list, I do not see any reason why, within this period, giving us time in which to compile those cards, it should not be able to get a complete outfit of cards for those books. The proof slips are, as Mr. Wellman says, exceedingly bulky, — forty slips are a day's output, — and it is very apt to be the case that a library hastily applies for those and assumes, as it does in the case of government documents, or in the case of an entire set of our cards, that the information which it will secure will be so valuable that it will pay it to handle the material. Now that is very doubtful. Some libraries receiving these proof slips have been in the habit of cutting them up and pasting them on the backs of cards as a substitute for the printed card. But that is very extravagant. You can secure a copy of every card we print for a year — and that is fifty thousand cards, we will say, based on the present output, — for two hundred and fifty dollars. You can secure a set of proofs for not over thirty dollars. But if you should cut up those proofs and paste them on cards you would find you had spent more than two hundred and fifty dollars in doing that work and you will have, as a result, the titles complete, but you will have only pasted cards in place of printed ones, and you will have defrayed, in addition to the cost of the proof slips, the cost of the stock upon which you paste.

Mrs. BOND: I should like to ask one more question. Will there never be any difference in the stock? The different libraries use different thicknesses of cards, and of course one-half of the cards in any ordinary library will have to be written, not being covered by the Library of Congress cards. We use 33A, and the cards you use are 32B, and they do not combine well together. Wouldn't it be possible to have the cards printed on different stock for different libraries?

Mr. PUTNAM: The question is whether variations in the stock could not be made, so as to accord with the stock in use in particular libraries. The same sort of question is involved as to the size of the cards, — a much more common variation, — as between the index and the

postal size. I think that, considering that we must keep the expense of this whole work as low as possible, we ought not to attempt to vary either the size or the thickness of the card. We use a stock that is admitted not to be as good as the Library Bureau's stock, except by the public printer, who thinks it is better. (He claims it is the best linen ledger stock, and you cannot get anything better, and he can make better rates with his contractor than he has been able to make thus far with the Library Bureau.) We certainly have improved the stock very much over that of a few years ago, but I think we cannot vary the stock except as we get a better grade, and perhaps approximate as nearly as possible the Library Bureau stock of the standard weight and thickness.

Mrs. BOND: It makes a great deal of difference in the amount of room required.

Mr. PUTNAM: Those questions will have to be decided by each library for itself. It is a similar question as to whether it pays to get the postal size cards, and cut them down to the index size. I have been told by a librarian who uses the index sized cards, that in cutting down the postal size there was only a very small percentage of them in which, by the reduction, any really necessary matter was eliminated. As a rule, by cutting them down from the postal to the index size, nothing is lost that is necessary to a permanent record.

Mr. DEWEY: I wish Mr. Putnam would tell us about the travelling catalogs.

Mr. PUTNAM: Mr. Hastings, who has had charge of that distribution during the past six or eight months, in addition to the means of information furnished by the proof strips and the depositaries, proposes to get out a set of cards which shall be available to be sent about from place to place to give information as to what the library is printing on a given subject, and to convenience a library at a distance from any depositary. Of course, the A. L. A. list will meet the case of that library whose selections chiefly conform to that list; but there would be other libraries whose needs might be met by a collection of from fifteen to fifty thousand cards not limited to the titles in the A. L. A. list.

The area covered by these cards is a very important matter, and our doubt is not merely as to the convenience with which these cards can be

used, but whether they will cover enough titles to interest a large number of libraries. The fact that many libraries are in the end getting the same book does not mean that they are all getting it at the same time. But how far these cards will be of interest to other libraries is dependent, of course, upon the simultaneity of the acquisition by the Library of Congress of the book with its acquisition by the particular library. Now, we are getting copyrighted books and non-copyrighted current publications which, if this card distribution were not in operation, would be naturally such as would be bought by the national library of the United States, which is chiefly a library of scholarly research; but we are now in our purchases recognizing that this card distribution may impose upon us a special obligation. If, by getting a book that we should not get in that way, but which is a book purchased by a great number of libraries, we can save those libraries the cost of cataloging, we had better get it, even though the book itself be not used very much from our own shelves. Our purchases are being modified in that way. The yearly expenditure for that class of purchases will not form a very large charge upon our funds. We are getting up the purchasing funds to a reasonable dimension. They were only \$10,000 in 1897; this coming year they will be \$91,000, for books and periodicals. But we do not regard that as normal, not until they reach \$110,000. We feel perfectly justified in expending out of this a certain sum for some books which perhaps we should not buy for our immediate constituency,—not the trivial books or books which would not stand a certain test of merit,—but books which perhaps we should not need immediately for the use of the library and should not regard it as our duty to buy for permanent preservation. But if we can buy such a book and by cataloging it render a service to libraries and save them some expense, a certain amount of expenditure in that direction may be justifiable.

In another direction we have modified our purchases. This plan of distribution can very much more successfully cover, of course, current publications and interest libraries taking those publications than it can the non-current publications, because it is the latter as to which there will be the most variation in libraries in their accessions.

Now, we have been in receipt, during the past few months, of copies of the order lists placed by certain large libraries—Harvard University, Boston Public, New York Public, John Crerar, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Columbia—and we shall be currently receiving those and some others. We get copies of the order lists and that means that we are notified as to all the books for which they are placing orders—foreign books or books imported, I mean not those merely in foreign languages, but those in English published abroad—and so far as possible we are buying those same books at the same time. We notify the library that is ordering them that we shall secure them and that in course of time we shall have cards for them. It is upon that notice that I understand the John Crerar Library has to a large degree proceeded. As I understood Mr. Andrews' statement, out of 2,500 orders they had placed for such books during the past seven months some 1,100 were cataloged by cards they had already received and 500 others by cards they are expecting to receive in due course of time after the Library of Congress receives the book and has cataloged it.

MR. BALLARD: Perhaps one word may be useful to some of the small libraries. The manifest value of a whole set of cards as issued by the Library of Congress is evident from the fact that eighteen of the most important libraries of the country consider it a great accession to their property. It is also evident that it is impossible for most small libraries to acquire the whole set or to care for it, on account of the great space which it occupies. In the Berkshire Athenæum, we have taken these proof slips, and not cut them up with scissors and pasted them on cards, but we have sent them to a printing office which cuts them by machinery for us for nothing, so that we get the proof slips cut to card size and perforated at no expense to the library. The slips are so thin that a thousand of them will go into an ordinary catalog drawer. We happened to have an old discarded case of the right size and our outfit has so far cost us nothing, either for the slips or the cutting or punching. The smaller libraries can do this hereafter at an expense of thirty or forty dollars a year, thirty dollars for the slips and probably ten dollars for the cutting and punching.

Mr. KELLY: Is there to be a depositary for these cards for Canada?

Mr. PUTNAM: McGill University, Montreal, is the depositary for Canada.

Mr. BERRY: We have in our library what I may call our old collection, — say thirty to thirty-five thousand volumes, which have not been carried over to the new catalog — and we are proposing to recatalog this by the Library of Congress cards. Our intention was to go by classes, marking with a blue pencil the number of copies wanted. But Mr. Putnam's suggestion this morning leads me to think that possibly we may gain time by going to the depositary in our neighborhood and ordering entries that have already been made. I want to know if anybody here has had experience in that line.

C. A. CUTTER: We are recataloging — or perhaps I should rather say cataloging — the Forbes Library entirely in that way. We have the proof slips and we order from them the title of every book which we have, no matter in what class it is, and we expect to do exactly as Mr. Berry says, in the end, and order everything we can, not only from the proof slips, but from the cards which were printed before there were any proof slips. After we have filled out our catalog in that way then we shall make out our own cards for the remainder.

A DELEGATE: How soon does the distribution of cards to depositaries follow the distribution of galley proofs?

Mr. HASTINGS: At present the cards are at least a week behind the proofs. The proof goes out daily; the cards once a week.

Mr. CUTTER: I want to bear testimony in regard to one thing which seems to affect a great many libraries, and that is the delay in getting the cards of new books from the Library of Congress. We find no practical difficulty in the delay. We make a slip on thin paper for the title of each book as soon as it comes in, and this slip goes into the official catalog, which is made entirely of such slips, and is referred to for that book until the Library of Congress card comes in.

Mr. ANDREWS: We even go further back than Mr. Cutter does. We put our substitute card in our official catalog the moment the book is ordered, and it stays there until the Library of Congress card comes in. It is of a different color so that we know it represents a

book either ordered or in the library in process of being cataloged. The reference librarian prefers this arrangement to the other because he knows then what answer he can make to a person inquiring for the book, and he can immediately go to the outstanding order list to find whether or no the book is in the library. This has worked very practically in a library which is open day and evening, where the evening reference clerk has no means of getting at the day-working clerk to find out the details in regard to the books.

Mr. CUTTER: The slip that I spoke of is put into our catalog as the order slip of the card, but it is not put into the public catalog at all. Of course, as we have to make it for the order catalog, in order to know what book we have ordered, it costs us next to nothing to put it into the public catalog.

Mr. LANE: For the libraries which use the index sized card I would say that we have a very convenient little card cutter which does the work very easily. It is worked by a boy and costs very little. It cuts the card exactly to scale. Then the cards are punched by a punch which works with the foot, and has a guide fastened on the plate so that the perforation is gauged exactly.

Mr. PUTNAM: Do you remember how large a percentage of the entry on the cards is lost by the cutting down?

Mr. LANE: A very small percentage. We expect to lose the line which has the copyright number or the call number of the Library of Congress on it, and sometimes we lose the line which has the subject heading; but almost never, or very infrequently, do we lose anything of permanent consequence in the contents entry.

W. H. TILLINGHAST: I noticed in the report in the *Library Journal* that one library appeared to think itself obliged to hold books until the cards had come or to call them in when the cards came, or to wait until they came back, before cataloging them. There is no necessity at all for such a complication. We check the book as cataloged when it comes in. We do not recall it; we do not see it again when the card comes, unless there happens to be some difference between the card and the book, which very seldom happens. The book is cataloged as soon as we get it, and when we get the card we put the call number on and put it in the

catalog. We do not feel the necessity of recalling the book.

Mr. PUTNAM: I think that to go any further with this discussion would be unfair to the rest of the program. I suggest that it stop here with the request that if there are suggestions or inquiries that may involve the matter of distribution, price, etc., they be addressed as soon as possible to the Card Distribution Division of the Library of Congress, so that we may incorporate any changes or may take account of all advice, counsel, and suggestion, before our handbook is issued.

Mr. EDWIN H. ANDERSON read a paper on

BRANCH LIBRARIES: PLANNING AND EQUIPMENT.

(See p. 58.)

W. H. BRETT: With almost all of Mr. Anderson's paper I am heartily in accord. In regard to the shape of the book-wing, I regard the semicircular design as really the most practical and the most beautiful. However, where absolute economy of space is necessary, it is possible to use the square plan with perfect convenience, and with the saving of some room, by simply extending the cases toward the corners. The supervision from the centre is as complete, but the effect is not as symmetrical. Of course it is practicable, it is workable, and the reading tables can be placed in the corners just as they are here. Where there is room enough to adopt the semicircular plan, I should prefer it.

I want to emphasize my agreement with Mr. Anderson as to the absolute necessity of complete supervision over all parts of the open shelf library. In our experience in the Cleveland Library this has always been maintained. The shape of the alcoves, the shape of the floor space to which access has been permitted, has varied according to the circumstances, in some cases being either semicircular or rectangular. In another case we had what was practically an open room formed by placing the cases with a corner entrance at which the assistant in charge had her desk, affording her complete supervision of the entire interior. In another form we had two oblong alcoves facing each other across a passageway, the assistant being so seated that she had an entire view of both alcoves.

Another point is the desirability of a meet-

ing place for clubs in the basement, also the necessity of a lecture-room which, it seems to me, is exceedingly important in effective branch library work. The cork carpet we have found to be the most practical floor covering. It is noiseless and exceedingly durable, and we have met the objection of the dirt by varnishing the cork carpet after it is laid, — putting on a couple of coats of sizing and then applying two coats of varnish. Bent wood chairs we have found to be the most serviceable. I think the suggestion as to the comfort of reading in an easy chair with a light over one shoulder is an admirable one and ought to be adopted.

Miss HOAGLAND: May I ask Mr. Anderson what is the average cost of these branch libraries?

Mr. ANDERSON: The average cost of these buildings, I think, was something like \$30,000 each, but that does not mean very much. You can build a branch library like a freight car or like a Pullman car, and the cost of building in one locality is very different from what it may be in another locality. The cost of building in Pittsburgh at the present time is the highest it has ever been; it is almost prohibitive. It all depends on the kind of work you get and where you get it.

Miss HOAGLAND: For the encouragement of the smaller cities that do not have Carnegie branch libraries, I may say that it is possible to equip one adequate and comfortable library room for \$1,000.

Dr. HOSMER: It seems to me that a lecture room in connection with a branch library is of very doubtful expediency. A club room is all right, but any room where there is likely to be noise is objectionable. Music in a branch library—a musical evening, for example—is likely to be a nuisance. In a small building it is impossible to have a lecture room without disturbance to the proper functions of the library. I wish to record my emphatic approval of the high window arrangement which Mr. Anderson says has been much criticised. In our library there are several rooms that are magnificently wainscoted, with fine mahogany wainscoting, which is eight or ten feet high. At the same time there are very large plate glass windows. The consequence is that I have almost absolutely no wall space; there is no place in the library where I can hang a map.

The library, with its great windows, is the best place in the city to see the circus or a parade, and whenever there is anything of the sort a crowd always comes to view it. Now, I think the outside world should be shut out, and the light should come in from overhead as much as possible, and the walls should be blank below the windows.

JOHN THOMSON: Far from feeling that lecture rooms at branch libraries are a hindrance, I think that they are next door to an absolute necessity. We have one very palatial branch, and we find its lecture room of the greatest importance. Library associations and library clubs, and such institutions, find it a very convenient and useful place of meeting. Moreover, we have found that the Free Library has benefited very largely from having courses of lectures, and these can easily be given if you have a well-appointed and convenient lecture room. Our lecture room will hold 280 persons, when every seat is occupied, but we have had 915 at some lectures — frequently from 700 to 800. The lecturers bring within the walls of our library persons who otherwise would probably never be attracted there, and they become not only users of the different branches that are scattered throughout the city, but they also become the patrons and friends of the library, and say a good word for it. In another branch — which was an affiliated association, and later came under our wing — we find the lectures are of great importance; and there the annoyance of having a lecture in the evening is never felt, because the lecture room is on another floor.

F. P. HILL: The Brooklyn Carnegie branch library buildings, which are quite distinct from those across the river on the Manhattan side, will provide for a lecture room in each building. This room will accommodate probably from three to four hundred people, and will serve not only as a place in which lectures can be given, but as a gathering place for neighborhood clubs, and we believe that it will serve a most useful purpose.

A. E. BOSTWICK: Just a word about supervision, which I agree with Mr. Anderson is most necessary in branch libraries, but it is not absolutely necessary that supervision should be exercised solely from the central desk. In every open shelf library there ought to be some one in charge of the floor, and the supervision can be exercised from the floor as well

as from the central desk. Therefore, while I should think it desirable to have the shelves arranged so that supervision can be had, if possible, from the central desk, still it is not absolutely necessary.

MR. BRETT: We believe in lectures in Cleveland so thoroughly that we sometimes have them without lecture rooms. We had one winter a series of lectures in our East branch, in which we gave up the library room for one evening for the purpose of the lectures. The courses were of from two to six lectures, in each of four branches. They were entirely successful in drawing out audiences who were greatly interested. It was rather an experiment, but the effect was noticeable in the demand for books on the subjects of the lectures, and we felt that such work would be very acceptable and very valuable in the neighborhood if we could keep it up.

MISS ANNE WALLACE: As this seems to be an experience meeting I should be glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to Pittsburgh for valuable suggestions regarding buildings. With regard to the floors, some two years ago I wanted hard wood floors; but I don't want them any more. I will vote for cork carpet next time. It is impossible to keep nice looking floors with from a hundred to a thousand people going through the library every day. Another thing, if you are going to have a Northern architect draw the plans for your building, and you live in the South, do not trust his judgment on windows. Our architect told me very learnedly that our declination was absolutely dependent on our fenestration, and he didn't tell the truth. He allowed us to open only one panel, and we are now trying to have our windows changed so they will all open. Do not pivot your panels so that they will open up and down; pivot them so they will open sideways, and have every panel so that it will open in every window, if you live south of Mason and Dixon's line.

At our library, we not only have an ample lecture room on the upper floor, which in years to come can be converted into a stack room if necessary, but in addition we use a large basement room for club meetings. Fortunately it has an outside entrance, and it does not disturb readers on the upper floor. Two clubs meet there, one composed of working men and one of young lawyers and professional men.

MR. DEWEY: I want to say a word about this lecture business. It has been a hobby with me for a good many years and I am glad the testimony in its favor comes in as it does. If we look at the matter in a broad way we must recognize that the objection on the score of noise would apply to those who come to get books from the library, just as much as to those who attend the lectures. Disturbance is made in both cases. The old Astor Library was a great deal quieter place to go into and read than our modern libraries. Every new person makes additional steps on the stairs; people are moving about; there is nothing like the monastic quiet of the old time library. I remember years ago going into the Ridgeway branch of the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia with Lloyd Smith, and there in that magnificent suite of rooms there were just three people at work. I turned to him and said, "Why, are these all you have here?" He said, "Dewey, hardly a day passes that somebody does not come into this library!" A little later I happened to know of a man who was wanted by the officers of the law in Philadelphia and the problem was how to conceal him until dark so that he could be gotten out of sight. A friend told him, "I will hide you where you cannot be found." Detectives were watching every railway station; but this man took him to that great library and he read there comfortably all day and escaped with perfect ease. There was absolute quiet there and no element of disturbance. But see what Philadelphia is doing to-day with lecture rooms seating two hundred people and yet having to accommodate eight hundred or nine hundred! That is not quiet, but that is giving to the people information, inspiration, and recreation, and therefore it is proper library work. Not the book alone, but the book and the picture and the museum and the lecture—all these agencies belong to the public library. Let us stoutly insist that that is where they belong and that is where they should be supported.

LANGDON L. WARD read a paper on
BRANCH LIBRARIES: FUNCTIONS AND
RESOURCES.

(See p. 42.)

FRANK P. HILL read a paper on

BRANCH LIBRARIES: ADMINISTRATION.

(See p. 46.)

MR. HEDGE: I would like to ask in regard to the advisability of having in the branch library a card catalog of accessions to the main library. There is always a great desire to know what new books are added to the main library, and where a monthly bulletin is not issued the consequence is that the telephone is being continually used to ask if certain books are in the main library. Is it well to have in the branch a duplicate card catalog of the one in the main library?

MR. WARD: I think it is essential, where there is a daily delivery from the central library, to have a very full list of the books of the main library at the branch library. Of course, you cannot duplicate the whole catalog; you can simply have a bulletin or finding list or something of that sort. We have in Boston a monthly bulletin of the accessions for the month and that is distributed at all the branches and kept on file. The bulletin is put together into an annual list at the end of the year, with some eliminations, and this is of a great deal of help at the delivery stations. It is impossible to solve the problem entirely satisfactorily.

MR. HEDGE: I had in mind a library where monthly bulletins or annual finding lists were not issued.

MR. WARD: If there is a daily delivery from the main library something of this sort must be done. There is no use in having frequent deliveries from the central library unless you have some kind of a catalog of the central library at the branch.

MR. HILL: I do not want to go on record as upholding that statement of Mr. Ward. It seems to me that if we attempt to keep a catalog of the whole library at the branch we are going to run against the same difficulty met in handling the collection of Library of Congress cards; you won't have room in your building for a union catalog and a union shelf list. It is a difficult thing to attempt to show the resources of the library at more than one place. I think it is much better and cheaper to use the telephone for just that purpose.

MR. WARD: Mr. Hill misunderstood me. I did not mean that the cards should be duplicated, because you cannot do that, but simply that some sort of finding lists should be used.

Mr. BRETT: I want to register most emphatic dissent from one statement of Mr. Hill as to the selection of books for the branch library. That is, I believe that the functions of the branch library are not alone to supply books, but to suggest them, and that the most valuable guide for the selection of an initial collection for any branch library is some general list, such as the "A. L. A. catalog." I believe it is exceedingly important that every branch library in a neighborhood remote from the main library should have on its shelves not only a collection of the more used classes, such as history, literature, biography, science, and art, but that it should also represent on its shelves the whole range of knowledge, — philology, philosophy, and religion. I know that the influence of such a collection, the opportunity offered to those who look over its shelves of knowing what is included broadly in the range of human knowledge, is of extreme value. We have found this in our own experience, that books which are read unexpectedly sometimes have a large influence. In one branch library in an iron-working ward, a copy of Jowett's Plato was placed in the initial collection and that book has been drawn and read to a surprising extent.

Mr. HILL: The idea expressed in my paper related to a building pretty well filled with books. We all know that a branch library building has only a certain capacity, and we do not want more than a certain number of volumes in the branch anyway, and some provision must be made to have those books accessible. It was that thought that I wished to express, and not to take out those books of power which Mr. Brett has referred to.

Adjourned 12.40 P. M.

SEVENTH SESSION.

(OCEANSIDE HOTEL CASINO, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.)

The meeting was called to order by President BILLINGS at 8.15.

The secretary announced the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

giving the result of the balloting as follows:

President: James K. Hosmer, 204.

1st Vice-President: James H. Canfield, 192.

2d Vice-President: Anne Wallace, 199.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, 204.

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, 202.

Trustee of Endowment Fund: Alexander Maitland, 187.

A. L. A. Council: Melvil Dewey, 155; Ernest C. Richardson, 137; N. D. C. Hodges, 113; William T. Peoples, 110; Lutie E. Stearns, 107, JAMES L. WHITNEY read a paper on

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(See p. 16.)

WALTER H. PAGE delivered an address on

A CLOSER RELATION BETWEEN LIBRARIANS AND PUBLISHERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. — Two wicked persons of importance in your Association, with the connivance, I think, of others of like malignity, have propounded to me a set of questions which I am asked to answer. These questions are constructed not at all with reference to anything that I thought to say, but only with reference to the difficulty of answering them.

The first question is, "Is the publication of novels necessary to a publishing house?" I should say that a great deal depends on the publishing house and a good deal more on the novels. The ideal publishing house, as viewed by librarians, would be one, I fancy, that should turn out books which would give no trouble to the librarians, and give no trouble to their readers, and novels give a great deal of trouble to both. This question seems to have been thrown at me, the only publisher in reach (and I observe that in all these questions the publisher is put upon the defensive), as a sort of implication that publishing houses publish what they find profitable and not what, from some other considerations, they ought to publish. I venture the assertion, therefore, that as much money is lost by publishers in publishing novels as is made by them. A publishing house, if it have the courage, can exist without publishing bad novels; but I think any publishing house that has an opportunity of getting a great novel would not do its duty if it failed to publish it.

Question two: "Does the number of book-manuscripts increase? and do they show improvement from year to year?" They do increase, I assure you, — increase in much faster ratio than the population increases, faster than Mr. Carnegie has built libraries, faster than

the number of librarians. Whether they show improvement from year to year, I venture this guess: the number of illiterate or hopeless manuscripts is decreasing decidedly. Publishers receive by no means so many from schoolgirls and schoolboys. The number of great manuscripts, well, they have never been numerous since I have known them. The number that tempt us to publish them because they are written with all the outward form of literary excellence—they do increase enormously, for there seem to be thousands of them. All they lack is the breath of life. If sometimes you are wearied with the number of printed books that ought never to have been published, I pray you in common charity to remember what the publisher saves you from!

The next question is—and you will see that there is a considerable variety in the progressive embarrassment of these interrogatories—“Are publishers less willing than formerly to publish books of literary value that entail a present loss?” If a publisher is wise enough to recognize in manuscript among the books which he knows will entail a present loss one that will bring an ultimate profit, he will almost always publish it; and if you have the wisdom to show him which books there are that may be depended upon to bring an ultimate profit, he will welcome your help. The meaning of this—the hidden and subtle meaning—is, “What is the publisher here for?” I will try to answer that question further on.

Let me turn to the next question: “In other words, does the present tendency in publishing show a wish on the part of publishers to develop literature, or contentment to be mere merchants of popular wares?” There are publishers and publishers, ladies and gentlemen. I have never known one that objected to being a merchant of popular wares. On the other hand, the publisher who deserves to be called a publisher, the publisher that you respect, takes a pride in throwing away possible income every year for the sake of publishing what he hopes will turn out to be literature. I resent the implication of that question.

The next question is, “Is not the tendency of popular magazines and novels to degrade the popular taste and style?” No, because those people who read those magazines and those novels that have no intellectual value, read them for the same reason that they play ping-pong.

They have nothing to do with the intellectual life whatever, and they give as innocent amusement as progressive euchre. The framers of that question made one mistake which, I fear, librarians often make, namely, that they call anything that is bound a book, no matter what it contains. Physically, I suppose it is, but from the right-minded publisher's point of view, it is not. Some are soiled paper; others are books; others are literature. Those magazines and those novels, upon which people waste time—they would waste their time on something else if these did not exist. Why deny them this pleasure? I maintain that the man or the woman who has ever contracted the real reading habit, and has developed the intellectual life, is not disturbed by all this flow of frothy matter which comes because we have fast presses, cheap paper, and cheap postage. It has no more to do with literature proper than the development of so many other popular pastimes. It is a popular delusion to conclude that, because an idle man reads a silly book, he would read a good book if he didn't have the silly one. That kind of man will never read a good book anyhow. It is your duty and your privilege as librarians to change his taste if you can. Therefore, I throw that question back at you.

The next question is, “Why are the popular magazines not better?” That is, I suppose, why are they not more interesting to the intellectual class? I can answer that question with some feeling and with some accuracy. I am absolutely sure of this: the reason why they are not more interesting to the intellectual class is that the intellectual class does not write in a more interesting way. There is no other answer. The magazines—Heaven knows they are bad! I should be the last man on earth to defend even the best of them. I have had my hand in making—I should not undertake to say how many; but I have never made one and I have never seen one made that was more than a respectable pile of *débris* beside the plan that it was first constructed by. The reason that you have this mere rubbish and trash in the magazines is because the poor editor cannot get anything better, and the audience that blames him is itself blameworthy. Why do *you* not write better?

Now, when you talk about the degradation of style by the bad contents of the magazines,

I have one very emphatic word to say. The men who write, or who think that they write, our contemporary literature, — I mean the men who have some happiness of style, — seldom have any ideas. The men who have ideas cannot express them so that an educated man takes great pleasure in reading them. Of course, this is a sweeping generalization. No man need receive it unto himself, but he is at liberty to apply it to all his neighbors. The truth of the matter is, our style ought to better. Effective style is changing. The somewhat leisurely style of a generation or two ago pleased the small circle of readers within its reach, — a mere little company which by comparison might have been got into one room, a company who had leisure and who liked to read that kind of style. Now the great world is forging forward in all its departments of thought as in all its industrial development, and the style suited to our time is different. The man who would write convincingly or entertainingly of things of our day and our time, must write with more directness, with more clearness, with greater nervous force; and the teaching of composition and the practice of style have not kept pace with the development of our intellectual life, at any rate in the United States. I would, as poor an editor as I am, contract without the slightest hesitation to make a better magazine than you have ever seen, if I could find people who could write it well; and every other editor who is struggling to do his duty would tell you the same thing if he spoke with the frankness that is provoked by such questions as these.

Next, "Why do they — that is, the magazines — not publish more critical articles?" In the first place, nobody cares for them; in the second place, nobody produces them in an interesting fashion. A magazine deserves to die that is not interesting. Now, the gentlemen and the ladies — young ones, generally — who write critical literature, do not make it interesting. Besides, we have never taken to critical literature. There is not enough kept alive in our language to make a row of books that would stretch across this table. They do exist perhaps in the libraries; but nobody ever asks you for them, and you never take them from the shelves.

The next question is, "Is writing adequately paid for?" Great writing never was and never

will be. Even good writing never will be. But in this day and generation, poor writing is paid for twice and thrice. Since I have known the current prices of ordinary writing the hack rates have doubled, and instead of living in Grub street, the hack can now live in an apartment. The ordinary rate for hack writing is higher than the wages paid to carpenters and plumbers and other journeymen; but as for paying for literature — never! There is no way under heaven whereby it can be paid for. Yet this is true; the income to authors is constantly rising, and there are tasks — delightful and useful tasks — in book making and in magazine making, which every successful publisher would be willing to pay munificently for, if he could find the men and the women who could do them well enough.

Now, Mr. President, if I have answered these questions with any enlightenment, I should like to say a word about the relation of editors and publishers (for, as I have said, I regard them as one, because a man who edits a magazine, and a man who conducts a publishing house, does one and the same thing) to libraries and to librarians. We both serve the public. We may have whatever ideals we wish, yet our one great master is the reading public. That is the only master that is worth serving in a democracy; and when you do your duty, and your institutions reach their highest usefulness, and when I do my duty, and the institution that I serve reaches its highest usefulness, we recognize our obligations to a democracy, and we live up to them the best we can. Now, since we are both driving at the same great purpose, how do we work together, and how might we work together? Our chief relations now, I fear, are financial. The publisher comes to the librarian, or sends to him, saying, "For the love of Heaven, buy my books." You answer him pugnaciously, and tell him that he charges too much for his books, when the truth of the matter is that all good, new books, are too cheap. They are so cheap that the publishers cannot well thrive on them. There is a confusion of thought here which it becomes you and the public you serve to take into account. Magazines are cheap because the advertiser pays for them. Newspapers are cheap because the advertiser pays for them. Books that go into great popular editions are cheap because when you put out a great popular edition, the cost per

copy is lessened, and the books can be sold for conventional prices. But when you have books that are new, and the authors must be paid, and the publisher has to bring them out after great expense to maintain his plant, the current prices are lower than they ought to be, and lower than they will be, for books have not even the cheap postal rate that newspapers and periodicals have. I say this not at all with reference to your present contention with the Publishers' Association, but with reference to the general proposition that good new literature, which is not published in great editions, and has not great popularity, is cheaper than it ought to be, or than it can afford to be. The margin of profit to the author and to the publisher has become almost nothing on good books, of which less than three or four or five thousand copies are sold; and it is the sad experience of many a publisher to find that he must sell two or three thousand copies of a book at the price that you and the public pay for it before he has paid his plant account, to say nothing of his costly running expenses.

But it was not the financial relation between your profession and mine that I had it in mind to speak of. I should wish that your great profession and my own should come into closer intellectual relationship, and it is this that I wish to speak of.

You are good enough to report to us — and you do a very genuine service, which every publisher appreciates — when a book comes to you that is not well made. You report also inaccuracies which you find and which your readers find in books. That also is a favor which every honorable publisher appreciates. You also send to certain literary periodicals a list of the most popular new books. That is a certain advertising service, but it is transitory and amounts to little, for the first popularity of a book is a judgment of it that is not worth taking into serious consideration. Contemporary criticism, for instance, of fiction, is not worth the reading or the writing down. Every publisher that has lived long enough to know something about literature appreciates that fact as well as you do.

But there is one service which the librarians can render to the publisher which should enable him, through you, to render a greater service to the public that we all serve. Report to us what the public wants. I mean the noble

and dignified wants of the public. You are in a position to know what the intelligent community about you desires for its intellectual development, for you occupy a closer relation to them than any other class of men and women in the world. If you would report to us what you think of the new books that come to you and what the intellectual people who frequent your libraries think of them, that would be a service that any honorable publisher would thank you most heartily for. I think that every one of us who has a noble ideal would welcome the opportunity and even give a year or more of his working life if he could sit at your desks for a while and hear what you hear and get the point of view of the people as you get it. And when I say report to us what the people want, understand me, I do not mean the shallow and transitory popularity of some idea, but I mean their real intellectual need; for the publisher wishes to serve his public and to serve it so well that he will build himself an institution on that service.

For instance, what kind of books, what great group of books, do you think ought to be taken in hand for the next generation of readers? In the memory of the youngest of us, American history has been re-written, and there were librarians twenty years ago who could have foretold that, who could have seen it; there were librarians — one honored one in particular, who had a great hand in doing it in his own way. More lately, almost since yesterday, there has sprung up a great group of books about nature study, many of them very excellent books. You saw how the teaching in the schools and the growing love of out-door life were bringing that about, and you could anticipate the publisher's knowledge of such opportunities as these if you would be kind enough to remember them.

These would be positive services. Of course, really great books cannot be foretold. Really bad books you need never pay any attention to. They are not even worth discouraging, for they are sure to die young. But it is that great middle class of books, information books, books which serve a useful purpose, — they form the greater part of what the people whom you serve read and the greater part of what the publishers publish. These are matters of calculation, and it would be a great service which you would render the public and that I assure

you my profession would most heartily thank you for, if you gave us systematically the benefit of the conclusions which you draw from your daily contact with the people.

The librarian a little while ago was a mere custodian of books; then he became the distributor of books; now he has become the director of the reading of the people. That is a noble evolution. Now, if you will go one step further and so far anticipate the intellectual needs of the people as to suggest what ought to be done to meet those needs, then I say your profession will reach its fullest bloom, and we shall have closer intellectual relations.

The publisher in the meantime is either a mere manufacturer of books or he is taunted by you as being a mere salesman of books, and he is asked why it is that the books which he publishes are so bad. He also has a positive and creative function, for he can encourage the making of good books and build an institution if he can catch enough suggestions of the way the intellectual leaders of the people are going.

All that I have said about books is applicable to magazines. If you find the magazines dull, as you do, — else you must be easily contented, — there is one way in which you can help to remedy the trouble. There is not a magazine editor in America — I mean, one worth considering, who is trying to do a serious task nobly — who would not be under profound obligations to you, if you would write him and tell him what the people would be interested in, what would elevate them, and most of all tell him who under heaven can write it well.

Ladies and gentlemen, we that inflict books upon you go through our routine year after year, sending you tons of trash and complaining that you do not buy it. You, in your routine, have card-cataloged all dead literature to a double death, so that a man who wishes to find one single fact in ten years can be sure to find that in your libraries whether he ever find a new book or not. And these things are inevitable, I suppose; they are necessary parts of our work; they are the routine whereby we live; but let neither of us forget that our great work is the work of institution-building, for that is the primary impulse of intellectual life. You are making the libraries one of the greatest and most useful institutions in our civilization. We are trying to make our publishing houses useful institutions also, but we shall all

be duller than the dullest magazine and as monotonous as the most rigid card catalog if we do not throw into our labor some imaginative, some constructive purpose. If through all the routine of your work you see the final purpose of it, — which is to quicken the intellectual life of the people, — then your profession becomes ennobled. Without that you are mere clerks, handing books across a counter, and without that I am a mere dealer in soiled paper bound between covers.

The most impressive spectacle that has ever presented itself, I think, in the history of the world is the industrial development which we witness from one end of our country to the other. But it is only a forerunner, as I look at it, of an equally diversified and wonderful intellectual development of our democracy if we succeed really in quickening the intellectual life of all the people. Of all the people, I repeat, for as many as you reach by the magnificent development of your libraries whereby you send books home to sick children and to old women, and as many as we are supposed to reach by the grace of cheap paper and cheap postage for our magazines, yet the truth remains that we have not yet touched the fringes of the intelligence of this growing democracy. Let your imagination work upon the problem, how we may really reach the intelligence of the people so as to quicken it. Then when we do that, both your profession and mine will have the noblest task, I think, along with that of the school-master, that it was ever given men to do — the intellectual guidance of a democracy.

President BILLINGS: I know that I voice the sentiment of the Association in returning thanks to Mr. Page for his humorous, instructive, and eloquent address.

Miss ISABEL ELY LORD read a paper on

THE GIFT EXTREMELY RARE.

(See p. 34.)

LINDSAY SWIFT spoke on

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLICITY.¹

The secretary read the report of business transacted by the Council,² and presented the following resolutions as submitted by the Council:

¹ Mr. Swift's paper was not furnished for publication.

² See transactions of Council and executive board, appended.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT.

Resolved, That Andrew Carnegie's gift of one hundred thousand dollars, offered through the President of the American Library Association, be accepted, subject to the conditions of the donor, namely, that it be kept as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading-lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and library aids as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country.

Resolved, That the amount thus given be designated as The Carnegie Fund, and be placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment Fund, whose treasurer is authorized to receive the gift on behalf of the Association.

RELATIONS WITH THE BOOK TRADE.

Whereas, The system of net prices maintained by the American Publishers' Association has resulted in an unexpectedly large increase in the price of books to libraries; and

Whereas, That increase has worked great hardship upon libraries in limiting their purchases of current books, diminishing their power of meeting the demands of the public, and narrowing their influence and opportunities as educational institutions; and

Whereas, The interests of the library and the bookseller should be closely allied;

Resolved, That the American Library Association urges the American Publishers' Association to make such arrangement that libraries may secure an increased discount over the present allowance on net books, and may not be unduly restricted in dealing with booksellers.

It was *Voted*, That the report be approved and the resolution adopted.

Dr. JAMES K. HOSMER, who was introduced as the newly elected president, presented the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the American Library Association, representing the libraries of all sections of the country, as a fund for the publication of bibliographies and lists for the general use of circulating libraries, is a timely and fitting complement to Andrew Carnegie's generous gifts to individual libraries, — that the Association expresses to the donor its sincere and grateful thanks, and the assurance

that it will do its best toward a wise and zealous administration of the trust.

Resolved, That the Association desires to express in warm terms its sense of the wisdom, persistence, and munificence of our esteemed friend and fellow-member, Mr. George Iles, as conspicuously shown in planning and carrying to completion a work so very important as the just published "Guide to the literature of American history."

Resolved, That the Association thanks heartily the Massachusetts Library Club, our hospitable host, for smoothing our way hither, for superintending so efficiently our entertainment, and for its kind thought as to post-conference enjoyments.

Resolved, That the Association acknowledges with thanks the welcome of the Trustees and staff of the Boston Public Library at the beginning of the conference,

Also, the hospitality of the Harvard University and of the Cambridge Public Libraries on June 16th, during the visit to Cambridge,

Also, the courtesy of the City of Boston in affording the harbor excursion, and of the unknown friend who gave us the trolley ride.

Resolved, That the Association acknowledges with gratitude the courtesy of Miss Katharine P. and Miss Louise Loring in extending to us the hospitalities of Burnside, Beverly, on the afternoon of June 17th,

Also, the courtesy of Mr. A. A. Covell and the Magnolia Public Library for the use of Library Hall, free of charge, for meetings throughout the conference,

Also, the good services of the proprietors of the New Magnolia, the Oceanside, and the Hesperus, throughout this happy meeting of 1902.

J. K. HOSMER,	} Committee on Resolutions.
C. W. ANDREWS,	
KATHARINE SHARP,	

It was *Voted*, That the report be unanimously accepted.

Dr. BILLINGS: I ask the Association to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind way in which they have seconded my effort to make the programs of the general session, at all events, go off on time and without interruption. I appreciate it highly. I know that without such aid it would have been a failure. I now turn over this historic gavel of the Association to you, Mr. President, and say goodbye.

Adjourned 10.30 P. M.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION.

THE College and Reference Section of the American Library Association held a meeting in Library Hall, Magnolia, Mass., on the morning of June 18. The chairman, Azariah S. Root, presided, and in the absence of Walter M. Smith, Charles Alexander Nelson was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The meeting was called to order at 9.45, and was opened with an address by ANDERSON H. HOPKINS on

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: ITS ORGANIZATION
AND ITS RELATION TO THE OTHER
DEPARTMENTS.

(See p. 10.)

The chairman called upon W. C. Lane for a review of Mr. Hopkins' paper.

W. C. LANE: Mr. Chairman, I feel somewhat as if I were in the place of Balaam, whom the king of the Moabites called to help him by cursing the children of Israel. I do not know whether it will be my fate that my steed will refuse to go forward, and perhaps when I come to the point I shall find no words with which to curse. If, on the other hand, I succeed in cursing roundly, I hope Mr. Hopkins will not mind.

In my opinion the most interesting point in Mr. Hopkins' paper was what he had to say in regard to the connection of the museum and the library. I am inclined to take issue with what he said at first concerning the relation of the laboratory to these two. But this he modified a little in the latter part of his paper. At first he distinguished the laboratory from the museum on the ground that the latter contained *permanent* and the former *temporary* material—material which is used up in the using. It seems to me that a better ground on which to establish the relation of these three departments is that the library and the museum both *contain* the material of research, while the laboratory is the place where it is *used*. From this point of view, the special seminary or departmental library should be regarded as a laboratory, and it in fact bears the same relation to the general library that a natural science laboratory bears, or should bear, to the museum. Certain subjects such as botany, zoölogy, geology, mineralogy, have to be

studied in the museum, and their laboratories should be in the museum. Other subjects, like chemistry and physics, do not require collections of specimens to the same degree as the former, and their buildings may be separate from both museum and library. Other subjects, such as history, literature, and economics, use as their material of study the collections of the library, and use them in very much the same way as the naturalist uses the collections of the museum. The library, or some part of it, is itself their laboratory. Let us then consider the laboratory as an adjunct of the museum and the library rather than of the school.

I had not realized, until Mr. Hopkins spoke of it, that scientific men commonly feel contempt for the museum. I heard Mr. Agassiz at the University Museum in Cambridge the other day, in an address which summed up in a most interesting way the history of that museum, speak of the Harvard Museum as the only one which was organized on a scientific basis as a means of instruction. I was not prepared at the time to accept his statement, but if what Mr. Hopkins says of the attitude of scientific men is true, the cause must be found in the imperfect organization to which Mr. Agassiz alludes. I am happy, from daily observation, to bear testimony to the fact that the standing and the methods of the University Museum at Harvard are quite different from this. It is the necessary working place of the naturalist, and all the instruction in natural history is centred there.

Now this brings up what, it seems to me, will be a very important point for us to consider in the future in regard to our libraries. We are naturally inclined to strengthen the university library as a whole and to keep it comprehensive and well filled out on every side, and to resent any proposed division of it into parts. Some universities, it is true, have started on the opposite principle, and have a library divided up into many groups without any strong central library, or making a central library simply of what is left over, so to speak, from the departments. Those of us who are connected with older libraries, which have

started on the other principle, mistrust the final outcome of the newer multiple establishments. But if you will take into account what Mr. Hopkins has said this morning, and what is very true in regard to the connection of the museum and the library, it may yet appear that the university library must eventually be split into two great divisions — one, a scientific division to be administered in direct connection with the museum, so that the books shall be directly at hand for the scientific worker, the other, the historical, literary, and economic division. The dividing line is not easy to draw. There is no natural line of cleavage of this kind, and perhaps the difficulties of forcing one are too great; but if it is to be made, it should, in my opinion, be made here, once for all, rather than in a multitude of different directions. Otherwise, the library is scattered into an indefinite number of small fragmentary collections. This does not of course affect the question of maintaining special supplementary reference libraries for laboratory use.

We come now to another point that Mr. Hopkins dwelt upon — the administrative organization of the library. He says that the library is co-extensive with the university, by which is meant, I suppose, that it is of almost equal use to all departments of the university and must provide for all departments. That is perfectly true, but I do not see that it necessarily follows — as Mr. Hopkins took for granted — that its administration should be modelled after the administration of the university. Its administration should be directed, of course, to securing the best result in what it undertakes to do; but the fact that it has many interests and that it is allied to many departments does not make its organization necessarily parallel to the organization of the university. It has its external and its internal relations, to be sure, but why its directorate should be composed of the three persons that Mr. Hopkins has named, I do not see. The other two besides the librarian represent, I suppose, the faculty and the board of trust, the president of the university representing the faculty interest and the president of the board of trust representing the financial direction of the institution. These two presidents are usually one and the same person; and if they are I see no reason why, as Mr. Hopkins has suggested, the board of trust need have another representative

beside the president of the university. As the matter looks to me, it is better stated in this way: The librarian is the responsible executive head who directs the current course of the library's administration. He needs the *advice* of two bodies; (1) of representatives from the faculty on the one hand, for whose benefit he works; and (2) of his staff on the other hand, who have the carrying out of the policy of the library in its details. He needs *advice* from those two. He needs *control* on the other hand from the president of the university representing the board of trust, because the board of trust has the final direction of the policy of the university and has to supply the means for carrying on whatever is done.

As to the faculty and their relation to the library, it is quite true that members of the faculty are not unprejudiced advisers. Each man naturally sees his own need clearest, and the reason why a committee of the faculty should not have the ultimate direction of the library, it seems to me, lies here rather than on the ground that the members of the faculty are not good administrators. I should take issue with Mr. Hopkins entirely in regard to his statement that professors are not good administrators. As a matter of fact, professors have an immense amount of administrative detail to look after, and must have. The good old gentleman whom Mr. Hopkins told us about, of course, was not fitted for that kind of work, and should not have been put in an administrative position. But there is an immense amount of committee work which members of the faculty have to do and which they do better than any one else could. That a man is a professor and a man of learning does not prevent his being a good administrative officer. In fact, one trouble with our colleges, it seems to me, is that professors have too much administrative work thrust upon them; and the difficulty is, not that the administrative work is poorly done, but that the professor is prevented from doing other more important things.

As to the disposition of the library's fund, I think there is another point of view to be taken. Mr. Hopkins, if I remember rightly, advocated dividing the income of the library among different fields of literature in proportion to the productivity of those fields. It seems to me that would be a mistake. The university library, despite its name of univer-

sity, is not trying to build up a universal collection equally well-rounded on all sides. I doubt if any library in the country is trying to do that except the Library of Congress, and even in that case, I imagine, this cannot be said to be its present aim, but is rather something which it has before it in the future. A university library is collecting material for the use of its different departments, and the division of its income surely should be according to the needs of the several departments and the value of the material required rather than the amount of the material produced. To do that I really think that a committee of the faculty is practically the best body that can be found. Of course, all departments are not represented on that committee. They cannot be without making it unwieldy, but I think the interests of the teaching body are best served if the general division of the fund is left to them rather than placed solely in the hands of the librarian and his staff. It is quite true that it may be wise to leave a moderate balance unappropriated in the librarian's keeping to be used for matters which are not well provided for otherwise, but that does not affect the general statement that the committee of the faculty is the best body to make that division.

Mr. Hopkins has referred to a third body to be represented, the directorate being the first, the faculty the second, and the board of trust the third. I see no occasion for a special committee from the board of trust. It seems to me that that is only introduced to get a theoretical balance between the library and the university as a whole. Its object as stated is to provide funds and to audit accounts. The auditing of accounts surely belongs to the treasurer and his office. The provision of funds is a matter for consideration by the board of trust as a whole, provided the funds are not already determined to their use by bequest.

The CHAIRMAN: In order to start the discussion, I am going to call upon Dr. Canfield. Dr. Canfield has served a long time as member of a board of trust of one of our important colleges, he has been president of two or three colleges, and has come in contact with this subject from the faculty's side, and he is now librarian of one of our greatest universities.

Dr. J. H. CANFIELD: If you will permit me, I will simply state the conclusions reached from experience and observation with regard

to two phases of university library work and administration.

The purchase of books, maps, charts, and other printed material for the use of the university seems to fall naturally into three classes. First, certain material is needed by the head of each department in connection with his professional work. The university has a perfect right to expect that the head of every department will make expenditures and quite large expenditures out of his own purse in the line of his own work, especially when the result of that work may be more immediately beneficial to him than to the university. But there is a large amount of printed material which he cannot be expected to secure at his own expense, and the university which wisely administers its purchases will see that the head of each department has for his own use and for the use of his assistants certain material along these lines. This will be in his own room continually, not to be withdrawn, at least not to be withdrawn from the university campus or grounds. It will be continually there, because he never knows when he wishes to use it, and when he wishes it, he wishes it just as the Texas gentleman does his revolver, — right away! It must be where he can get at it, and where his assistants can get at it at any moment. It ought not to be subject to the call of other people. That means that there will be built up in the private office of the head of each department a small library at the expense of the university. It will never be a very large library, and it will be for his own immediate use and the use of his assistants. That library, it seems to me, ought to be regarded as departmental equipment and not as a part of the university library. The librarian of the university may very properly assist in the purchase of that material on request. The department may very properly receive the advantage of all discounts and all contracts that the librarian may make. The librarian may very properly assume the burden of purchasing and of the various details of accounting, but that collection will not constitute a part of the university library in any sense of the word, if we are to use good common sense in library matters.

Then there will be another collection of books, charts, and other printed illustrative matter, that will be for the use not only of the

head of the department and his assistants, but for the students in the department, for their immediate use, for their ready reference. In the laboratory of the science department these books will naturally touch the work that is done in the laboratory. They are the books that the laboratory worker needs at his elbow. It is not always convenient for him to take off his apron and wash his hands and roll down his shirt sleeves and put on his coat and go over to the university library and get a book; and it is not always convenient for him to wait until he can telephone and get the book by a messenger, even though he may get it quickly. There is a certain amount of printed material needed in that science laboratory, and there is a certain amount of printed material needed in the workroom, properly "laboratory," whatever you may call it, of every department. This collection will not be very large at first; it will become larger as the department becomes more important and as the university becomes important, but it will never be very large.

I do not think that this is a part of the university library, accurately speaking. It is a part of the departmental equipment, and it ought to be purchased by departmental funds. That material ought not to be subject to the call of an outsider. No one should take it away. If it is taken away, you will find it is taken at exactly the time it is most needed. Just when you want it most, you cannot have it because somebody else has it. Just when you are using it, somebody else wants it. It is disappointing both ways to treat this as part of the library.

The university library, as it seems to me, should include only those books and that printed material of any and every description which are readily accessible to the entire university community. Anything that is accessible to a small portion of the university community only, anything that is not readily accessible — that is, within reasonable call and within reasonable reach — ought not to be called a part of the university library. President Eliot made an excellent point last evening when he said that we have overdone this matter of rapid service — that we think we must be ready to supply everything, reasonable or unreasonable, at a moment's notice. But all the printed material which is readily accessible to the entire university public constitutes the university library.

This threefold division of printed matter will mean necessarily a large amount of duplication, but that is unavoidable if the work is to be done efficiently. Until you are able to duplicate, as a matter of course, you will be obliged to devise and endure makeshifts to accomplish that which I have undertaken to outline. We are poor at Columbia University, I think on the whole we are the poorest institution in the country. We are obliged, therefore, to go without any large amount of duplication, and place at the service of the laboratory books and other printed material subject to the call of the outside world. We know, however, how confusing and vexatious and how wearisome and disappointing that is and always will be. The hours of the laboratories are about one-half the hours of the library, and unless the collection is brought back at the close of each laboratory day it is locked up; we have to find a janitor, and get a light and the keys, and go and make search for the book. When we have found it and taken it, nobody is responsible. It is gone. The next morning the head of the department simply knows it is not in place, and who had it and how and when and where he knows not. The librarian knows even less about what the department has done with it. But until your resources enable you to enter very largely upon the process of duplication, you must put up with makeshifts in that way. I am quite confident that theoretically the lines which I have indicated are the correct and natural lines which the purchase of materials and supplies for the work of the university will follow.

When it comes to the division of money, I believe very thoroughly in dividing the financial resources among the departments in proportion to the use which the departments show they have made of those resources. A university library is absolutely unlike a public library in that it is necessarily and wisely built up along the lines of greatest activity. The lines of least resistance in the university are the lines of greatest activity, the lines of greatest use. Any one who is at all competent to administer the affairs of a university library ought to know very easily and very continuously the departments which are making the most and the best use of the books that are given out. I know it is worth a great deal to develop things symmetrically and harmoni-

ously and all that, but I cannot understand why it is of any earthly consequence to put a book on the shelf for a department the head of which does not care for it, does not know it is there, forgets it is there when you tell him, never refers to it, and does not call the attention of his students to it. Here is a department whose students are hungry for that which you are able to give them in only a small proportion of their need at best. Why should you take from them even a single volume to give to those who do not care for it at all? So in the libraries with which I have had the privilege of being connected directly or indirectly in the past, it has always been the policy of the administrative body to divide the annual revenues according to the uses which have been made during the closing year. And that does not mean the use which is sometimes made in the last thirty days of the year, either. There are some departments which come in with a rush at the last of the year to spend their balances. But it means the use made by departments which have shown evident wisdom during the year in the expenditure of the resources granted them.

The policy of Columbia is to distribute the funds about as I have indicated. That distribution is made by the librarian, with the consent of the president of the university. The librarian makes that distribution after a careful consideration of the statistics of the order department and of the loan department. It would be a very unwise administrator who should undertake to do that piece of work hastily. We reserve a small amount, possibly about fifteen per cent. of our total resources, for many things in which the departments are not particularly interested as such; and that is put into the hands of the librarian and is called the "Librarian's Reserve." Generally, the departments beg it away from him before the year is half over, and it does not serve the general purposes for which it was intended, but it does serve to supplement, to "piece out," to meet extraordinary demands and unexpected emergencies; and also to meet some of the more general demands.

Those are the only two points I care to touch upon — the general division of the books and other printed matter, and the method by which the division is made, and the lines along which it seems to me, after years of experience and observation, purchases ought to be made.

The CHAIRMAN: We have ten or fifteen minutes which we can devote to a general discussion if any one is so disposed.

W. I. FLETCHER: I am inclined to say a word regarding the distinction between the university or the college library and the books which are bought for the uses of departments. With us at Amherst this matter seems to work out about as it does at Columbia. But I have long lamented that we were not, and did not seem to be able to be, building up a library. And by "a library" in that sense. I mean a collection of books for educative purposes, for culture purposes. A college or university exists for education. Now, are we not in some danger of losing sight of the fact that we are to carry out the principles of culture through the library? I have observed that in the early days of Amherst College the library funds were used in such a way as to build up a library, and that was because the idea of departments developing on a separate basis and calling for books accordingly had not arisen. Now that development has come and books are called for by departments to such an extent that we are building up a series of department collections, largely made up of books not in the general library, whereas in the old times the idea of the library committee was to build up a rounded library for culture purposes. We cannot carry out that idea; we cannot afford to buy anything that is not immediately called for in connection with the instruction in the college. I suppose if that is true of the college it is much more true of the university. But I think we ought to do a great deal more than we are doing to build up a culture library in the university and the college. Such a library should consist largely of books that are a delight to the eye, attractive outwardly, books of the best editions. The work of such a library should be largely to attract students to books and to literature, either in scientific lines or elsewhere. For example, books of science that the scientific man says are popular books and therefore he does not want them, may be the very thing that will attract the unscientific young man to science, although the professor may think them useless. So in all departments. I don't know how we are going to do it, but I think we should lay stress on that idea.

H. H. BALLARD: College libraries have

been run heretofore in the interests of the faculty. It has been difficult for students to get access even to the books which have been selected for their use by the heads of departments. In many places, the libraries are only open for short periods and at times when it is difficult for students to use them, and when they do go they have difficulty in getting free access to the books. The time is coming when college and university libraries will be run in the interests of the student body, and that body ought to have an advisory representation on the governing board.

MISS K. L. SHARP: The plan of administration of the University of Illinois is perhaps rather unusual. The board of trustees appoint a library committee of five of their own number. During the past five years their duty has consisted in receiving a copy of the annual report of the librarian. The acting library committee consists of the president of the university, the business manager of the university, and the head librarian. This committee distributes the funds to the departments of the university, reserving a general fund, which is at the disposal of the librarian, a fund for binding for all of the departments of the university, and a fund for current subscriptions. There has been a very peaceful administration under this plan for the past five years, and I can speak for its success in at least that one institution.

MR. HOPKINS: The one instance which Miss Sharp has cited has been well known to me for a number of years. There is another university library that I could name that would have very readily and gladly made the change from the old style to the new.

There are a few points I should like to reply to in Mr. Lane's criticism. He said that it was not necessary that the government of the university library should parallel the government of the university. That is all true enough. Neither is it necessary because there are two governments whose realms are nearly co-extensive, that both of them should be republics, but most of us think that it would be better that they should be republics. The co-extensiveness, of course, does not absolutely require the same sort of government, but if you have a really good form of government in one place it might not be at all bad to apply it to the other also. The fact that the "good old

gentleman" whom I mentioned was not a man that Harvard would have thought of putting into an administrative place, did not hinder others from doing just that thing. I must take exception to the committee of the faculty being on the book fund. Of course, as a body, they of the faculties are good and learned gentlemen, but some of them are neither good nor learned.

It is the business of the university to be a university, and it is the business of a university library to be a university library. When I spoke of a well-rounded collection, I did not mean that it should be the business of a university necessarily to make a collection of the reports of institutions for the insane, to use the instance cited by Dr. Billings last evening, but by all means the university library should be a well-rounded collection of good literature. Mr. Fletcher has cited the value of such a collection. If it happens that you have a man for one year or two years or ten years or a lifetime in any department who is not interested enough or has not knowledge enough to round out the literature of his department, it ought to be rounded out for him.

I would ask Dr. Canfield at once whose needs he is supplying. Is he supplying only the professors? Isn't he trying to supply the students? There may be a hundred students under that professor who does not care anything about his field of work. I remember one instance of a man who was in a professor's chair and who had been assigned one hundred dollars, and he came into the library and asked one of the under-assistants to help him find something to buy. He wanted to expend his one hundred dollars. If your administrator is what he ought to be, he ought to be looking over the whole field of literature. He ought to have with him others who are doing much the same thing and specializing in some direction, and his cabinet ought to be able to apportion the fund in such a way that all departments would be looked after to a reasonable extent, without crippling other departments where effective work is being done.

C. H. GOULD: In all that has been said there seems to have been no reference made to that important department of science which may be called the new engineering sciences. Mr. Lane spoke of the natural history sciences, but I should like to know what Mr. Hopkins or

perhaps Mr. Lane would propose to do with the books relating more particularly to the applied sciences—whether they would think it wise to keep those in the university library or whether, as a great many heads of the departments want those books, they should be particularly allotted to the departmental libraries?

MR. HOPKINS: With all due deference to what Dr. Canfield has said, theoretically every scrap of printed matter belonging to the university belongs to the university library. I have no objection to the departmental equipment; all depends on how it is administered. If it is not to be administered it cannot be a part of the university library. It then belongs in the same category with the bricks and mortar so far as the library is concerned. If it is purchased through and is administered by the university library,—no matter how slight the touch may be,—it is a part of the university library. That is my general answer, not merely for applied sciences, but for all other departmental subjects. Departmental libraries are good in their places, but do not forget the great central collection. Departmental libraries, for the most part, should duplicate material already in the university library.

N. D. C. HODGES read a paper on

BIBLIOGRAPHIES *vs.* DICTIONARY CATALOGS.

When I was asked by the chairman of this section to prepare a paper on the "advantages of bibliographies as against dictionary catalogs," Professor Root informed me that the beauties of dictionary catalogs would be set forth by Miss Kroeger. In my trepidation, I ventured to appeal to those members of the staff at the Cincinnati Public Library who are doing reference work. I cannot say that I told them which side I was to take in the discussion or that I was to argue for either side. One and all, they have handed me written statements which are to the effect that I am wrong and that for the ordinary reference work of a public library a dictionary catalog is all-essential. The question of the average reader is not what literature exists upon this subject or that, but "what book is there in this library which will give me the information I want and what is its shelf number?"

I am in an extremely tight place. Those whom I assumed to be my friends have deserted me. Yet this country is exhausting its library

resources each year probably to the amount of a million dollars in the preparation of dictionary catalogs for the thousand and one libraries, when this work might be done by one cataloging force for all libraries.

Mr. Fletcher, in his preface to the "A. L. A. index to general literature," states that its purpose is "to index, as far as possible, all books common in our libraries which treat several subjects under one title and to the contents of which the ordinary catalog furnishes no guide, although they are generally treated analytically in the more elaborate library catalogs." Mr. Fletcher believes it possible to save libraries in the future from the necessity of repeating each for itself this analytical work, as well as to place its results within reach of all libraries and of individual literary workers. But the average public library reader scorns the "A. L. A. index to general literature" simply because it does not set forth whether his own library contains the books analyzed and does not give him the shelf marks of such books as are in that library.

I have had two hobby-horses. On one I have charged against the Decimal classification, and the other I have mounted when I would attack dictionary cataloging, which seems to me so wasteful when repeated over and over again. I am not so sure that I am equal to riding both my hobbies at the same time.

Do not think because I dismount from one hobby that I shall abandon hobbies altogether. I do it simply that I may ride the second with the greater confidence. Are we spending each year a million dollars on dictionary cataloging, or are we spending only a hundred thousand, or does the sum lie between those figures? We are surely spending a good deal of money, much more than would be needed to bring out each year an "A. L. A. index to general literature." Not necessarily an "A. L. A. index to general literature" on exactly the lines followed in the edition of 1901, but a printed dictionary catalog, in several volumes, of ten or twelve thousand books. Perhaps to save expense annual supplements could be issued on the cumulative plan; but let accepted shelf marks, according to the Decimal classification, be placed against each entry. The Public Library of Cincinnati could easily afford to contribute a thousand dollars each year towards the publication of such a printed dictionary catalog of

the most serviceable books. People who demand catalogs have no conception of their cost. They do not know that the cost of cataloging averages somewhere between 50 cents and \$1.25 a title. None of us know exactly what this cataloging item amounts to, but it is a heavy charge on library resources.

We are going to have in Cincinnati six Carnegie branch libraries of eight to twelve thousand volumes each. I expect to see all of these books on open shelves. There are now in the main library more than 50,000 volumes on open shelves. They are not especially well classified. Every large library whose history stretches back for fifty years, so far as I have experience, has its books in a more or less badly shuffled condition. We are working step by step to put the books on open shelves in better order. When books are well classified on open shelves, I believe they furnish an excellent index to knowledge. Seldom, if ever, have I used a dictionary catalog as it is supposed to be used. I have used a dictionary catalog simply to get a starter on a subject, to find in what part of a library books on a certain subject were to be found, to get the latest material, whether magazine article or book chapter. In recent books and magazine articles are almost invariably printed references to the literary material upon which they were built up. Having these recent references, a reader is possessed of the keys to the older literature.

I am sceptical about dictionary cataloging when attempted by a small band of catalogers for many subjects. It has been stated that not ten per cent. of the subjects now taught at Harvard College could have been taught at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Ninety per cent. of the book knowledge of to-day is of comparatively recent creation. The men and women who can intelligently index this material are few and far between, and no one person can intelligently index more than, we will say, for the purposes of argument, one per cent. of the whole store of human knowledge. I believe that librarians are making a mistake in some of the indexing of scientific literature which they have recently undertaken. I do not believe that much scientific material, for instance, lies buried for fault of sufficient reference to it. The German *Fahrbücher* and the system of correspondence among specialists the world over, brings to the knowledge of all

those interested every important paper in whatever department it may belong.

We have many good bibliographies. Poole's Index is used without question; the others lie neglected on library shelves. For seventy-five years there has been published in Berlin a Poole's Index of the technical journals, and yet it has been my experience not to find a single scientific man who knew of the existence of this index until I called his attention to it. Human beings are lazy, and the majority of the patrons of a public library want a little information, not much, and want it quickly without the circumlocution of bibliographies. I hope that Cincinnati may be spared the necessity of dictionary cataloging its large collection, which should not differ essentially from other equally large collections of books in other parts of the country. I wish we all might have a dictionary catalog of ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand volumes, — a modified "A. L. A. index to general literature" with the generally accepted Decimal classification shelf-marks against each entry. Such a printed catalog would serve most purposes in Cincinnati. Ten or twenty thousand well chosen volumes are enough to answer most calls on a public library. The other books can be routed out for scholars by competent reference librarians or will be known to them by author and title.

I believe in the separation of books into the two classes of dead books and live books. It is a separation that is bound to come, and the small libraries of the country should limit themselves rigidly to the books which are most serviceable. If a printed catalog in book form of the ten or twelve thousand most "live" books is not feasible, certainly a printed card catalog of such a collection could be made. I can see no necessity of there being catalogers in more than a dozen or twenty libraries of the country. The small town libraries, except for local matter, should select their books from a list approved by a central council of the American Library Association, if you will, and should receive with the books cards for their catalog. Each year the central council could recommend that certain books be discarded so that the small libraries should never be overburdened and these should learn to depend on loans from larger libraries on the rare occasions when the dead books might be called for. The six Carnegie branches in Cincinnati need not

have any individuality. They need not be all of the same size, but they might well be of the class of standard small libraries which such a system would create. There are exceptions to every rule. A large percentage of some foreign element in the population of a city ward might make advisable a departure from the standard in the selection of books for a branch in that ward, but of this I am not so sure. This may seem a very mechanical way of running a small library, but library work is a business and every means for saving money should be adopted.

I believe it is proposed to reprint on cards the "A. L. A. catalog" of five thousand volumes, presumably with additions and corrections. This impresses me as an excellent suggestion and I hope it will be carried out. One reason why librarians cling to their dead books is that they have expended so much labor on their classification and cataloging in years past that they are loath to see the cards representing this labor routed out of their dictionary catalogs. A dictionary catalog is in itself a mechanical device for getting at the resources of a library. An intelligent librarian with a cultivated book-sense can handle a well-classified collection of ten or twenty thousand volumes much more effectively for the readers than the readers themselves can get at their material through a dictionary catalog. If I were given the choice of looking up the literature of a subject in a large library through either a well-made dictionary catalog or a well-classified collection of ten or twenty thousand volumes on open shelves with an author finding list of the balance of the collection, I would take the books and not the catalog. Only a small percentage of all that exists in a collection of books is brought out in the best dictionary catalogs, partly because of the great variety of material to be brought out and partly because any one cataloger is capable of subject cataloging so small a fraction of the total of human knowledge. For the person seeking a little information I would supply a well classified collection of ten thousand volumes on open shelves in charge of an intelligent reference librarian and if these books are live books, as they should be, with proper indexes and bibliographies, they will themselves be the keys to the world's literature which scholars may chance to need. We are told that children can

be trained to use a dictionary catalog: I would rather see them trained to use books.

Miss ALICE B. KROEGER followed with a paper on

DICTIONARY CATALOGS *vs.* BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

You have heard the arguments against dictionary catalogs and I am now to convince you that bibliographies will not take the place of the dictionary catalog. Mr. Hodges acknowledges in advance that the members of his staff all disagree with him and are on my side of the question. I believe that the majority of librarians, especially those in public libraries, will side against him and with his staff in favor of the dictionary catalog, with its analytics, double entries, and cross references.

When the A. L. A. Publishing Board, not many years ago, began to furnish printed cards for parts of books, I questioned the use of subscribing to these cards when an excellent and more compact index to the same books was furnished in the "Annual literary index," which in time would be absorbed in the "A. L. A. Index to general literature." It needed only a brief experience to convert me to the opinion that it *was* necessary to repeat such analytic work in the card catalog in order to make it of any considerable use to the library.

We talk much about libraries spending millions of dollars on cataloging. Do we not perhaps exaggerate the amount? At least do we sufficiently consider the value of such work? Is not a small collection of books well selected and thoroughly cataloged generally more useful than a much larger one not so well cataloged? I think many of us have had experience in using both kinds and can testify to the great value of a good catalog.

Mr. Hodges estimates the cost of cataloging at from fifty cents to \$1.25 per volume. This is too large an estimate for the general library, but granting his figures, it must be remembered that the Library of Congress printed cards will reduce the cost for current publications. This is especially true where analyticals are largely used in the catalog. And in addition, the A. L. A. Publishing Board is doing much to make analytic work less costly by analyzing and printing cards for important sets of books, to say nothing of the more extensive work in printing cards for articles contained in about

one hundred and eighty-five technical periodicals. There is now very little question that a central bureau, whether Library of Congress, A. L. A., or any other, can catalog books for libraries at less cost than the libraries can do the work separately. I believe also that the cost of card cataloging can be still further lowered by the more general use of the typewriter, which heretofore has been too much neglected in libraries. Hand work is always slower than machine. Besides, the typewriter gives us a much clearer card, more easy to read and more in line with print.

An A. L. A. printed dictionary catalog in several volumes, including ten or twenty thousand titles, with annual supplements on the cumulative plan, is open to the objection of all printed catalogs that it is never up to date in one alphabet. Constant reference to supplements is irksome to most persons. As Mr. Hodges puts it, "human beings are lazy." We know what it means to look through that indispensable tool to the librarian, Poole's Index, its five-yearly supplements, and the "Annual literary index" for three or four years, in order to get all the references on a subject. If the Cincinnati Public Library wants a printed catalog, is it not possible to use the Peabody Institute catalog which is the most complete printed dictionary catalog, and which is at the same time a bibliography of value to the student? The analytic work is thorough and supplements are printed. Why not put the call numbers of the Cincinnati Public Library in the margins?

Some such catalog as the suggested A. L. A. printed dictionary catalog might be useful to small libraries if these libraries were all uniform. Is it possible to have even small libraries uniform? I can imagine six or more branch libraries in one city being identical in character, although I would not care to see this idea carried out. But taking the country as a whole, is it possible to have small libraries uniform? Will not the personal element always enter into the question? Books that are given, books that are not in the A. L. A. catalog (and I can conceive of many such being added to a library), must be cataloged, and this again means either printed or card supplements.

The Library of Congress has under consideration the printing of cards for the A. L. A. cat-

alog. One of the defects of the present A. L. A. catalog for the purpose of a small library is its lack of analytics and double entry, but with printed cards a small library will be able to purchase at a trifling cost as many cards as are necessary to bring out the contents of each book under its subjects.

Mr. Hodges refers to the fact that in looking up a subject he generally uses the dictionary catalog to get a start on a subject, and then consults the books on the shelves. Now, in large libraries unrestricted access to shelves is not practicable and some modifications must be made. The card catalog is, therefore, most necessary in order to put the resources of the library on any subject at the disposal of the student without much loss of time. The ordinary reader must be content with the catalog in most cases. He has not the privilege of the librarian.

Bibliographies and references to authorities as given by authors in books and periodical articles are most important. But is not their practical usefulness after all very limited? The experienced librarian gets into the habit of thinking that it must be as easy for the general reader to look up his subject as it is for himself, forgetting how many years it has taken to acquire an expert knowledge of the use of what might be considered comparatively few books. Think what it means to the "average reader" to be told to consult bibliographies, when often he has no conception of what a bibliography is; perhaps he believes it to be (as applicants for admission to library schools sometimes do) a book that "gives lives of people mentioned in the Bible."

I believe that librarians should do more to interest and instruct readers in the use of bibliographies and indexes. At present in almost all libraries, bibliographies are in the cataloger's room or in the librarian's office or in the most inaccessible part of the library, whereas many of them should be in the reference department along with the cyclopædias of special subjects. They would then be more frequently used, although it is exceedingly doubtful whether they would even then assist the "average reader." It would be the reader above the average who might be occasionally helped. And with the "above the average" reader, bibliographies are also of limited use. A person must have infinite patience and great inter-

est in his subject as well as plenty of time before he will follow up his subject by means of bibliographies alone. English students who frequent the British Museum must have this time, interest, and patience, because there is no subject catalog, but the average American user of libraries decidedly lacks the virtue of patience and feels that he cannot spare the time. Recently the same subject has been brought up by British librarians and readers, some of whom are urging the importance of subject catalogs in spite of the disapproval of the bibliographers.

Consider the number of bibliographies and indexes which the student must consult, with their variety of arrangement, more or less (usually more) faulty. Then there are the annual supplements to bring the literature of his specialty to date, besides the references added to books and periodical articles. After he has found his references, consider the time that is necessary to look these up in the catalog to see whether the books are in the library. It is true that in the case of the more common indexes, call numbers may be inserted by each library after the list of titles analyzed. This we at the Drexel Institute do in the "A. L. A. index to general literature," just as in the case of Poole's Index we have a list of the indexed periodicals contained in the library posted in a conspicuous place near the indexes. Even with these aids the number of readers who consult Poole and the "A. L. A. index" are very small compared with those who use the dictionary catalog.

The fact that the Berlin technical Poole is unknown to scientific men is another argument against bibliographies. If a specialist does not know the bibliography of his subject, how much more need that he should be able to find references in the card catalog, how much more necessary to put at his disposal the A. L. A. printed card index to technical journals! And if a specialist does not know the bibliography of his subject, how much less does the ordinary user know about the literature of the subject in which he is interested, how much more necessary that we assist him by means of a good catalog to what the library has on his subject!

While it is true that catalogers even the most capable cannot intelligently index the contents of all books, still I hope that Mr. Hodges' estimate of one per cent. is exceedingly low,

otherwise what a vast amount of errors must be made in our public libraries. Even should some errors occur in indexing, much benefit may be gained from those entries which are not mistakes. In a printed dictionary catalog issued by a central bureau there are sure to be many errors and a greater number of differences of opinion about entries, so that after all, libraries will have to do considerable changing in order to make the catalog suit their needs.

While I believe that we are just beginning to understand what co-operation can do for libraries, I do not think that co-operation will dispose of the dictionary card catalog. On the contrary it will but emphasize its necessity and increase its usefulness. Before we can dispense with the dictionary analytic card catalog we must have more and better subject bibliographies and in addition a complete bibliography of bibliographies kept up to date in the same manner as Poole's Index, cumulating yearly or five-yearly.

The dictionary card catalog with its simple alphabet including analytics, double entries, and cross references, is unquestionably the form of catalog that is of the greatest good to the greatest number, and not for some time to come, if ever, will it be superseded by a printed catalog or by the general use of bibliographies.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask Mr. Fletcher to open the discussion.

Mr. FLETCHER: Behold an angel of peace! I think it is evident that too much energy is wasted along the lines indicated by "*versus*" in this title. There is no "*versus*" about it. The case is all in a nutshell. The dictionary catalog is a necessity, and the only question is how far we shall carry it. I was called upon to speak on this subject, I understand, because of my connection with the work of the Publishing Board and its efforts to transfer to the field which we (by an almost mistaken use of terms) call bibliography, as large a portion as possible of the work that has been put into the field that is called cataloging. It was long ago recognized that a large portion of the work that is put into the cataloging could be with great advantage transferred to the field of bibliography. That transfer is constantly going on. As an example, take Poole's Index.

How many people here are writing index cards for current periodicals and putting them

into their card catalogs? All those who do so please raise their hands.

No hands were raised.

Mr. FLETCHER: Why not? That illustrates the situation. If Poole's Index, which was the first of our great co-operative bibliographical undertakings, has made such cataloging unnecessary, why will not other such undertakings make a great deal more cataloging work unnecessary? How many people here are making as many analytical cards now as they did before the "A. L. A. index" and the "Annual literary index" came into existence? I do not see any hands raised. I do not like that word "*versus*;" there is no reason for it.

C. K. BOLTON: I think the difficulty about the bibliography scheme in the average library is to keep the bibliography complete and up to date. When twelve months have gone we must throw aside our bibliography because it is not up to date. It seems to me the American Library Association might do well to issue out a small bibliography of books likely to be in every library, which any library could buy, and put its own shelf numbers on for ordinary use. Such list would not be out of date and would not have the disadvantage that is found in almost every bibliographical scheme.

C. W. ANDREWS: Attention has been called to the fact that the classed catalog furnishes a satisfactory solution of some of these difficulties. Our own solution is much like Mr. Fletcher's. We have an author catalog, a classed catalog, and a subject index to the latter in which many of the titles appear again. The use of the printed cards furnished by the Library of Congress will enable you all to have this arrangement.

Miss Kroeger said that she wanted a bibliography of bibliographies. I wonder if she knows what she is asking for. De Margerie, in his bibliography of geological bibliographies prepared for an international congress of geologists, found 4,000 references. A bibliography of bibliographies on that scale would probably run into fifty or one hundred volumes. We have done our best to supply the need of which Miss Kroeger speaks, so far as our own resources are concerned, by preparing a bibliography of bibliographies of scientific and technical literature, or a list of those books

in our library which contained lists of such books or which are lists of such books. This list will contain some three thousand titles, and it may prove of use to reference librarians.

Another point I wish to touch was Mr. Hodge's reference to the uselessness of some of the analytical work which is now done by co-operation. I agree heartily. I think that where we write entries from material already contained in scientific or other bibliographies, we do work which need not be done. We ought to confine our work to those entries which do not occur to the ordinary student, and especially to those entries which have existence as bibliographical entries, and which are being published as "separates" or as reprints. I suppose every one of us has bought a not inconsiderable per cent of "separates," thinking that they were independent works and afterwards finding them in our own library. It is that class of work which ought to be brought out in our co-operative analysis of periodicals.

F. J. TEGGART: I think it is quite possible that librarians are doing too much for the public; it is quite possible that the public would get on very well, even better than it does now, if it had fewer books and less cataloging. In other words, the whole population is divided into two parts; the first part contains perhaps 90 per cent., and the other part contains 10 per cent. The 90 per cent. do not know what they want; they go to the dictionary catalog to find out; the 10 per cent. know what they want and want to know what has been written about it and they go to the bibliography, if the bibliography is sufficiently good. We are accumulating enormous quantities of cards and very large quantities of books in the smaller public libraries, and both the cards and books are tending to swamp the administration. I think it is perfectly practicable to decide upon a standard size to which smaller libraries should conform. I do not think the small library ought to keep all the books that it has ever acquired, unless it is absolutely necessary for it to do so. Consequently, cataloging will tend to become a more and more temporary thing. We now look on the catalog as a permanent addition to the library, but I cannot look at it in that light. The only record of books that should be considered permanent should be a record in bibliographical form. The bibliography is for the student, and in our discussions we constantly lose sight of

the difference between the person who simply wants a book on a given subject, and to whom nearly any book on that subject would be satisfactory, and the person who would search the country over to find everything existing on that subject. If we are to do first-class work, we ought to have complete bibliographies, with indications of the libraries all over the country in which the books are to be found. I am now working on a subject in which some people here may be interested, books printed on the subject of library administration. It is curious to note that only perhaps ten per cent. of those books are in any library in the United States or in all the libraries of the United States put together. Now, in a bibliography of that kind there should be indication of the library where those books are to be found. The bibliography should be made complete, but it should at the same time be a reference catalog for such of the books as are available. The distinction should be clearly drawn that the average public library reader does not want to hunt up books in bibliographies. He simply wants to have some book on the subject given him with the recommendation to go and read it—which he generally does not do. The only thing that is read through is fiction, and even as to fiction I doubt the thoroughness with which that is read. I have repeatedly found, where a signature has been left out in the binding of a novel, that nobody would mention it for six months. The interests of the average person who comes to a public library are more or less superficial, and the best efforts of the library should be directed towards the studious person who is actually studying,—and this person represents about ten per cent. of the whole use of the library.

NINA E. BROWNE: I want to make a suggestion as to a form for a catalog, which seems to have been very little considered. In the first place, I would have a classed catalog. It is of minor importance whether it is arranged by Decimal classification numbers or by the Expansive classification numbers or alphabetically, so long as it gives a subject order. Then in the author catalog place with the author cards the index to the subject catalog, together with the title cards in their alphabetical order. The index card may bear at the top the subject, and below the direction, "For books on this subject, see the subject catalog, cards numbered *so and so*," if arranged by the Decimal or

Expansive classification, or "cards arranged in the subject catalog under *such a word*." In that way you can get all the material that any reader may look for. For instance, if he looks for "Birds," the card may read, "Birds," on the top line, and below, "For books on this subject *see* cards numbered 598." If he looks for "Ornithology," as the learned reader may do, he also finds a similar card referring to the same subject cards numbered 598. In that way one gets the benefit of the dictionary form of author, title, and subject in one alphabet, at the same time escaping the trying *see also* references. One also gets rid of the great bulk of subject cards which go into the dictionary catalog, and so break the continuity of the alphabet. Sometimes a subject extends through two or three drawers, and a person who is not familiar with large dictionary catalogs often loses his way in the alphabet. The index cards, of course, simply fall properly into place, and I would have these index cards of a different color from the others, so that when a reader once catches the idea of a subject index, the color will guide him and he will not look over the other cards. The title card might also be of another color. I have talked about this catalog for a good many years, but I have never had an opportunity to try it. I have been told that St. Louis is trying it.

MR. CRUNDEN: We are trying it now. Some years ago this subject was discussed, and I remember summing up my opinion by saying that the only thing to do was to have both. We have recently begun to do so. We have not done enough yet to know what the practical results will be, but as to myself I have no doubt of the necessity.

MR. BALLARD: I would like to make a suggestion that may be helpful to those librarians who feel that they would like to lighten somewhat the labor of cataloging and who feel that there is great difficulty in caring for the mass of books constantly coming to our libraries. One large division of the books bought in public libraries may be classed as "temporary," that is, almost every librarian buys books during the year to satisfy a wholly temporary demand. In the Berkshire Athenæum, instead of buying such books, we now rent them for a year. The Tabard Inn Library agrees to furnish to public libraries not less than 125 a month, and any larger number at lower rates. We take the

smallest number, 125. If these books are exchanged every month — and there are no conditions as to the number exchanged — the library receives 1,500 books during the year, or an equivalent of 6,000 exchanges, and the charge is \$150, which is less than the cost of cataloging those fifteen hundred books. I am of course speaking of books you would not care to keep more than the current year. We think our library saves \$1,000 on this arrangement; we also save the expense and time of cataloging; and we save shelf room, because at the end of the year the books go back. The volumes come prepared for issue; the numbers are upon them, and the numbers are different from those used in any library system that I know of, so that the number itself differentiates the volume. We treat them precisely as if they were our own books, distinguishing them by the numbers on the back, and letting them go out as if they were our own. One added advantage is that all of our patrons who draw these particular books may carry them away on vacation if they desire. They may be exchanged in Boston or San Francisco or any other town for any other Tabard Inn Library book, and that may be returned to us to cancel the charge. We do not care whether our readers return the same book or not, providing it is a book belonging to the system, and we are not obliged to return to Philadelphia at the end of the year the same fifteen hundred volumes received, but we can return any fifteen hundred volumes bearing the Tabard Inn Library imprint. The plan is simple, economical, and popular.

Mr. HODGES: There have been references to the ease of cataloging. The general public has an idea that the cataloging of a library is a very simple affair. The average person from outside walks into a library and says, "Why don't you catalog this library?" In what I am going to say I refer more especially to the catalog work which is done or should be done in a large library. I have had put in my hands occasionally some of the printed cards, the index cards, to scientific periodicals, and I have been asked to subject-catalog those cards. I think it is no exaggeration to say that I found it necessary to spend from two hours to four hours in determining the subject which should be placed at the head of each one of those titles. It is extremely difficult to do that kind of sub-

ject-cataloging. No one person can cover any considerable fraction of the whole field of human knowledge. Then, at the end of that time, after spending from two to four hours on each one of those cards, I was by no manner of means certain that I had put the correct subject heading on the card. If there is a genius who can subject-classify 120 cards for the titles in the Old South Leaflets in the fraction of a minute — they estimate that the cost of cataloging the Old South Leaflets is simply the cost of the cards — I should like to know him. I do not think it is much exaggeration to say that it would take me, if I took the Old South Leaflets, from a week to two weeks to properly subject-catalog all the items in that collection.

When all this cataloging has been done, what is the result? Of course, the catalog of Harvard University is not a dictionary catalog; it is a classed catalog; but it is a very elaborate catalog. Those who are acquainted with the work there have estimated that that catalog has cost about half a million of dollars. Several years ago I was looking up the subject of foundation sacrifice, and I am not sure that I found a single entry in that elaborate catalog of any material on foundation sacrifice. Foundation sacrifice is the propitiatory offering to the powers of the earth when new buildings, churches, etc., are erected. But I did take the newest book on folk-lore which I could find, and in a few moments I found a foot-note, — I think there was no formal bibliography, — and I found references to other material, and in the odd moments which I had to give to the matter, in a day or two I had on my notes the titles of about a dozen books containing chapters on the special subject in which I was interested and on which I was preparing a paper. None of that material had been brought out in the catalog, which had cost a fortune, and I hope it never will be brought out.

I was asked at one time at Harvard to find a pamphlet written by a French priest, name unknown, describing the occurrences at the time of the opening of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis. As I say, the author was unknown, and it was merely stated to me that when those tombs were opened, a French priest very naturally was present and saw what happened, and a few days afterwards he wrote down a report of what was done, and that was printed in pamphlet form. I went to

the Harvard catalog and I looked in its drawers for about five or ten minutes. I was simply staggered at the idea of hunting down that pamphlet from that catalog, but I went to the shelves and in twenty minutes I had that pamphlet in my hands, printed as an appendix to one of the larger histories of France. There is nothing simpler than finding material of that kind. It was suggested to me that an entry ought to be made and a card inserted in the catalog; but if I had put that card in, I would very much prefer going to the shelves and finding the pamphlet again as I did, rather than try to find that card among the millions of cards in those drawers. All that was necessary, of course, was to get the most elaborate and extensive history of the Reign of Terror and to turn over the pages until the pages were reached describing the desecration of the tombs, and there in a foot-note — it was a properly made book — was a reference to the raw material on which that history was built up.

I think it is a mistake to think that cataloging is a very simple and easy matter. I confess it is distasteful work to me; I never liked it. I think it is also extremely difficult work if you are going beyond the simplest books, and it is work that takes a great deal of time and costs an enormous amount of money. You can jump at the subject from the title, but you are almost certain to jump wrong.

CHARLES K. BOLTON submitted the report of

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

presenting the name of C. W. Andrews for chairman, and George F. Danforth for secretary. The report was accepted and the persons named were unanimously elected.

A report to the A. L. A. Council was made by the Section's Special Committee on American Dissertations, appointed last year, and this report was referred to the Section for consideration. It is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN DISSERTATIONS.

The committee on American dissertations submitted in part fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy, beg leave to report their work for the past year.

It was found impracticable to send the draft letter printed in the Proceedings of the Waukesha Conference, page 207, until it was too late to have desired data included in university catalogs for 1901-02. This being the case, it

seemed best to let the matter rest still further, so that the question might reach university authorities late in the present year, to be carried into effect next academic year. A copy of the circular letter approved by the Council was finally sent to the presidents of seventy-seven institutions, including all institutions which conferred the degree of Ph.D. on examination in the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, according to the Commissioner of Education's reports for those years. To this list were added certain other institutions of good grade, offering the degree on examination and residence, according to the list given on pages 1566-1581 of the Commissioner of Education's report for 1898-99. The circular letter was sent also to Toronto and McGill Universities, and to the librarians of thirty-three of the more important institutions, inclosing in each one of the printed cards as follows:

To the Librarian:

Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying letter, a copy of which has been mailed to the president of your university. The inclusion of the desired data in the annual catalog, or corresponding publication, of your institution will greatly facilitate the compilation of the proposed annual bibliography of American dissertations. Hence your co-operation in securing prompt action by the faculty of your institution on this matter is urgently requested.

THE COMMITTEE.

This seemed desirable in the case of the more important universities, so as to secure co-operation of librarians in getting the matter attended to. A short foot-note to the letter was appended as follows:

A copy of the above letter is sent to such institutions of learning in the United States and Canada as confer the degree of doctor of philosophy or science after residence and examination. The committee has under consideration the compilation and publication of an annual list of American dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy or science, and of a similar complete list of such dissertations to July, 1900. Any communications with reference to the subject may be addressed to Walter M. Smith, Librarian of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The communications that have come and are coming in will be filed and forwarded to the person or committee that takes up the work of the compilation of the proposed list. It is highly probable that in time the Library of Congress will take up the matter of compiling and publishing such a list, and the committee recommend that this arrangement be made, if possible. In any case, the insertion of suggested data in university catalogs will make much easier the compilation of an annual list.

Replies are already coming in from university presidents, and all heard from so far agree to publish desired data in future catalogs.

WALTER M. SMITH,
BERNARD C. STEINER, } *Committee.*
C. W. ANDREWS,

There was no discussion on the report of the committee. The meeting adjourned at 12.45.

CATALOG SECTION.

THE Catalog Section of the American Library Association held a meeting in the New Magnolia Hotel, Magnolia, Mass., on the afternoon of Thursday, June 19. The officers of the section were J. C. M. Hanson, chairman; Miss Mary E. Hawley, secretary. The meeting was called to order at 2.30, when the chairman announced a

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS,

consisting of T. F. Currier, Miss Edith Clarke, and Miss Maude Henderson.

The CHAIRMAN: It may be well to preface the program with a brief explanation. For previous meetings of this section, no stated program was announced. If this year we have decided to depart slightly from the precedent thus established, there are several reasons for doing so. This conference seemed to offer special opportunities for learning something about the card catalogs which in their respective fields certainly take the lead, — the dictionary card catalog of the Boston Public Library, the alphabetical classed catalog and the author catalog of Harvard College Library. This year we have been especially fortunate in securing Mr. Lane to speak for Harvard College and Mr. Hunt to speak for the Boston Public Library. I will, therefore, ask Mr. Lane to describe for us

THE CATALOG OF THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

W. C. LANE: I am glad to have an opportunity to talk about the Harvard catalog because that catalog is distinctly different from either of the two great types of catalog which have come into general use, but it is of a kind to give many useful hints to other libraries. I have brought no statistics or history in my head or on paper, so I shall not take up the subject from that side. I will simply say in passing that the library printed three catalogs in the eighteenth century (1723, 1773, and 1790), and that the last one was that issued in 1830. A supplement was printed in 1833, and then material began to collect toward a succession of later supplements; but no further supplement was ever printed. This material was soon turned over into a card catalog, the

present official catalog of the library, which I suppose is one of the oldest — possibly the oldest — strictly card catalog in existence. This has been continued down to the present time with some changes of plan and some changes of detail. The public catalog, however, is the one of which I want to speak and about which I think you will be most interested to hear. This catalog was begun in 1861. It was planned by Mr. Ezra Abbot on what was then a rather new idea, and it was developed with much skill and ingenuity. The two other types of catalog are (1) the dictionary catalog, which adopts what would seem to be the most obvious plan (though it was not the earliest), — the plan of arranging all subjects both great and small in one alphabetical series, and (2) the classed catalog which works on the opposite plan, lays out the field of knowledge into classes, then divides and sub-divides these classes until the smaller topics are reached. The Harvard catalog combines important elements from each of these and profits by the combination. As in the dictionary catalog, the arrangement is alphabetical from beginning to end, but instead of a single all-comprehensive alphabet, we have related topics grouped alphabetically under larger headings, the object being not only to bring side by side topics that are nearly related or that one would be likely to want at the same time, but to bring them also into close relation with more general works that cover the same subject. In fact, the underlying method of the catalog is that of combining similar things in groups rather than that of sub-dividing general subjects into special. A classified catalog is the result, but classification is not pressed any further than usefulness demands. Of the primary heads that make up the main alphabet, some are very extensive, as extensive as some of the main divisions of classified systems, and fill drawer after drawer of the catalog case, — such as History and Geography, Chemistry and Physics, and other sciences; while other headings are of limited scope and cover but a few cards. In a single drawer, for example, are the main headings "Famines," "Fans," "Fats," "Fences," and "Ferries," each one of them with but few

cards under it. These were left as main headings simply because there was no particular advantage in grouping them with others under a more general division. "Fences" might have been put under "Agriculture" or "Architecture" or "Carpentry" or elsewhere, but as nothing would be gained by doing so, the cards are left under "Fences."

The main principle of the catalog being a grouped arrangement, that arrangement was carried out, in the first place, to a very complete degree, but has been modified to some extent from time to time, as certain inconveniences became evident. For example, at first all biographies were brought together under the heading "Biography," under which heading were (1) general or collected biographies, divided by countries or by classes of people, and (2) an alphabetical series of individual biographies. But a few years ago it was decided that a better plan would be to scatter the individual biographies through the author catalog. That has now been done, and the result is that after the titles of books by a man follow immediately the titles of books or pamphlets *about* him or relating to him in any way.

This suggests another point which properly should have been mentioned earlier. The catalog is in two alphabets, by authors and by subjects, but that is no necessary characteristic of it; it might be thrown into one alphabet like a dictionary catalog—that is to say, the subject headings might be introduced into the author catalog without in the least changing the principle of the catalog. It seemed more convenient, from the fact that many subjects take up a great many drawers, not to interrupt the alphabetical progress, so to speak, of the author catalog, by introducing great blocks of cards under one heading, and therefore the subjects were made a separate alphabet.

Another example of the grouping tendency was the Greek and Latin authors, which Dr. Abbot brought all together under the two heads "Greek authors" and "Latin authors," in the subject catalog, including under each author's name both texts and commentaries. That appeared to us after a time to be on the whole an inconvenient arrangement, and they have now been scattered through the author catalog, texts and commentaries being of course still kept together. The classics, that is to say, are treated like moderns—perhaps

an indication of a general change of attitude toward classical studies. It is interesting to consider whether further changes of the same kind would not be for the advantage of the catalog, and if one were starting afresh, such questions would certainly require consideration. For example, under the heading "History" all the strictly historical works in regard to various countries and places are brought together in an alphabetical arrangement by places. The same is true of books of travel and description under "Geography." I am inclined to think, however, that it would be an improvement to split up these classes just as "Biography" was split up, and to scatter their contents up and down through the alphabet under the names of the places themselves. Perhaps if we did this, it would be in accordance with the spirit of the catalog to group places locally under common heads, putting, for example, the towns of Massachusetts under "Massachusetts," or even placing Massachusetts and its towns together with other states all under "United States." Then under the name of each place would be found everything of a descriptive or historical nature connected with it which now has to be sought under several different heads, Antiquities, Customs, Geography, History, Politics, Political Economy, Statistics, etc.

We should, however, probably never go so far as the Boston Public Library has done in bringing local material under the place name used as a main heading. Books on the flora, the fauna, or the geology of a place we should continue to enter under Botany, Zoology, or Geology, making subordinate place-divisions under those heads, as is now the custom even in dictionary catalogs, and the same would be true of books on the art or music of a place. But there is abundant room for difference of opinion as to whether books on the agriculture, the commerce, or the manufactures of a particular locality are best included with other descriptive works under the name of the place, or are more useful under the heads Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures, side by side with books relating to other places considered from the same point of view.

A change of this kind, however, in the Harvard catalog is not likely to be actually made, though in many respects it would be desirable. The labor involved forbids.

The grouping of minor subjects under general

headings requires more detailed consideration than we have yet given it. The arrangement continues alphabetical, but not necessarily in a single alphabet under any one heading. The character of the sub-heads may be such that it is desirable to group them. For example, under "Botany" some of the sub-divisions would be names of countries or places (for books relating to the flora of a particular place); others would be names of particular plants or families (for systematic works or descriptive monographs), others would relate to physiology, others would be the names of distinguished botanists (for biographies), and so on. That being the case, we do not want to mix up in one alphabet our botanists and our plants and our countries, and they are segregated into as many alphabetical groups as are desired by the use of headings, such as "Biography," "Geography," "Physiology," "Systematic," each of which serves to hold together under it headings of a similar kind.

The same is true of all the larger headings of the catalog. Under "Music" we must provide for (1) biographies of musicians, arranged alphabetically under the sub-head "Biography;" (2) Works on the history of music, grouped together alphabetically by countries under the general sub-division "History;" (3) Topics relating to musical theory, counterpoint, harmony, and the like, grouped together under the sub-head "Theory;" (4) Books on musical instruments — the accordion, the piano, the organ, the flute — grouped in alphabetical order under the head "Instruments;" (5) Books of instruction on various instruments, grouped together under the sub-head "Instruction;" (6) Musical texts, brought together under the headings "Instrumental" and "Vocal" and so on. The same practice applies to all the groups that make up the catalog. It is not worth while to take your time in going over different ones in detail. You see the principle and its application.

There is one essential part of the system which I have not mentioned — the index. For the first twenty or twenty-five years of the catalog's existence, it had no index, or had only imperfect references on the cards. You see, of course, that a complete index of all subordinate headings is absolutely essential to the usefulness of such a catalog. A person unfamiliar with the catalog — and a host of new students

come in upon us every year — does not know under what general head he should look for a subject, and becomes confused. He is bewildered at first by the different alphabets under each head and must learn to find his way. What he needs is a full alphabetical index of all the headings great and small, principal and subordinate. Such a subject index was the result of a good many years' work which necessarily involved the straightening out of many inconsistencies and imperfections in the catalog that had grown up just because there had been no index of this kind to guide cataloger as well as student.

One point in regard to the references in the index I should mention. A system of numbering, not contemplated in the original scheme of the catalog, had been introduced and applied to the subject headings so as to make reference more easy. If under "Organs" in the index it is desired to refer to the place in the subject catalog where titles on the history or construction of organs will be found we might say, Music — *Instruments* — § Organs, but it is simpler and shorter to write 6520.354, 6520 being the serial number assigned to Music, and .354 a decimal number indicating the particular sub-division under Music.

These numbers are inscribed on the outside of the catalog drawers and on the guides inside so that the inquirer is easily and quickly led to the specific heading he wants. With the index the use of the catalog is reasonably simple. I know of no subject-catalog which a novice or a person who is unwilling to take pains can use to advantage. One has to learn to use it like anything else.

The advantages of the Harvard catalog over either of the types in common use are mainly these. In the first place, new subjects as they come up can be inserted easily and naturally without limit. New subjects are coming up constantly, especially in connection with analytical work, such as the cards issued by the Publishing Board. New subjects generally appear first in periodicals, but they very soon turn up as the themes of books and pamphlets and have to be dealt with. In a classified catalog on the Decimal or Expansive system you have to find an appropriate place and introduce a new number, which in many cases will make your new subject appear to be subordinate to something else not particularly appropriate.

You have not an indefinite number of new places of the same rank as the old ones in which to introduce new subjects; you have to introduce them as subordinate to something else already established. But in our catalog it is not so. You introduce as many subjects as you like on the same rank with subjects already represented, because the arrangement is simply alphabetical.

The fact that related subjects are brought together and brought into connection with general works is an advantage which the Harvard catalog shares with other classified catalogs, but which it has over the dictionary catalog.

One other advantage of our catalog is its adaptability to printing. It would be very easy to take any of these larger sections and put them in print whenever we have the means and the time to do so, and I hope that sometime we shall be able to undertake this on a continuous plan. When we do, we need not start at the beginning of the alphabet. If chemistry or physics or fine arts are more important than agriculture, we will start with whatever seems ripest at the time, and the catalog breaks up into groups in such a way that this can conveniently be done.

C. A. CUTTER: May I make a slight correction of one statement? Mr. Lane said that a new subject inserted in an Expansive catalog would have to be inserted in an apparent subordination while it ought not to be subordinated; but in the Expansive notation, subordination is expressed entirely by indentation, and the notation is not intended to express and does not often express any subordination whatever.

J. L. WHITNEY: It was my pleasure to know Mr. Ezra Abbot; that friendship was one of the joys of my life and among my sweetest remembrances. At my first visit to Cambridge I went to the Harvard College Library and opened one of the drawers and began to study it. At that time my thoughts had not been fixed upon library work, but an hour at that catalog settled my purpose. I immediately got a blank book and copied off every heading from that list, taking several days to do it in. This I carried home and reflected upon and afterwards became a librarian.

C. A. NELSON: I have in my possession a copy of the classed catalog of the Cambridge High School, published by Mr. Abbot before

he went to the Harvard College Library as an assistant. I came to Cambridge as a student in the High School in the year 1855. The next year I became librarian of a literary society in Cambridge and made a card catalog there based on Mr. Abbot's high school catalog. When I entered college it was my privilege to be for six years under Mr. Abbot and under Mr. Sibley as a student of catalog work, and I think those years made me a librarian and a cataloger. Whatever good work I have done as a cataloger, if any, has been done because I was under their tuition.

MR. CUTTER: Since praises of Dr. Ezra Abbot seem to be in order, I want to express the immense obligation I owe to him for introducing me to cataloging and classification and bibliography. I should be nothing in the library world without Dr. Abbot.

E. B. HUNT read a paper on

THE CATALOG OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(See p. 25.)

E. H. ANDERSON: I would like to ask Mr. Hunt what is the nature of the references in the general library to the departmental libraries?

MR. HUNT: There is no need of any references because everything in the special libraries is in the main catalog. We mean to have the Bates Hall catalog contain everything in the building, barring English fiction, which is cataloged by itself on the same floor within a few feet of the main catalog. With regard to the special libraries, I made the catalog of the Brown Music Collection practically alone. It was a work requiring a great deal of time and I went into it not knowing very much, certainly in a theoretical way, about music. So the catalog was distinctly an evolution with me and I did not print anything in the card catalog until the whole collection was practically done. This was adopted to avoid any more false starts than were necessary. That collection is very rich along certain lines; for example, there are four thousand operas in it, and at least ten thousand part songs. I cataloged not only everything which had an imprint, but I analyzed every collection and every collected edition of part songs, or church music, etc., so that the analysis part, if it should ever be printed, I think would be easily the biggest

single index to music for part songs, vocal music, and operas ever prepared. When I started, I thought I could arrange under separate headings such things as part songs and madrigals and glees and catches, etc., but I found that the same composition was called by as many different names as it happened to have editors. So I chose the one general heading, "Part songs," and put everything under that heading relating to more than two voices. Songs for one voice were in one class, duets in another class. In chamber music I made the same sort of a collection and I arranged under "Chamber music" all that music written for a number of instruments.

Mr. GOULD: I would like to ask Mr. Hunt whether he has any subdivision for trios in his music. He speaks of solos and duets and then part music.

Mr. HUNT: Music for trios for strings, or for any other instruments, would be under Chamber music.

Mr. GOULD: You don't put vocal trios with that collection?

Mr. HUNT: No, we put vocal trios in with part songs. I drew the line at three voices, and I had the advice in that matter of a good many good men, — Mr. Philip Hale, Louis Elson, Frederick Field Bullard, and John K. Paine, of Harvard.

Mr. CUTTER: Did they advise you to mix three part songs and four part songs?

Mr. HUNT: Yes, they did. The trouble is, you have very often the same thing arranged for three or four voices, and that was the difficulty in trying to keep them distinct according to the number of parts.

Mr. CUTTER: But I do not see that that has anything to do with it. If people are going to sing a particular piece in four parts, they want four part music; if three people are going to sing a piece in three parts, they want a three part arrangement. It seems to me they should be separate.

Mr. HUNT: Every part song cataloged bears on the title the number of parts and voices; but where you have the same title for a piece which is published, say, for three voices, and the next edition is published for women's voices, and the next is published for a male quartet, it seems to me altogether too finical to make three entries for that particular piece.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask Mr.

Hunt if in his classification part songs are arranged by nationalities.

Mr. HUNT: No, I have not tried to do that. There are so many German part songs and songs in other languages which have been adapted to English words and appear with English words, as well as with the German or the other original language, that I have not tried to divide them according to their nationalities. They are simply arranged under the heading of part songs.

F. B. GAY: Are you likely ever to publish that catalog as a whole?

Mr. HUNT: That was the intention when the catalog was begun, but whether it will be done or not I do not know. Certainly if so I should cut it down very much from the card catalog.

Mr. GAY: If published, would it not make the most useful bibliography of music known?

Mr. HUNT: I do not believe there is another index that could touch it.

Mr. LANE: What Mr. Hunt has said gives us a realizing sense of the enormous extent of the card catalog of a great library and the overwhelming prospect ahead of us, as things go on. The same thing is true of the Harvard Library and of most large libraries. Has any one any suggestion to make as to anything that we can do, any improvement that we can make in the card catalog or over the card catalog, with the view of reducing bulk and adding convenience?

Mr. HUNT: I have heard the proposition — I don't know whether it could ever be worked out or not — that it is possible to photograph the entire catalog on very minute cards and then have these arranged in drawers where they could be examined through magnifying glasses. You could thus reduce the bulk to a tenth of its size.

Mr. LANE: How could the cards be handled?

Mr. HUNT: They would not be too small to be handled. That is a possible solution, but I do not think it is probable in the immediate future.

Mr. FLETCHER: I would like to ask Mr. Hunt if he has ever made any estimate of how long it is likely to be before the whole of Bates Hall is lined with a card catalog.

Mr. HUNT: I cannot see in the nature of things how you are going to have a great library and a great collection of books without a

correspondingly great catalog. It would not alarm me, and I do not think it ought to alarm anybody, if eventually our catalog did line Bates Hall.

The CHAIRMAN: The suggestion made to Mr. Hunt reminds me of a proposition that was made to the Library of Congress, to have the books arranged on the shelves in good order, see that they were properly lettered, and then have a photographer come in and photograph the books just as they stood on the shelves. The result would be a classed catalog, an alphabetic catalog, or anything you like. That was a proposition made in all seriousness.

Mr. HUNT: About fifteen or eighteen years ago a man in Boston offered to re-make our entire catalog, — catalog the whole Bates Hall collection, — and all the time that he wanted to do it in was six months, or even less. That offer was made in sober earnest.

Mr. CUTTER: May I carry the history of the card catalog a little farther back? Mr. Charles Folsom, who left the librarianship of the Boston Athenæum, I think, in 1856, had introduced there a card catalog. Of course that carries it back to about 1850, and I think he had introduced it from the library at Harvard College.

Mr. LANE: Our present official catalog goes back to 1834.

Mr. FLETCHER: When I went to the Boston Athenæum, that catalog was existing in what I suppose was its primeval state. It was in a series of what were apparently volumes, under the counter. If any one wanted to refer to one of those, he pulled out the apparent volume, which proved to be a box. He lifted the lid, which turned on hinges, and then there was before him something like a card catalog drawer. I suppose that was the primeval form of the card catalog of the Boston Athenæum. That carries it back to 1860. In the course of five years it was changed to ordinary drawers. Mr. Lane says that in the Harvard College library it is carried back to 1834, but its previous source, I think, must be lost in the mists of antiquity.

T. SOLBERG: I should like to ask if there is a general impression that the card catalog originated in America, or whether it originated abroad, and when?

Mr. NELSON: In France, at the time of the French Revolution, a law was passed ordering that a card catalog should be made in all the

libraries of France, and the cards to be used were the ordinary playing cards, because the playing card was the only one which could be found uniform throughout the country. They were to use the ace of spades, because that card had the most space upon it. I think that is as early a reference to the card catalog as we can find. The rules laid down were as accurately and as carefully made as any we have now. Of course there were changes in the main entries, but the cards were written so that they would stand on end. Duplicates of those cards were to be kept in the libraries throughout France, and the originals were to be sent to Paris to be kept at the Bibliothèque Nationale, as the complete catalog of all the books in the various libraries of France.

Mr. WHITNEY: Our catalog was perhaps the first printed catalog, but our catalog was borrowed by Mr. Winsor from the University of Leyden. As has been stated here to-day, the titles were printed on sheets and then they were cut out with scissors and pasted on the cards. In that way, of course, we found that the cards would double up, so that three or four would fill up an inch space. We had a roller to roll them out, but that was found to be clumsy and inconvenient, and afterwards we had the titles printed directly on the cards.

DISCUSSION ON CAPITALIZATION.

The CHAIRMAN: If there are no further remarks, we shall proceed to one of the topics which has been outlined for discussion. There is a catalog committee, consisting of seven members, who have been working on various questions in cataloging during this conference, and I suppose the greater part of the time has been taken up by the discussion of capitalization. So far we have been unable to reach any definite agreement on some of the points at least, and a discussion at this meeting would perhaps be of considerable assistance in settling these mooted questions. Some of those present may have seen the circulars sent around by this same committee after a meeting at Atlantic City in March of this year, asking for opinions on four or five different points in capitalization. I will take up those points in order.

The first rule suggested is: "If an article is used at the beginning of a title for the sake of clearness, capitalize the first word of the title following the article." I learn that this is to

be recommended in the fourth edition of Mr. Cutter's "Rules." It is therefore proposed to capitalize the word following the article, not only, as I understand it, in titles of periodicals, but in titles of fiction, etc., — titles of ordinary books. That question is now open for discussion.

Miss KROEGER: For example, the proposition is: in the case of the title "A Woman's Reason," capitalize "a" and "woman." That was the suggested change.

Mr. ANDREWS: Will the chairman please state the present practice in the Library of Congress?

The CHAIRMAN: The Library of Congress rules state that in quoting titles like "*The Nation*," "*The Times*," the word following the article is capitalized, but not the article itself. It is therefore a different case. I may add that the Library of Congress rules call for the capitalization of the article and also of the word following the article in titles of periodicals, newspapers, etc., but not in titles of ordinary books.

Mr. CUTTER: I suppose that every one has noticed that in Lorenz this practice is followed. The French, of course, always retain the article before the first noun of the title, and they always capitalize the first noun of the title. In English we do not do that. It was proposed by Mrs. Fairchild that we should adopt the French custom as an assistance in the arrangement of titles in the card catalog. Take the case of the title "A Woman beyond compare." One is almost obliged to retain the "A" there, as my rule says, "When an article beginning a title is retained for clearness or for euphony, the word following should also have a capital initial."

Mr. FLETCHER: I should like to know if the chairman of the committee is willing that it should be stated what was the result of the discussion of the committee on each of these points.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not recall the vote on this matter, but there is no objection, so far as I am concerned, to the vote of the committee being made public.

Mr. FLETCHER: The report has been placed in my hands as a representative of the Publishing Board. If there is no objection, I would state that the discussion on that point in the committee resulted in a vote of five against and

two in favor of the change. I have already heard some further discussion of the matter, and there was evident feeling that there was something to be said against the use of the second capital. The fact that French practice retains the capital is not a very strong argument, because, if we are going to follow the examples of continental bibliography, we shall find ourselves getting into pretty deep water. The typographical appearance is against such a change, unless we use capitals all through the title. The first word "A," then "Woman" beginning with a "W" and then no more capitals, — such an arrangement is not pleasing to the eye.

Miss KROEGER: It is even less pleasing when you have an adjective than when you have a noun.

A. G. S. JOSEPHSON: We have the same rule as in the Library of Congress. We capitalize the first word in the title of a periodical after the article. Of course, we always retain the initial article. It has been the custom in a good many libraries not to retain the initial article, but I do not think that is a good custom.

Miss KROEGER: I should say in regard to the vote of the committee that the committee decided that, in case of periodicals, the first word after the article should be capitalized, as in the case of "*The Nation*," and "*The Times*." That was the only exception which the committee as a whole decided upon.

Mr. SOLBERG: May not the question be properly asked, why was that distinction made? Why should the title of a periodical be capitalized, the article itself being discarded in some cases, while in the titles of books, the article being also discarded in particular cases, the capitalization of the next word is eliminated? It seems to me that the same reason ought to govern in one case as in the other.

The CHAIRMAN: For one reason it is to assist in the arrangement of the titles in the catalog. Periodicals and newspapers are entered under their titles, but in the case of ordinary books the author's name decides the arrangement. Then, in titles of newspapers and periodicals there seems to be necessity for making the word following the article stand out clearly and distinctly.

Mr. NELSON: I can see why the capital might be retained in the titles of periodicals, because

those are title entries where we want to draw especial attention to the first word in order to get at the name of the periodical. In the other cases there is no necessity for using a capital.

S. H. BERRY: Unless there is some decided reason for the use of the capital following the article we ought not to make the change. It would be difficult to change the quantity of work already done to accord with the proposed rule. If those favoring the retention of the capital in the title can offer some substantial and real reason why it ought to be there, then we might be convinced that the change would be advisable, but it must be a strong reason.

MR. CUTTER: I thought there had already been given what seemed to me to be a strong reason, namely, that the capitalization of the word after the article assists the arranger or the person who puts the card into the catalog and calls his attention to the word under which it is to be placed, both in the arrangement of titles under the author and in the arrangement of title entries. I can see, however, that there is another reason in the case of periodicals. Periodicals are known by a sort of proper name, and you want to call attention to that. Take, for instance, the title of "*The Times*." If you print the first word with a capital "T" and then use a little "t" for "*times*," it gives an uncomfortable and unaccustomed impression. Does the Library of Congress capitalize the first word after the article in the case of periodicals or the word under which it is entered? For instance, if the title is "*Daily Evening Star*," and there is a "*Daily Morning Star*," or a "*Morning Star*," then you would capitalize "*Star*," would you not?

The CHAIRMAN: For the present such titles would be arranged under "*Daily*" when that word follows the article; but that is a temporary makeshift. We have that rule under consideration. We propose to consider seriously whether it is not possible to place the name of the city where the paper is published before the word "*Daily*," and arrange newspapers under cities in all cases of that kind.

MR. CUTTER: Is it your idea to put in the name of the city in all cases?

The CHAIRMAN: No, not in all cases. We shall try to draw a line, particularly in the case of foreign newspapers published in the United

States. These would largely be arranged under their distinctive titles, other newspapers having distinctive titles would have also to be arranged under the title.

MR. FLETCHER: There is one thing that ought to be said regarding Mr. Berry's remarks as to the result of this committee's work. These so-called changes proposed in the rules are simply to bring the rules into conformity with the usual practice, so far as can be judged, of most of our libraries. Now, possibly, Mr. Berry has not been using these capitals in the way in which it is now proposed. His library may be an exception; but the committee have found, after sending their circular to twenty-five separate libraries, that nearly every one of those libraries uses capitals in very nearly the way that is proposed in these so-called changes. Therefore the objection cannot be made to these changes that they will revolutionize the practice already existing. The libraries which favor the use of more capitals — not in all these points, but in general — are such as Columbia University, Pratt Institute, John Crerar, Forbes, St. Louis, Carnegie of Pittsburgh, Peabody Institute, Brooklyn Public, Boston Public, Princeton University, and the New York Public, and these changes are proposed to bring the A. L. A. rules into conformity with what seems to be the practice of the best libraries.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it be possible to have a show of hands on this question? Those in favor of capitalizing in the title of periodicals both the article and the word following the article, please raise their hands.

The vote was in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN: In the case of titles not periodicals, those in favor of capitalizing both the article and the word following the article, please raise their hands.

The vote was in the negative.

MR. GAY: Do we not lose sight in this of the convenience of the public? Is the card catalog made entirely for the librarian? Every advertiser knows that it is important for him to capitalize and underline and italicise or to put up as large as possible the important words that he wishes to call attention to. When an unlearned and would-be reader of your library sees in the card catalog a long title, with the prominent subject buried perhaps in the last line, it is very unhandy for him to read it all

through. Why need we cover it up? Why not bring it out?

Mr. LANE: There is one general consideration which should have weight in these matters. Capitalizing for a card catalog is quite a different thing from capitalizing in a page of reading matter. I think that ought to be borne in mind. In putting the title entry of "*The Monthly Anthology*" along with other titles in a catalog, we can very well neglect the distinction of capitals, while "*The Monthly Anthology*" referred to in a page of print has to be brought out by one or more capitals.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall pass on to the next point. The suggested rule is: "Capitalize also the initials of generic names." I must explain that this refers to geographic names, for instance, where the distinctive name is followed by a generic word. Take "The Rocky Mountains" and the usual examples of rivers, "Yellowstone River," etc. Shall we capitalize the generic word "mountain" or "river," or shall we not capitalize it? The proposition here is to capitalize it.

Mr. FLETCHER: The committee voted unanimously in favor of the change.

Mr. LANE: What is the present practice at the Library of Congress and please state the reason for it?

The CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to say the present practice in our library is to make a distinction. We have capitalized "mountains" in "White Mountains" and we have not capitalized "mountains" in "Rocky Mountains" and we are thoroughly tired of the rule. Questions are constantly occurring: Shall we capitalize the generic word here or shall we not?

Mr. JOSEPHSON: Do we understand that the committee is unanimous in recommending the capitalization of generic names?

Mr. FLETCHER: Yes.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: Then I move that we proceed to the next point.

Mr. FLETCHER: Before that is passed, I think that the officials of the Library of Congress, who are to be governed by these rules when made, are looking to this assembly for an expression of opinion, and I think it is desirable to have this recommendation passed upon.

The CHAIRMAN: All in favor of capitalizing the generic word, please raise their hands.

The vote was unanimous in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN: The next rule is, "Capital-

ize even if separated by a preposition titles like 'The Secretary of State.'" The Library School rules, I believe, say, "Do not capitalize the title if separated from the name by a preposition." It is proposed now to capitalize both words. The rule has been to capitalize titles that are immediately prefixed to names, like "Count Waldersee," but not titles separated from the names by a preposition. Now, we propose to capitalize the titles also in the latter case.

G. M. JONES: I think there is quite a distinction between titles such as "Earl of Derby" and "secretary of state," one being more of a personal name than the other. I don't know exactly where we can draw the line so as to make it clear what practice should be followed.

Miss KROEGER: I would suggest that Mrs. Fairchild, if she is present, might have something to say about that.

Mr. FLETCHER: The vote of the committee was nearly unanimous in favor of the change.

Mrs. FAIRCHILD: It is a little point now under discussion, but I am very much interested in the matter that is before this Section this afternoon, because of its relation to other things. It seems to me that the A. L. A. in its usage of capitals is in danger of losing its influence in other very important matters. In other words, we vary from the conventional usage in the matter of capitals. It is quite a striking variation. Educated people in college libraries and in public libraries notice it, and they ask the question, Why this variation? It seems to me that we really lose our influence in our legitimate library work by appearing to be what some people call "cranks" on capitals. Now, is it worth while? Why should we care so much whether the first word after the article is capitalized or not? To me it seems of very little importance, scarcely worth the time to talk about it here; but it seems to me very interesting, that when this committee sent out the proposal of these four or five changes, — which are not extremely radical, not so very different from the present usage, — which were intended to put us a little more in line with the regular usage of the best publishers and the best writers, it seems to me interesting and significant that all of the twenty-five libraries consulted were in favor of making these changes, and of receding from the extreme decapitalization which we have been fol-

lowing. I very much hope that the Publishing Board will support the majority of the committee, and will support the vote of these twenty-five libraries in the adoption of these few changes, — not, as I said at first, because I care about capitals one way or the other, but because it seems to me we are losing our influence in matters which are vital, and which affect the life of the community, by making ourselves conspicuously different from the rest of the world in these small and unimportant points.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dewey was anxious to take part in the discussion, but he was not able to be present. He has, however, sent a communication on capitals, and as I think it has a general bearing on the question it might be read now.

The secretary read Mr. Dewey's communication on

Changing catalog rules.

Some librarians seem to feel toward their rules as they do toward their clothes, that they are liable to be commented on unpleasantly unless they have something new each season. Whenever a few come together there is the tendency to propose alterations with the same freedom that they would try experiments in other directions, forgetting that the card catalog is the worst place in the world to make new changes, because new work is inserted at irregular places, destroying consistency and harmony, and reflecting unpleasantly on the ability of those who have done the work. When Panizzi made his rules 50 years ago the field was comparatively new. With a quarter century experience we took up the matter again when the A. L. A. was organized and the ablest librarians and catalogers gave protracted study to agreement on a code. This has been very widely adopted, and we are approximating a general uniform practice. Certain restless spirits will always be clamoring for change, and unless care is exercised will destroy much of the symmetry and consistency of the older work and all hope of uniformity. No librarian with much respect for his catalog will consent to continual changes in his rules, even if he is anxious to keep in harmony with A. L. A. committees, library schools, and the practice of printed cards.

Catalogers now change so often from one piece of work to another that the importance of recognized standard rules for cataloging constantly grows. Our one hope of seeing such rules is to stand firmly by a reasonable ground that no changes are to be made without overwhelming evidence that the change is not only an improvement, but a great enough improve-

ment to justify its cost and the inevitable confusion that must result from it. The best service that those who understand this question can render librarianship is to fight vigorously against the tendency to continual changes and modifications.

I certainly am not by nature over-conservative. I should regret of all things to see the library profession put itself on a plane with some theologians who object to all revision, who refuse to believe that we know more now than we did a generation ago, and who insist that changes must necessarily be harmful. But the American tendency for some new thing, to run after alleged improvements, is peculiarly dangerous in our cataloging work. We may change rules at the loan desk and in the reference department and for almost anything else, but those that affect the card catalog are like changes in the architecture of a great building after it is half done. They may make it more picturesque, but are much more likely to make it ridiculous in the eyes of an expert and are usually very costly. The question whether certain words shall begin with capitals or small letters is but dust in the balance whichever way it is settled, though it is only fair to say that the steady and rapid trend of the English language is to use fewer capitals, that the publishers and printers who have the widest reputation for good taste are leaders in this movement, and that if any change is made it should be to use fewer capitals, or otherwise we are working toward the middle ages instead of looking to the future, and are simply making a change that will inevitably be changed back again a few years later.

Mr. FLETCHER: Mr. Dewey is so persuasive that I think it proper, if anybody can, to show that he is dealing with a complete fallacy. The status of the thing is more like this: 'we have Cutter's "Rules" for cataloging, which are based on the practice of the libraries of America—as nearly in harmony with that practice as they could be made when those rules were prepared for the successive editions. The "A. L. A. rules" which we are revising, or looking over with the view of revising, at least, are another code of rules which in some of these minor points differ from Mr. Cutter, and we are now trying to adopt a system which shall be acceptable to those who are using either. This is not changing a well established practice. It is only trying to establish the practice a little better by doing away with divergencies—as Mrs. Fairchild has said, divergencies from the generally accepted practice in literary matters. I do not think anything further need be said about Mr. Dewey's argument except

that it is evidently fallacious in its very foundation. I differ slightly from Miss Kroeger's estimate as to the practice of the libraries to which this circular was sent. I do not think their preference is different from their practice. Those libraries have not been affected by the A. L. A. rules, and not very much affected by Cutter's rules except as these have fallen in with their practice. They find Cutter's rules agree with their practice in the main. As a general rule they follow the practice they prefer to follow in those libraries, and they do not accept the ruling of any code of rules as against what they prefer. So I say it is a fallacy to claim that we are proposing to change any established practice.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: We should remember that these rules we are discussing are primarily meant for the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress for itself and for other libraries. It is not meant that libraries should necessarily change their own old cards to conform with these rules if they do not wish to.

Mrs. FAIRCHILD: It is only fair to say that I had no knowledge of this communication of Mr. Dewey's which has just been presented to the Association. Our difference of opinion rests entirely on our conception of what the work of the Library Association is for. If it is our business to try to reform the English language, and if more decapitalization is a reform, then we must agree with Mr. Dewey. But it seems to me that, as librarians, we have other and very much better work to do.

The CHAIRMAN: The question of capitalizing the title when separated from the name by a preposition has not been disposed of. I should like to have a show of hands on that question.

Mr. CUTTER: The rule as I have it in the fourth edition of my Rules is, "Use capitals for titles of honor standing instead of a proper name," as "the Queen of England said or ordered so and so; the Earl of Derby did this or that." But when you say, "John Stanley, earl of Derby," that is a mere explanation, and the word "earl" is not capitalized. It is capitalized only where the title of honor stands in place of a proper name.

Mr. FLETCHER: I would like to ask if the committee understood this matter differently from what Mr. Cutter has stated when they seemed to favor this change.

The CHAIRMAN: No, we did not; we did not consider that titles should be capitalized when following proper names as "John Stanley, earl of Derby." In that case, we all agree not to capitalize it, as Mr. Cutter has said, but when you use the title instead of a name, and when directly prefixed to a name, the majority voted for capitalizing it.

Mr. BISCOE: According to my recollection, the Library School rules give exactly that same interpretation, that the "earl" is not capitalized when it follows a personal name, as "John Stanley, earl of Derby."

The CHAIRMAN: When the title follows the name, as "John Stanley, earl of Derby," the committee agrees not to capitalize the title "earl." But when the title stands in direct address immediately preceding, for instance, "Earl of Derby" or "Bishop of Albany," using that designation instead of the proper name, then the majority of the committee has voted to capitalize the title. All who agree with the committee on that point please raise their hands.

The vote was in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN: The next point is with regard to the names of government and state departments and the names of societies and other bodies. The practice has been to capitalize according to the Library School rules, to capitalize in the case of names of societies and institutions the first word, but not the other chief words in the name. That is to say, in the title, "American association for the advancement of science," you would of course capitalize "American," but you would not capitalize "association," "advancement," or "science." On the other hand, Mr. Cutter's Rules propose to capitalize in such cases all the chief words.

Mr. NELSON: The argument Mrs. Fairchild has used certainly applies here with great force. You speak of "Harvard University" and you spell "Harvard" with a capital "H" and "university" with a small "u," and that is an insult to the institution. If you adopt that on the ground that "university" is a general term and "Harvard" is the university you are speaking of, and because university is a common word you can capitalize "Harvard" and let "university" stand small, you might just as well use a capital "J" in "John Smith" and let the "s" stand small, because there are

more Smiths than there are universities. I contend that the name "university" is just as much entitled to be capitalized as the name of the university, and every organization which has its own corporate name should be capitalized in every one of the words, I don't care if it is five lines long.

Mr. ANDREWS: We tried our best to follow the Library School rules on this matter, but we could not stand it and we gave it up. I want to express my emphatic agreement with what Mr. Nelson has said. I believe "Harvard University" is a proper name and should be properly treated. Mr. Currier, what is your practice at Harvard?

Mr. CURRIER: We do not capitalize any part of a proper name except where we absolutely have to. For instance, in the case of the title, "Proceedings of the Folk Lore Society," we use a small "f" and a small "s." In the case of "Harvard University" we are very disrespectful to our own institution, as we use a small "u." It is true, as Mr. Nelson says, that for ordinary editing rules in a book, we must be respectful; but when it comes to card cataloging titles, that is a different thing. If we can reduce the number of capitals without injuring people's sensibilities, well and good, provided we can get a rule for doing it that catalogers can easily follow. The trouble with these Library School rules seems to have been that it is almost impossible to follow them easily and decide just what points agree with the rules and what do not. I advocate in some cases, like generic names, the capitalizing of both the generic and the specific name, and that might apply to institutions, except that I think it is easier to make a rule for institutions that the first word of the full name only is to be capitalized. That is an easy rule to follow, and in that way we can reduce the number of capitals. In the case of a generic name, it is often impossible to decide just when the generic part of the name is properly a part of the name, so as to distinguish where to capitalize both and where not to do so. That is why, in the case of geographical names, we have to make the simple rule to capitalize both the specific and the generic name.

Mr. ANDREWS: We should have rules which can be easily followed. I should rather adopt the rule as Mr. Cutter proposes, to capitalize all the chief words in the title. For example,

in the case of "Massachusetts Institute of Technology," where the students use the initials "M. I. T." to designate the institution, the use of small letters would fail to bring out these distinctive initials.

Mr. NELSON: I may add that this matter has caused more expense, when it has come to the printing of catalogs, than the original writing of the cards, because we have had to put on the capitals. If the cards had been written with capitals in the first place, we should not have had to waste time and money in correcting them.

Mr. SOLBERG: I am very strongly in favor of the discarding of capitals, and it is as an advocate of that view that I rise. Mrs. Fairchild has presented the view of a great many people on the non-usage of capitals by the A. L. A., and probably that objection is based very largely on just such examples as the writing of "Harvard University" with a small "u" and "British Museum" with a small "m." It would seem to be good sense on the part of those who dispense with useless capitals—and I think it is much more important than it seems, although it is not so important as other rules in libraries—that there be a yielding on these points and that some flexibility be used, so that the essential rule of the general discarding of capitals may be maintained.

Mr. FLETCHER: One practical point has not been mentioned. It really is not easy, in the case of such a title as "Proceedings of the Folk Lore Society," when that title is spelled with a small "f" and a small "s," to perceive that the society's proper name has been given. There may be a good many societies called folk lore societies. You may have the title, "Journal of the Geological Society of Essex County." Now, when "geological" is spelled with a small "g" and "society" with a small "s" a person reading that title would not know the official name of the organization; the society might be called "The Society of Essex County Geologists." When we are setting down the name of a society, especially one that contains several common nouns or adjectives derived from common nouns, if we do not capitalize those we do not indicate clearly its name.

Mr. CURRIER: I want to be sure that I was understood in regard to the instance of the "Folk Lore Society." I should not advise our

own custom to be adopted. It is something we shall change just as soon as we can get a good rule to go by. I think it is absurd to see "Folk Lore Society" written with a small "f" and a small "s."

The CHAIRMAN: The Library School rules say, in the case instanced by Mr. Fletcher, "Capitalize 'geological' and write lower case for 'society.'"

Mr. CUTTER: Let me present one other point of view, that of the rule-maker, who desires to make a simple rule not requiring explanation or exceptions, but carrying one principle through several different applications. Such a rule is also convenient for the student of the rules and for the public. Let me read from the fourth edition of my Rules a half page which applies to this matter. Use capitals:

2. for all proper names (each separate word not an article or preposition)

a. of persons and places.

E.g. John Smith, Cape May, Charles River, the Bight of Benin. This will include North, South, etc., when indicating a section, but not when meaning the compass points.

b. of bodies.

E.g. Society for Promoting the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Third Congregational Church. Also the abbreviation of such names used when the full name has already been mentioned or is well known, as the Bureau, the College, the Synod.

c. of noted events and periods.

E.g. Boston Massacre, French Revolution, Gunpowder Plot, Middle Ages.

d. of months, days, holidays, and holy periods and ceremonies.

E.g. February, Friday, Fourth of July (in titles better written 4th of July), Advent, Halloween, Holy Week, Lent, Lord's Supper, Thanksgiving.

There are four cases of actual proper names which we treat exactly alike. It is a very simple thing to follow those rules in preparing your catalog; doing otherwise introduces confusion. If you were to write my name, for instance, "Charles ammi cutter," then you might go on and write "Folk lore society;" but not otherwise, if you are to be consistent.

L. P. LANE: It seems to me that a few words ought to be said for the progressive wing of the catalog world. It is evident that catalogers are groping slowly toward the light; but I do not think the progressive wing has

been represented here except by Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Andrews. I wish in particular to controvert Mr. Dewey's thesis that the construction of a card catalog by a system of rules is analogous to the erection of a building under the specifications and plans of an architect. The only condition under which that can be true is when the catalog has become popularized. A much more sound analogy is that the catalog is analogous in its growth to a set of political institutions, where there are frequent changes. We have in the Boston Public Library cards 30 years old which are quite different from those inserted to-day. I have been a cataloger for about two years and I think our rules in regard to capitals have been changed about every six months. Yet these changes, I must call to your attention, have not been vacillating; they have been steady in their aim, and I think the time is coming when we shall capitalize very much as people in general who have had good literary training do. For example, in that specific instance "John Stanley, earl of Derby," we would capitalize "earl" and "Derby."

W. H. TILLINGHAST: The Harvard College rules seem to be a little unpopular. They are based, however, it seems to me, on an entirely reasonable practice. They may be a little extreme in some details, but the theory that work for a library catalog is a different kind of work from work for ordinary composition seems to me thoroughly sound, and the fact that a large number of capitals do interfere with the easy following of a title, whether printed or written on a catalog card or on a printed page of a catalog, seems to me clear. That being so I see no reason why librarians are not entitled to act on that principle and exclude capitals as far as they may. I am quite unable to sympathize with those who see any derogation to a particular society by the omission of some of the capitals to which it may deem itself entitled. I fail to see that the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" is treated in an indecorous way by capitalizing simply the first word of the title, and I do not see that it gains anything by capitalizing the rest of the title, while I think that by capitalizing the rest of the title you do interfere with the ready reading of the title in which it occurs. Our rules may go rather too far in the omission of capi-

tals, and I think it would be desirable to capitalize the first word of the title of a society.

The CHAIRMAN: Will those who are in favor of capitalizing all the chief words in the names of societies and institutions, government departments and bodies, please rise?

62 rose.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of capitalizing only the first word, please rise.

41 rose.

Mr. ANDREWS: What was the opinion of the committee on that point?

Mr. FLETCHER: The vote in the committee was a small majority in favor of the practice as it stands in the Library School rules.

The CHAIRMAN: The next question is: "Capitalize the names of historical events and epochs."

Mr. FLETCHER: The vote on that in the committee was five to two against using capitals for historical events and epochs unless in the case of proper nouns and adjectives.

Mr. MARTEL: It seems to me that a number of specific exceptions to that rule might be promulgated from time to time. We might start with "Reformation," "Renaissance," "Revolution," meaning the French Revolution, and such others as might be proposed.

The CHAIRMAN: May I say that in the committee the vote was influenced by this consideration, that it had been found to be exceedingly difficult to always decide what is an historical event. It was the tendency here to make a rule that could be more easily followed.

Mr. FLETCHER: It seems as though there could not be a better rule — if there is to be a rule made along the line of Cutter's rules — than that those words which are admitted to be proper names should be capitalized. That is to say, capitalize the principal words if proper names, as in "St. Bartholomew's Day." The word "day" there is a proper name, because it refers to some thing that is not a day at all. People in speaking about St. Bartholomew's Day are apt to mean the massacre itself. There are other striking examples that might be mentioned in which a word is used differently from its ordinary meaning.

The CHAIRMAN: All those in favor of capitalizing all the words in names of noted historical events and epochs please rise.

62 rose.

All those opposed to capitalizing the chief words in such cases, please rise.

3 rose.

The CHAIRMAN: There is another point which some of the librarians are anxious to have discussed. Mr. Andrews has mentioned to me the case of common nouns in German.

Mr. ANDREWS: I wish to speak on this point, as it is perhaps the one as to which the people who use our library have the greatest interest. I make no pretence of coming here as a cataloger, but simply as a man who uses the catalog from the point of view of the student, and it is from that point of view, which was indicated by Mrs. Fairchild's argument — with which I heartily concur — that I want to speak. The Library of Congress at present prints its German titles with the noun in lower case. I cannot accept that as being in accordance with the practice of the best publishers of Germany. I would like to obtain an opinion on this question from the catalogers and representatives of those libraries which have any large percentage of German literature. I have purposely limited the question because it seems to me that a library which contains 30 per cent. of its books in German is in a somewhat different position from a library which has only one or two per cent., as I suppose the majority of American libraries have. I believe that the authorities of the Library of Congress hold that it is becoming less the custom in Germany to capitalize common nouns, but I have myself seen no evidence in support of that view. The German books which I read now show as small a percentage of this alleged change of custom — in fact, I might say almost as absolutely nonexistent a percentage — as they did twenty years ago when I first began to read scientific German. It is on those arguments — that it is contrary to the best practice of German writers, and that it does therefore offend those who are accustomed to reading German in the same way that the decapitalization of titles or proper names offends the majority of us — that I make the request that those catalogers who deal with German literature would express their preferences on this point.

Mr. CURRIER: That is a good point. Having myself been brought up in America, I am

so accustomed to using small letters for the initial letters of German nouns that it has become almost a second nature. But I can see that what Mr. Andrews says has great weight. I know how it offends me in foreign titles to see what I consider a proper name or proper adjective printed with a lower case initial. I know the same thing must hold true of the German who consults our catalog, and while at present I am in favor of using lower case as much as possible, I am willing to be persuaded to use capitals in cases of that kind. The only trouble is, that there is a difference in other languages. It might be a little difficult to tell sometimes in the case of different languages just what would be the proper rule for the use of capitals.

Mr. MARTEL: While I am personally in favor of capitalizing nouns in German, I think that the use of German nouns beginning with small letters is increasing and is not quite as uncommon as Mr. Andrews seems to think. I think that the percentage of this growth may be said to be nearly equal to the growth of the use of Roman characters for writing German. I know that there is considerable correspondence by Germans in which small letters are used for nouns, and the tendency probably is that way. It is not uncommon to find scientific literature especially printed in Roman characters, and with small letters at the beginning of nouns, and if this practice is kept up in the printed cards, I think it will be in line with the tendency. The same may be true of the Scandinavian languages also.

The CHAIRMAN: The Scandinavians do not capitalize the common nouns any longer, nor do we in cataloging books in those languages.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: There was a tendency beginning in the '80's to discourage the use of capitals for German nouns. At the same time there began a tendency to use Roman letters instead of German letters. The latter tendency has grown, the former has ceased. You can occasionally find a German author who does not use capitals for nouns, but all the best standard authors and all the best standard publishers and printers use them. This question can be regarded only as a part of the general question how to treat foreign languages. In my own opinion we should treat them according to the best usage of the language itself.

A. KEOGH: I should like to ask whether we should capitalize nouns in copying lower-case titles? The German section at Yale has some seven thousand volumes, and I should say that there were five hundred printed with the nouns beginning with small letters, — even the paragraphs beginning that way. What should we do in such a case?

Mr. ANDREWS: I should follow the title-page. If they used lower case on the title-page, I would do the same; if they used capitals, I would use capitals. I would adopt Mr. Josephson's suggestions in regard to foreign titles — to follow the best custom of the country, where the author had not himself deliberately set out to express an opinion in his title.

The CHAIRMAN: I observe that Mr. Dewey is here. We have had a written communication from him, but now that he is present, he may wish to add something to it.

Mr. DEWEY: I should like to make plain my attitude. Since we started the *Library Journal* in 1876 I have studied the trend of this matter, and my observation is that the people who are troubled most about sparing use of capitals are those who work not on scholarly knowledge of the subject, but on the ordinary prejudices of the educated eye. Unless one has studied the matter with care, he has the same prejudice against the dropping of capitals that he had against dropping the "ue" from "catalog" some years ago. Originally all letters were capitals; then after the legible small letters were invented every word began with a capital; then every prominent word or every noun began with a capital. Steadily we have been getting rid of our double alphabet in the same way that the German is getting rid of its Gothic letters and substituting the simpler Roman forms. The whole tendency of the world is to produce any given result in the simplest, quickest, and cheapest way. Of course, it is an absurdity to have two alphabets instead of one. It is a condition of things which has grown out of the old hieroglyphics. If you follow this tendency as shown during the last twenty-five years, and take the authorities on this subject, you will find a steady lessening of the number of capitals used. If you send your printing to a cheap country office, where some green boy has grown up to be foreman, you will find it peppered full of

capitals. But if you send the same work to De Vinne or to some other press, famous for the beauty of its typographic work, you will see the capitals rapidly disappearing. I have noted that those who declaim most loudly about this matter of decapitalization are the people who have never really studied it and have no claim to be considered authorities. They do not like "the look" of it, that is all. They have been used to seeing a certain style of capitalization and so they declaim against any improvement without studying its merits. There is nothing so hard to change as rules for a card catalog, because it is like an uncompleted book. If you are printing a book and a change of style is suggested in the middle, common sense tells you to wait until you have completed that volume. It makes little difference whether you use capitals or small letters, but any change in the middle is offensive and disastrous. Capitalization is a little detail, compared with our great work of librarianship, but yet it is a serious thing to change. It is not the most important thing in the world, but it is annoying to have that confusion. It is not worth while to change unless we are sure we are making an improvement.

Some one has said that the work of the A. L. A. is not to reform the English language. I agree to that; but let us not put ourselves in the attitude of antagonizing a natural and helpful growth in the right direction. That growth is steadily towards the use of fewer capitals. When we discussed this twenty-five years ago in 1877 in New York, we had full consideration and agreed on a plan of restricting capitals which has been widely adopted. A good many people do not use it,

but it is the one which has been used more largely than any other code. Now, we ought to think twice before we change that code. Those of you who have looked at De Vinne's new books published this summer will find that he has taken clear strong ground, and in letters which he has written to me recently he says he wants to go still farther. He is easily the first authority on printing in this country, and for us to ignore the judgment of the closest students of these things and of the presses that do the best work, and at the same time to go back on our old practice seems to me discreditable. If you don't know whether to put in a capital or not, leave it out; if you are in doubt whether to put a silent letter at the end of a word, leave it out. It is a good rule always to do a thing in the cheapest and shortest way.

L. P. LANE: I think the whole problem will be solved when all books are printed in Volapuk. If the time is coming when all German books will be printed with the nouns beginning with small letters, then the most economical way would be to print them that way at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN: All those who are in favor of capitalizing the common nouns in German, please rise.

The vote was in the affirmative.

The report of the

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

was presented, submitting the names of Charles H. Gould, for chairman; and Miss Sula Wagner, for secretary for the ensuing year. The report was accepted, and the persons named elected.

The session then adjourned.

TRUSTEES' SECTION.

THE Trustees' Section of the American Library Association held a meeting in Library Hall, Magnolia, Mass., on the afternoon of Thursday, June 19. Deloraine P. Corey, chairman of the Section, presided, with Thomas L. Montgomery as secretary. The meeting was called to order at 2.45 by the chairman, who said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE TRUSTEES' SECTION, AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—I am more than pleased at the appearance of so many new faces here, which I think shows that we have a number of trustees with us. I have to say to them that they are more than welcome, and we trust they will make themselves heard and felt here. If there is anything that they wish to speak upon we would like to hear from them. This is a Trustees' Section, and we wish the trustees to speak their minds—and the librarians also. If the librarians do not like what the trustees say, they are free to reply.

It is not my intention to take up your time by any extended remarks, but to speak briefly and broadly of that which appears to claim our first and most careful attention—the relation of the trustee and the librarian, each having his proper and clearly defined field of activity, and each dependent upon the other for intelligent co-operation and support. There are matters which concern both the trustee and the librarian. There are questions which directly affect the trustee, and others which more especially touch the librarian, in which, however, each may have a sympathetic and helpful interest.

There are questions which concern us as trustees which may be considered in future sessions, but this rightfully takes precedence of all. Others are such as are modified by conditions of place and circumstances—this is one of universal application; for that which is helpful or that which is unjust in the relation of the trustee and the librarian in the large library is helpful or burdensome or unjust in the small one. While the trustee has his burden to bear—and it is not always a light one—he may with propriety remember that a burden is laid upon the librarian which he may

lighten and in the effort find his own burden lightened by the sympathy and aid of the other.

An experience of a quarter of a century must have taught me something; and it has confirmed me in the belief that this is the most important subject that can come before this Section; for upon the harmony or the discord of the trustee and the librarian largely rests the success or the failure of the library. This leads me to say that I class as a discord that indifferent or perfunctory spirit which pervades too many library boards, an indifference which mainly springs from the indifferent material of which some boards are composed. This is, perhaps, not a pleasant part of our subject, but as a trustee I can allude to it. It is on the dark side, and it is the dark side which we wish to eliminate.

This subject has so many aspects, and it is so varied in its applications, that the discussions of one session cannot exhaust it. We need the views of the many, both of trustees and librarians, that out of the many we may form a composite that will present a likeness of the real body as it exists, and that we may form another of the ideal body that might be and should be. We may not be able to raise ourselves to the level of the ideal—we can raise ourselves above the plane upon which too many library boards are placed.

There are conditions that are common to all libraries; and there are conditions which are exceptional or are confined to a class and are not common to all. So our discussion, to be complete, should be from many standpoints, embracing all the extremes as well as the means of library conditions.

There has been a spirit in some of the meetings of this Association in past years which I hope will not find a place here. I refer to a state of gentle acquiescence which precludes the best results. While such a condition may not always prevent a session from being in a degree interesting and instructive, a little opposition—a little exchange of variant thoughts—may come like the breath of one of our New England east winds at the close of a sultry summer day. Perhaps there may be a feeling of delicacy

in the mind of the trustee as he reviews the methods of the librarian. Perhaps the librarian may hesitate to speak of the shortcomings of the trustee. Let us be frank in our interchange of thought and experience as members of one family, that we may strengthen ourselves in the courses which are right, that we may correct those things that are wrong or that are not expedient.

There is so much that forces itself upon my mind in relation to trustees — their uses and abuses — that there is a temptation to enter into details to an undue occupation of your time. If the few words which I have spoken in a desultory way, and those things which may be said by other and more able speakers, should be found to be suggestive, may I not ask you to consider with carefulness the obligations of the trustee, and ask of yourselves, with that earnestness which should characterize personal examination, if those obligations are met by you?

The chairman appointed a

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as follows:

Charles C. Soule, Dr. H. M. Leipziger, W. R. Eastman.

In the absence of Dr. JAMES H. CANFIELD, Mr. QIMBY read the former's paper on

THE RELATION OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The parallel between the public school and the library is never more complete than in the matter of trustee and trusteeship — I fear that it is complete on both sides, for good and for evil. The same general qualities are desirable, and are necessary for a successful issue; and alas! are so often lacking. Mr. Beecher once said that the strongest proof of the divine character of Christianity was to be found in the fact that it had survived in spite of its preachers and preaching. Some of us have often felt that the dire necessity for public schools is clearly manifest in the survival of the system in the face of its teachers and teaching. And it may be that the public library is to prove its right to be by outliving and by living down its management and its general administration. Yet all this means, after all, in each case, that the purposes of public administrators are generally right and righteous; and that humanity neces-

sarily reaches any fixed goal by tacking back and forth, sometimes apparently wide of the route; and not by a more direct path.

In library matters as in the church and in education I hold it to be of the very first importance that a trustee shall understand that the proper discharge of his duties will demand preparation and action, time and thought; and that he will distinctly prepare for this sacrifice. It is probably true that if men gave no more or no better attention to their private affairs than to the interests which they have promised to guard in their capacity as trustees, or managers, or directors they would be bankrupt in ninety days; or if not in ninety days, as soon as the natural progress of a neglected business will carry them to bankruptcy. A trustee of a public library should note carefully the dates of the various official meetings, and far in advance of other demands should clear his engagement book for these. He should find time for an occasional visit to the library, perhaps an informal rather than an official visit, in order that he may note carefully the general progress made in administration by the librarian and the staff, as well as the uses made of the library by the public which the trustee is undertaking to serve. At the very beginning of his term he should say to himself at least, either "This one thing I do," or "This is one of the things which I propose to do, and do well." Only when he gives himself thus systematically to the discharge of his duties can he be accounted a faithful servant. To allow every chance attraction to take him from trustee meetings, to be irregular and desultory in all his ways, to lack the continuity of interest and of effort which is so necessary to success in any undertaking, — all this is not only to fall short of his duties, but is to place himself in the position of an obstructionist. For it must be true that every man who does not lift at the load in these days adds his own weight to the load and makes the lifting of others more arduous. A trustee should take a certain pride in his work, should undertake to establish a definite reputation in his work, should feel that there is an opportunity and a rather unusual opportunity for public service, and should sincerely believe that if his duty is well done his fellow citizens will keep his memory green.

The trustee ought to have a very clear conviction of the importance of the work which he

has in hand, of the real *end in view* in connection with all library effort. He should understand that the library is to be a definite force for good in the community, that it is to furnish inspiration rather than amusement and recreation, that it is a necessary adjunct of any high form of civilization. He will not come into this knowledge all at once, he will grow with the growth of the library. This knowledge and this thought of the power and place and value of the library will constantly expand as the days of his service increase in number. He will find himself studying the field, and endeavoring to determine the characteristics of the city or town, assuring himself of the lines of greatest demand as well as the lines of least resistance. He will find in his community different classes of people with different interests, whose welfare must be promoted by different methods. He will give himself to a more or less careful study of the needs of the different departments of industry; he will inquire carefully as to what reading matter will most surely interest and stimulate his fellow-townsmen in their various walks of life; he will begin to understand what it means to furnish a library to those who have none of their own, and who can have none of their own, as well as to supplement the collections of those more fortunate. He will never for a moment question the desirability and the necessity of a well equipped and well administered library, maintained at public expense, as a most sure and swift and effective agent in public welfare. His convictions will be formulated in his daily contact with his fellow-citizens. He will be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and therefore and thereby will be worth ten men who cannot do this. Objectors to public taxation for this purpose will cross the street rather than meet him, because they dread the keenness of his blade; he will be the champion of the library in the strict sense of the word, and he will fight his fight to a finish, and will win because he feels and *knows* that his cause is just.

The wise and successful and efficient trustee will also have or secure an intelligent appreciation of the *means* by which these much desired ends are to be reached. This knowledge of the end in view and this sincere conviction of the desirability of reaching this end, and this intelligent appreciation of means, necessarily go hand in hand — each ministering to the other, and

each quickening the other. As before, he will not come into this intelligent appreciation all at once. He will secure this by careful study of methods, by a willingness to learn rather than by a spirit of captious criticism. He will become a reader of library journals, and of library news in whatever form it may be found. He will give some of his time and some of his money to attendance upon conventions; precisely as he will do if he is a banker or a manufacturer. He will begin to feel that he is of a class, and of a class concerning which he desires to know more than at present. His recognition of a community of interest will be a great incentive in this study of ways and means; and in this also he will put himself in close touch with his librarian.

With all this the trustee will be careful *not to think himself an expert*; because after all he will simply secure that general information along general lines which belongs with the larger phases of administration rather than with the details. Recognizing this, he will turn willingly and constantly to the experts of repute in his particular field. If I desire to know anything of theology I go to the theologian for my information and not to a soapmaker. On the contrary, if I wish to secure a reasonable mastery of the process of soapmaking I am not apt to go to the theologian. The development of the specialist, the place of value of the expert, are clearly recognized to-day in all callings. The wise trustee, therefore, will undertake to see that an expert in the best sense of the word is put in charge of the library; and having accomplished this, the trustee will await results. He will advise, but he will not dictate; he will suggest, but he will not demand; he will co-operate at all times, and never simply criticize. His own efforts will constantly strengthen his librarian and his librarian's staff in all their work. He will be the granite wall between the librarian and hasty and unjust criticism in the community at large. His knowledge of the work of the library will be such as to commend his position and his opinion to his fellow-citizens and win for him their confidence; and through him this confidence and this support will pass directly and helpfully and in a stimulating way to the librarian and those working with him. The wise trustee will be strong enough and brave enough to say that a good man shall hold his place, and he will be strong

and brave enough to say that a poor man shall not hold his place. It often takes more courage to dismiss an incompetent servant than to perform almost any other administrative duty. The wise trustee, however, will be the trustee who works efficiently although with large leisure, who is never hurried off his feet, and who never loses his head because of the haste of others. He will stand firm-grounded in what he knows that he knows, but he will never for an instant imagine that he knows it all.

These, then, are some of the characteristics of the efficient trustee, and these all too briefly are the relations which he will sustain to his library. In the church and in the state, in the school and in the library, in this wise and complete union of all educational forces, we are marshalling the armies of intelligence against the forces of ignorance, we are seeking to put rational faith in place of sheer credulity, the temper which says, "I believe and I will it" in place of "I don't know and I can't;" we are putting strength against weakness and courage against fear, and hope against despair, and light against darkness. It is time for individualism, it is true, for the largest possible development of all individual capacity and power; but for individualism of that high type and order which knows that its most efficient manifestation is to be found in organization of high type and order. The last hour has already struck for the man whose individualism consists simply of self-assertion only equalled by his ignorance of the benefits of co-operation, or his unwillingness to stand by his fellow-men; who still fancies that guerilla warfare is as effective as the well-ordered movements of battalions and brigades. The signal has been given for every man to take his place, and the true place of every man is in close and sympathetic touch with his fellow-men. In this great conflict the trustees of the public libraries rank as quarter-masters; they are to see that supplies and ordnance are not wanting, that the men who are on the firing lines are cheered and sustained and stimulated, that the best care is continually given to those who should be free to wage the battle without one backward look. It is said that McKinley won his first fame by seeing that every man in his regiment had a cup of hot coffee on the eve of battle. The men who are the advance guard of civilization, preachers, teachers, and librarians, need back

of them just this sort of competent service and sympathetic and efficient attention.

Men are never quite equal to our ideals; but it is well to hold the ideal up to the fore, and not to lower the standards. Then and only then may we hope to see the day, already dawning, in which to the list of those who serve their fellow-men and who become worthy of the title of public benefactors, will be added the trustee of the public library.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Canfield's paper is before you for remarks or discussion.

MR. QUIMBY: It may not be amiss to emphasize that point about the individuality of the trustee. All through that paper the trustee is taken as an individual, but in fact he is only one of a group of four or five or perhaps more. It is well for the trustee to know that he is one of a number—that he is working side by side with others. The great executive power of men who have been leaders has lain in their ability to select the right agent and instrument to do their work, and the successful trustee is very dependent upon the power to pick out the right librarian. But when he has done that, that librarian is the one who is to be trusted to carry out the work.

Sometimes the inquiry comes up, Who is to choose the books? and in deciding such points we have to come down to certain principles. The community owns a library, and the trustees work for the community, not for themselves; but they are to consult the general good and the highest and best public spirit. And then, after that, the librarian is responsible to the trustees. The librarian may select the books, but the trustee must revise the selection.

A DELEGATE: In an experience of many years I have found one fault, or rather one defect, in the average board of trustees. This is a defect which is not due to the individual members of the trustees nor to the character of the board, but to the organization of the board. And this particular board to which I refer is not the class of boards which are elected for limited periods, but the trustees in incorporated libraries, which have resulted in the beginning from some gift to a town. Such boards have been frequently modified in after years, having their terms renewed. I find a defect in such boards in the long tenure of office, resulting in the retention of men who have reached such

an age that it prevents them from performing the duties which they are required to perform, so that in some cases it is difficult to obtain a quorum through actual inability to be present. A remedy for this might be found, as has been suggested, in a voluntary change in the method of the tenure of office by the board itself, and this plan has been suggested: that the board of trustees, having been duly incorporated in the first instance, should make a regulation that every five years one-third of its membership should withdraw, and not be eligible until another five years had elapsed; that would make five years for the first, ten for the second, and fifteen for the third, and that would prevent — however this board might be selected, whether by the votes of the board itself or outside election — the retention in office of men to whom such service had become a burden.

Speaking now very briefly from the standpoint of the librarian, it seems to me the first duty is to study the relations which should exist between the librarian and the board of trustees. In other words, the librarian should try to learn his own duties as distinguished from the duties of the board, so that he will not trespass on the one hand, and on the other hand that he will not expect from the trustees the performance of duties which belong to himself.

I find in many towns that the trustees have fallen into the habit of performing trivial duties; and we, as librarians, ought to remember that the trustees have no salaries, that we are paid, and that the arduous duties of detail are our function. To illustrate, I know one town where the board of trustees are required to pass upon each card that is given out, and not only that, but to fill out those cards and send them back to the library; a system of red tape annoying to the trustees. This is not an important instance, but simply an illustration of a burden which ought not to be thrown upon the board of trustees.

On the other hand, there are librarians who presume upon the functions of the board of trustees and who gradually appropriate to themselves the functions to which they have no legal right, and for which they cannot be held responsible. The result of that is, that if the librarian takes some action and makes a mistake, although it may be passively allowed by the board of trustees, the responsibility falls

upon the board, and they are annoyed and perhaps incensed that the librarian should have taken such a liberty. So it seems to me that the first person plural "we" is the key-note to the position of the librarian. He should understand clearly what matters lie outside of his position, and he should have a clear understanding of those things which lie within his duty. He should always be willing and quick to give credit for those duties which lie outside of himself.

Another thing that is wise for a librarian to do is to realize that unless he puts forth some initiative he ought not to expect every one to take an interest in his library. Therefore it is best to interest one trustee after another in some special work connected with the library. Trustees are divided into committees, and if a trustee when entrusted with certain matters will consult the men on that committee, will go to the library and look into the problem himself, he will not only be better able to secure the co-operation of his committee, but he will greatly increase his usefulness and his interest in the library's work.

Rev. J. P. BODFISH: I have been a trustee of a public library for a good many years and have served on a good many boards, and it occurs to me that there is one fact in regard to the relation of the trustees to the librarians which has not been alluded to this afternoon.

By the laws of Massachusetts, that Act of the Legislature incorporating the body called the Trustees of Public Libraries has placed all libraries and library property in their hands absolutely. They hold the keys to the buildings; it is all subject to their absolute control; they hold all the moneys that are given by bequests or taxation, and they have the sole power to spend those moneys as they think best for the furtherance of the interests of the library and the community. Therefore they have an obligation conferred upon them, by the statutes of the state, that they cannot throw off, and therefore they are really the responsible persons connected with the library, because in one sense they are holding it in trust for the public. They have the selection of the librarian, they fix his salary, and they in many places state what his duty shall be, and they pay the employees of the library.

Now, my experience shows me that they are only too glad to have this ideal librarian that

has been spoken of here, but where can they find him? You have to search north, east, south, and west for a man to whom you can entrust a great library, and what are you to do for the smaller libraries, that cannot secure the services of such a person?

NORMAN S. PATTON: Being neither a librarian nor a trustee, perhaps my remarks will be unbiased. In some matters purely pertaining to library buildings, I have noticed it as quite characteristic that many libraries almost entirely indicate the trustee; the librarian seems to be quite overlooked. I have tried to account for this and it seems to me that a man who has a place of responsibility feels that he cannot delegate this responsibility to somebody else. I have heard men say, "I am not familiar with this subject," then they will turn around and refuse to be led by the advice of some one who is an expert on the subject. In discussing library buildings I have seen many cases where the librarians were not consulted, and in almost every case the librarian certainly should have been brought into consultation. The question has been brought up over and over again in my presence, "Had we better call in the librarian in consultation?" but frequently that is not even thought of; and if you will seek for one reason why library buildings have not been more practically satisfactory than they are, I will say that it is because in a majority of cases the library trustees have ignored the librarian completely. It has been my experience in planning a building that even to say that the librarian would like to have such a thing done was often enough to defeat the purpose, the library trustees thinking that the feature desired was intended for the personal convenience of the librarian, and to save him or her labor, not realizing that the main object was the convenience of the public.

Therefore I would like to make this one suggestion, that the librarian, although having no vote, and not having the primary responsibility that the trustees bear, ought to be brought into consultation on all practical matters with which the management of the library is concerned much more frequently than is now the case.

Dr. LEIPZIGER: I don't know whether Mr. Patton's experience is characteristic of the West, but I think in the East it is almost universally acknowledged that in the administration of libraries and the construction of library

buildings the librarian should certainly be consulted, and I cannot imagine an intelligent board of trustees undertaking any work without consulting the person who has charge of that work.

Mr. Patton said he spoke neither as a librarian nor as a trustee; I speak in both capacities. It seems to me that while the development of the library system in this country is due to the librarian's intelligence and expert knowledge, it is also due in no small measure to the public-spiritedness of the trustee, the generosity of the trustee, and the character of the trustee. Trustees are in most cases intelligent men and women, and the simile used by Dr. Canfield in his paper of the relation between the locomotive engineer and the railroad president does not apply to the ordinary librarian and his trustee. Most trustees are persons of a wide culture; their knowledge of books and love for books show that any one of large culture who concentrates his mind upon the library can be of value and assistance even to the most accomplished expert. It goes without saying, that the librarian, being the executive head of the library, should be in direct control of the institution, but the function of the trustee is in representing the people. Just as we have a board of education and board of officers in college, and just as we have a President of the United States, just in the same way does the trustee stand in relation to the public library; and while we recognize the skill of the expert we must never fail to recognize the largeness of the general trustee.

The CHAIRMAN: We have been disappointed in not having Mr. J. G. Rosengarten with us. He was to speak on "American libraries from a trustee's point of view." He has, however, kindly sent us his paper, which will be read by the secretary.

Mr. MONTGOMERY read the paper by **J. G. ROSENGARTEN** on

AMERICAN LIBRARIES FROM A TRUSTEE'S POINT OF VIEW.

A short experience of the relation of a trustee to the library with which he is connected may perhaps justify some observations on that point. Too much of the time of boards and trustees is given to details of administration. Look at the largest libraries of the world — London, Paris, Berlin. Who ever hears of the governing body, whether it be a

board or a government bureau? All power is placed in the hands of the librarian, and it is of him and his work and administration that we hear. The trustees of the library of the British Museum are great officers of state and great men of letters and science, but it is only in posthumous biographies and letters that the public hear anything of their activity in the matter. Ellis and Panizzi and Garnett are the men whose work in connection with the great English library is familiar to us. So too in Paris and Berlin, where the librarian is always the prominent figure, with him alone the public has to do, and he alone is held responsible for the administration of his great charge. In this country, library boards are among the public trusts that too often fall to the lot of men who with the best intention in the world cannot forbear the opportunity of letting the world, their little local world, know how much it owes to them. Hence the frequent occurrence of experiments in library management that generally result in failure, because they are made by men who are not in close touch with the public using the library, ignorant of its real needs both as to details of management and the right use of the facilities that a library offers for both use and abuse. The ideal board of trustees is that which is neither seen nor heard. It always chooses a librarian with care, having first ascertained not only his technical knowledge and literary attainments, but also his administrative power.

Once in office, the public and the library staff and the bookseller and the reader all must look to the librarian as the mouth-piece and the eye and the ear of the board of trustees. He should be present at every meeting of the board and of all of its committees, and if not actually the secretary, should know of every subject under discussion and of every new rule adopted, and that by word of mouth from the trustees in their proceedings, and not by merely written communication, nor by or through any individual trustee or officer of the board.

All appointments should be made by the librarian, upon some system of civil service examination by a board of the old employees and after probation, and no trustee should ask or expect any appointments or other spoils of office — all applications for appointment should be filed with a registrar or other officer specially designated for the duty, who should be entirely impersonal, simply assigning a

number to the applicant, filing all testimonials with that number, and submitting them to the librarian with the official result of the examination — in this way all question of influence would be reduced to a minimum, or better still to nothing. The body of appointees would then have every inducement so to work as to earn promotion.

With the increase of library schools there need be no difficulty in making the test of examination one that will show how far the technical work has been properly learned. The question of personal fitness, a very large factor with all who have to deal with so difficult a public as those who use the library, can be tested by a short probation of actual work in each department.

Even more rigid than selection of employees should be the selection of books. No committee of any board, no matter how intelligent or conscientious, can successfully deal with the enormous list of books offered for choice and purchase. The real expert is the librarian, and he must know just where to find special experts to assist him in the selection of technical books on special subjects. If left to a committee of the board, the work will either not be done at all or will be influenced by personal likes and dislikes. The library should be broad enough to include representative books and books to meet the needs of the reading public. Readers should be invited to ask for any books they want, and with a fair discrimination, this method may be made a good test of the needs of the average reader. Books recommended or asked for by those who speak with authority as writers and students of special subjects, should be first put on the list for purchase, and technical bodies — engineers, electricians, architects, etc. — ought to be invited to send in lists of books needed.

Trustees and librarians ought to strive to set on foot coöperation of all the libraries in any given city or locality, so that expensive books above a certain fixed price, say \$50 or \$100, should be bought only for one library, that there be no unnecessary duplication. Only recently three libraries in one city got three copies of the reproduction of an East Indian Vedic manuscript, for which there can hardly be one reader in the whole city. Then too trustees and librarians should coöperate in the preparation and publication of finding lists of periodicals, so that readers may know exactly

where to find every periodical, and thus again save the time of the readers and officers of libraries in their use.

Trustees ought to be seen and not heard — they should be frequent visitors in every branch, but should never give orders or instructions, or criticise methods to employees — all these should be reserved for the librarian, through whom changes and improvements should be made. Meetings of boards and committees should not be matters of publicity, lest "cranks" attack them by letters; let all the dealings of the public be through the librarian and his office, where there should be a book of complaints in which every complaint and grievance should be recorded, to be submitted to the board or the proper committee at the regular stated meetings.

The complaints that abound in every library would soon diminish if every person who has a grievance were politely instructed that it must be stated in writing in a book kept for the information of the board. The trustees must then enforce rigidly the rule that they will not see individuals complaining of this, that, or the other grievance, but that every complaint or criticism must be duly entered in the proper record book, which will in turn bring it before the proper committee of the board and through its report to the board itself. Every library must expect criticism, and the only way to meet it is to give it a fair hearing and to weigh its value, and decide, where it is well founded, on the best method for such reform as shall effect the best result.

The personal character of the librarian is always in evidence and it must therefore be beyond any suspicion. He must have the gift of dealing with his staff and with the public and especially with the public authorities, with transparent honesty. The trustees as individuals have no standing — it is only as a board that they act and should act. On occasions when the library comes before the public, it should be through the librarian, and the trustees should be only a chorus at the opening and closing of any act of special interest. Annual reports and bulletins and other publications should be made the official vehicles for the librarian, with the sanction and approval of the trustees, and any difference of views should be threshed out in private conferences, and only the results of agreement be made public.

Under the system generally in force, by which

libraries are supported entirely or largely by public appropriations, it is the librarian who, as executive officer, should be the spokesman of the board of trustees in dealing with finance committees and the mayor and city treasurer and controller and other officers of the city. Few trustees can speak with the same accuracy as to the needs of the library, the proper distribution of the annual appropriation between the expenses of maintenance and the provision for books, — a percentage that needs careful watching, so that the public may have the best service, as well as the freest and largest use of all the books that can reasonably be provided out of the funds in hand.

Trustees may well use their strength both individually and collectively to obtain public grants and private contributions for proper library buildings. No librarian, no matter how efficient and capable, can do his best while the library is housed in temporary quarters, often unsafe and unsanitary, and always difficult to administer economically, because not built and not suited to library purposes. On the other hand, no board of trustees should accept a gift, no matter how splendid, of a library building that was not planned after long and careful consideration by their own librarian, and consultation with other librarians, expert in the needs of a thoroughly well planned library building. There are too many examples of the two extremes — on the one hand large and growing libraries cabined and confined in unsatisfactory buildings, and on the other hand libraries large and small, put in buildings that are too large for their contents, and, in a number of instances, made museums of art, attracting mere gazers, and thus interfering with the daily use of the library by those for whom it is primarily intended. To sacrifice the purpose of the library to a love for artistic decoration is to make a very serious and costly blunder, and one that trustees ought to guard against in spite of liberal donors of expensive buildings. Perhaps the most striking example of the one-man power of a librarian at its best is that of the library of the University of Strasburg. After the destruction of the time-honored building, an obscure librarian in a little German town appealed to all Germans to atone for the injury done by the German army. Restored to German nationality, Strasburg was made the object of liberal benefactions by the German government, and while the work of material

restoration was being rapidly carried on, this appeal for books for the Strasburg Library was widely circulated and responded to generously. From every corner of the world where there were Germans, gifts and contributions of books were rapidly sent in. Then the government invited plans for a new library building; they were prepared under the direction of the man who had first appealed for it, and to-day in a well appointed and well contrived and well constructed library building, he is the librarian in charge, with over 400,000 volumes, so that both the city and the University of Strasburg have a library and a librarian to be proud of. Could any board of trustees have done such a thing? With all the magnificent splendor of the National Library of Congress in Washington, the real impulse to its growing and useful activity is due to its librarian, and not to the joint committee of Congress on the library, — their real usefulness is in securing appropriations and legislation to enable the librarian to carry out effectively his plans for increasing its usefulness in many ways. Notable among them is the deposit of the Congressional Library card catalog in at least one library of every city and of every university, where men engaged in study and original research may find what books are at their command by loan.

The trustees can do little more than make the necessary provision for storing these catalog cards in a convenient and accessible place, but the librarian can direct inquirers and readers to them and can help them to obtain the books from the Congressional Library or from that at Albany or any other great library, where the librarians have effected a method of useful exchange of books, and of procuring those not on their own shelves from any other that has them.

The meetings of librarians, national, state, and local associations, full of instruction to the professional librarians and all engaged in the work, are for the most part a sealed book to trustees, whose occupation is largely in other directions. The splendid plan of a union of all the libraries of the city of New York bears the strong impress of the hand of a very able librarian — not all his trustees could carry it out, although they can give powerful help in making the plan successful. The example thus set cannot fail to inspire other cities, with scattered and separate libraries, with the wisdom

of a similar union of forces, thus reducing the expenses, increasing the efficiency, and giving to the library as a whole the advantages of the greatest good to the largest number by the simplest method.

There is no more melancholy spectacle than that of a multiplicity of libraries in one city, some burthened with debt, some with trusts that have long since outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any, each under a board of trustees in which there is reflected all the narrowness of local interest and of pride of place and of misunderstood opinion of the rights of proprietors or stockholders and the public. Make one united body, under the headship of one good librarian, and the public, as well as the individuals who use the library, will at once feel the benefit of a broad and generous management that will help materially to increase the libraries and their usefulness.

The man who wants to do a generous act is the one who helps an old library, gives it new strength and power, not he who puts up a new building, no matter how handsome, and then leaves it to the community where it is situated to sustain it, — often with an old and long-established library already in existence left high and dry in the change of time. Unite the new and the old, and each strengthens the other, and trustees may well look askance at the most munificent donor who forgets the claims of an existing library in order to establish a new one which shall perpetuate his name, and in doing so cripple the usefulness of some earlier library that has had years of experience as to what the people want in a library.

Few cities have as much reason to be grateful to their library trustees as Chicago, where the Public Library, the Newberry Library, and the Crerar Library have agreed to take each its own location and its own particular line of library work, the first of general reading, the second of special collections in the fine arts and bibliography, and the third of the exact sciences, — thus making it possible to achieve results nowhere else attained in the same time. There indeed trustees have shown the highest fitness for their task, and such an example may take its place alongside of the consolidation of all the libraries of New York in one system, as lessons by which all trustees should be guided and instructed in the right way to discharge their duties.

The CHAIRMAN: I am glad now to announce that Mr. Herbert Putnam will speak to us on

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. PUTNAM: I have been a little puzzled to know why this topic should appear upon your program. It had been understood, I supposed, that trustees appear at our meetings, particularly for their own instruction; and when you referred to a customary "gentle acquiescence" at the meetings of the Trustees' Section I supposed you were going to explain it as the gentle acquiescence of the librarian in the existence of the trustee. We would not, to be sure, regard trustees with intolerance. It is quite clear, or usually becomes so from our discussions, that their functions are in general superfluous, and commonly intrusive. But we realize that they themselves frequently recognize this and exercise these functions in a properly deprecatory spirit. We would not therefore treat them with undue severity. We invite them to our meetings with cordiality. And yet in doing so we have been considerably perplexed between our desire to have them know a certain amount as to library work, and our fear lest they should know too much. They must know enough to appreciate the excellence of our recommendations, but not enough to desire to operate the libraries themselves.

Now on the assumption that the purpose of this meeting is the instruction of trustees, my topic seems to me inexplicable, because it calls for a statement of the work of a particular library, — a library which is, to be sure, or is to be, a library, but only one library; which has certain processes in common with all other libraries, but certain differences also which are perhaps even more marked between it and the libraries in which most of the trustees here present are interested.

We have at Washington a large collection, roundly a million and a half items, — say a million books and one half a million other articles, maps, manuscripts, music, and prints. Since 1897 we have been attempting to reduce this collection to order. We have had the problem of classification, and we have had and still have the problem of catalog. We have in the meantime and concurrently the problem of use. We are issuing publications. We are thus to some extent engaged in many of the activities, with the exception of the work with children,

that are characteristics of the ordinary municipal free library.

We have had occasion within the past three years to secure a large increase of funds for a work the need of which had to be explained. We have had to secure a large staff in order to cope with work for which there had been no adequate provision. Now that work has, as I have stated, many characteristics in common with the work of administration of an ordinary library; but it involves certain differences which result chiefly from a difference in function, distinguishing the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States. We are handling an unusually large mass of material, but the difference is not in this. We are handling unusually rapid accumulations (the accessions of a single year — last year, 76,000 printed books and pamphlets and nearly 40,000 other articles — reached to the size of an ordinary library), but the difference is not in this. We have a small immediate constituency, but the difference is not merely in that.

We have, with other libraries, the problem of acquisition. Now, the difference in that is a material difference. Those of you who are trustees, who are determining the policy of a library, are called upon to discriminate — to discriminate in the choice of new material. To a very large degree the accessions of the Library of Congress — for instance, all that come from copyright and much of the rest — are accessions without discrimination, that is, are not the result of deliberate selection. You are called upon to select only the books that are worthy as literature; the Library of Congress receives an enormous number of books that are inferior as literature and unworthy from a moral standpoint. You are called upon by recent suggestion to discriminate not merely in selection, but in the arrangements for its accommodation, between the book that is active and the book that has ceased to be active. The test that you are asked to apply is, What is the present demand? The Library of Congress as the National Library is supposed to have a duty not merely to accumulate those books which are in present demand, but to accumulate for posterity. In your catalogs you consider the minimum expenditure that will suffice to cover the needs of your readers, taking into account the other aids, including human service, at their disposal; but the Library of Con-

gress, undertaking now to catalog not merely for the use of its own readers, but for the entire country, may be compelled to an elaboration in such processes not requisite for its immediate constituency.

But the most material distinction, and one which seems to preclude a description of the Library of Congress from presenting any analogy for trustees, lies in the fact that the Library of Congress has no board of trustees. The Library of Congress is administered by the Librarian of Congress. The Librarian of Congress is appointed by the President of the United States. He goes directly not to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library but to the Committees on Appropriations for appropriations for the maintenance of the library. The appropriations made are placed at his disposal for expenditure. He is authorized to appoint his subordinates and to dismiss them. He is further authorized "to make rules and regulations for the government of the library." There is a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Congress, but that committee does no one of these things that I have named, and therefore cannot be said to stand to the library in the relation of a board of trustees. It does not intervene between the librarian and the Committees on Appropriations, nor in any such way represent the library before Congress. Certain of its members may by chance be members of the Appropriations Committees, in which case they will presumably have an interest in the success of the estimates of the librarian; but this is a different matter.

I do not see, therefore, that I can cite to you from Washington anything which may have any potent analogy to the trustee of a library.

The trustees, however, who come to these meetings come, I suppose, for the purpose not of learning technique in detail, but of observing tendencies which may affect policies to be pursued by their own libraries, and there are occasionally matters discussed at the meetings which, in relation to such a purpose, may explain the presence of the Librarian of Congress upon your particular program. At the present conference, for instance, among the various suggestions which have become prominent, one concerned the limits of accumulation of a library and the method of accommodating its books. There is the suggestion to which I have referred above—that

a separation should be made between the live books and the dead books and that the dead books should be segregated from the others, with, of course, the implication that if, in addition, the librarian can determine what book is likely to be less used, he should refrain from putting that in the library, if in any manner it can be reasonably accessible elsewhere. This suggestion is that each library in its accumulations should limit itself to the books likely to be constantly in demand by its immediate constituency, and that as to others it should content itself with acting as an intermediary between its immediate readers and other institutions possessing the less used books, one copy of which in a large area might suffice. Now, the appendant to that suggestion was that we should have a few libraries in this country which might serve as reservoirs for these unused books. The Library of Congress was mentioned as one. It must be admitted that that library *is* accumulating without regard to active use, and within the field of Americana at least it will seek completeness. It will regard as appropriate, at least, every book not wholly unworthy which represents the product of the press of the United States, and, perhaps in a less peremptory degree, of the Western Hemisphere.

The other suggestion to which I may refer is that of the librarian of Cincinnati as to the superior advantage of bibliographies over catalogs. Now the argument for bibliography over catalog is simply the argument for the centralization of catalog work—the production at one point of lists that shall suffice for a great many institutions, the substitution of central and organized bibliographic work for the multiplication of effort by each institution for itself. Such questions cannot be discussed without a natural reference to the recent undertakings of the Library of Congress, which places its bibliographic work at the disposal of other libraries. We have undertaken to make that work generally available. We consider it particularly our duty to do so where by mechanical means its results may be multiplied and within legal authority distributed. One of these undertakings of the library, which is of most general concern, is the distribution of the catalog cards printed by the Library of Congress. During the past seven months this distribution has been going on. The results of it are to be reported at this meeting, and this report with

the incidental discussion has been made part of the regular program at a more general session.

Now I suggest that this undertaking is one which does concern a trustee, because its results are likely to affect that part of the administration of a library which a trustee must consider, — that is the general policy, the general direction which expenditure shall take. There is, I think, a common neglect on the part of trustees, as well as of librarians, to consider the relative efficiency of one or another form of expenditure; for instance, as between that for books, that for catalogs and other apparatus, and that for service. In a small way we have noticed this in connection with this distribution of catalog cards. We are now issuing cards at the rate of about fifty thousand titles a year. At the present rate of subscription it would cost a library two hundred and fifty dollars a year to secure a full set of these cards. By way of experiment we have been issuing also what we call "proof strips." Before the titles are run off on card stock they are printed off on proof paper. Now the proof is issued in strips, and thus far has been issued to practically any applicant. It has been issued without charge. Now we have found that certain libraries receiving the proofs are undertaking to cut them up and paste them on ordinary blank cards. They do this to secure the information which would be given by the printed card, but on the assumption that they cannot afford two hundred and fifty dollars a year for the printed cards. It is very easy to estimate, however, that the current cost of cutting up the strips and pasting them on ordinary cards would alone exceed the cost of a set of the printed cards. The cutting and pasting would take very nearly the whole time of a single person. It seems to me that this is but an instance of an inconsiderateness quite common, which is abashed at the proposal to spend two hundred and fifty dollars for a piece of apparatus, but without thought spends more than that amount in the extra service requisite which the apparatus would save.

Now, if you will excuse me, Mr. President, I will not attempt to speak further of the work at the Library of Congress. It seems to me that you have on your program other topics more important, and that in general, at the meetings of the Trustees' Section, trustees rather than librarians should be heard. The present con-

ditions in the Library of Congress and the present undertakings are set forth in the report which we issued last fall, and which is at the disposal of any one who desires it. I content myself, therefore, with referring to the card distribution as particularly worthy of the attention of trustees in its bearing upon the administration of their own libraries. The distribution has been a success and it will proceed. The past seven months have developed defects that have been studied and in part will at least be remedied.

I do not wish to speak at any length of the Library of Congress and shall refrain from doing so. But there is an "institution" in the library to which with this opportunity I cannot refrain from referring. I say an institution in the Library of Congress, because prior to 1897 he was practically the Library of Congress.

Our associated characteristics to-day — indeed, you might say the characteristics of the librarian of to-day — are prominently energy, the practical, the business push and sagacity, — I should say acuteness, — the search for system, order, and the mechanical means of doing things. There has undoubtedly been a falling off — at least a disappearance into the background — of the librarian of the earlier days. He is referred to, if not with ridicule, at least scarcely with indulgence. Of his efficiency you will find little recognition in our discussions at these meetings. And yet are we so safe in putting into the background the characteristics that give him distinction? Are we not overlooking traits that we cannot afford to spare — and for which we offer no adequate substitute? Our meetings are replete with enthusiasm; but the librarian of the earlier day was not lacking in enthusiasm. We talk much of the professional spirit; he certainly was not lacking in the professional spirit. It is not business that produces the professional spirit. He did lack system, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that he preferred system inside his head rather than outside. He did not crave disorder; but he had no relish for order. He was impatient of order — of an order which could be secured only through apparatus; and yet, on the whole, he achieved a result; and he did it not by constructing apparatus, but by associating himself with the material — the books themselves. Now, I hope it is not going to be the case that as time goes on the librarian of the

older type will become to us simply "quaint." I have observed the career of one of them. I am now observing it, and in retrospect I have studied it; the career of a man who has been for over forty years in the service of the Library of Congress, and has pursued that service with an unalterable devotion, and who now at seventy-five years of age begins his work at eight o'clock in the morning and rarely finishes it until eleven o'clock at night; a man who (not to attempt detail) is a *miracle* of the qualities of the librarian of the older type—the qualities which, believe me, are not merely lovable, but make for efficiency.

Now, order and system and the apparatus must come. They are necessary to the operation of a library attempting to serve modern needs in a modern way. But in securing them, do not surrender wholly what you can afford to retain of those qualities which distinguished the librarian of the olden time. You may have in your libraries some one who represents them. If so, I strongly recommend that you thank God for him—as we do for Ainsworth Spofford!

The CHAIRMAN: We will now have the pleasure of hearing Dr. John S. Billings, the president of this Association, speak to us on

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dr. BILLINGS: The subject assigned to me is the organization of the New York Public Library, which is so peculiar, although it does have trustees, and its lines of work are in some respects so different from those of most libraries, that probably my statement will not be particularly instructive or interesting. Still, there are some matters connected with the consolidation, and the way in which matters are being managed in the temporary conditions in which we find ourselves, that may possibly be of some interest to the trustees of other public libraries.

Most of you are no doubt familiar with the history of the consolidation. The Astor Library was founded in 1848, the Lenox Library in 1870, and the bequest left by Mr. Tilden to found another public library became available in 1893. These interests were consolidated under a Special Act of the Legislature, in 1895. The new organization, entitled "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations," had two large reference libraries,

neither of which had been formed with any regard to circulation or home use. The Lenox Library was mainly a museum of very rare books, Bibles, unusual editions, etc., while the Astor Library had been built up with long series of periodicals and books specially selected for reference work purchased from a special fund, left by Mr. Astor with the provision that books purchased from that fund should never be taken from the building, his object being that the books should always be found in that library, by scholars coming from any part of the country.

The Tilden Library had about 20,000 volumes, mainly political history. The essence of the Tilden contribution was about \$2,000,000 as a fund for conducting this establishment.

The consolidation was consummated by the selection of seven trustees from the Astor, seven from the Tilden, and seven from the Lenox Library, making a board of twenty-one trustees, who elected officers, made by-laws, and selected a director.

They had two separate buildings, three miles apart; the Lenox being on 70th Street and the Astor on 8th Street, and the trustees saw there were two different courses they could take. They were a private corporation; they had funds enough to put an addition to one building to contain all the books and thus to make a great reference library; nothing else. And that was the easiest thing to do. They had the land connected with the Lenox building; they had sufficient funds to conduct the library and put up a building. They felt, however, that would not be the best thing to do, nor would it meet the public expectations or demand as to what was desired from this newly formed corporation. They therefore proposed to the city of New York that if the city would furnish a building sufficient to accommodate the general reference library they would put into it all their books and collections and maintain such library for the free use of the public without cost to the city. That is to say, the New York Public Library contributed about \$2,500,000 worth of books, pictures, and other material, and the income of about \$4,000,000. On its side the city of New York agreed to put up a building, to cost about \$5,000,000. It was stated to the city that with this central building should be connected a system of branch libraries for furnishing books in all parts of the city for home use, but that the funds of the

library would not be sufficient to do that and at the same time to carry out the conditions of the trust under which it was formed. But it was stated that, if the city would furnish the necessary funds, this large central building would be so planned as to be used in connection with such a system, and that the New York Public Library would agree to take charge of that side of library work also.

All this having been agreed to, plans for the new building were prepared, and the work of classifying and cataloging the books was commenced. There were a very large number of books in each library which had never been properly cataloged. There was no subject catalog. There were finding lists and rough check lists, by which you could usually find out if any given book was in the library; not always.

In 1901 the New York Free Circulating Library — which had twelve branch buildings, besides a travelling library department — decided to consolidate with the New York Public Library, furnishing a nucleus for a Circulating Department, and, subsequently, two other libraries have come in — the Saint Agnes and the Washington Heights.

In the same year Mr. Carnegie offered to give money to the city of New York to build 65 branch libraries at a cost of about \$80,000 each, and that offer was accepted by the city. His offer was intended for the entire Greater New York, and he had a general idea that it would be well to have it all under one system, but he was not very particular about that, and when Brooklyn and the Borough of Queens preferred to have what they called their share of the fund turned over to them for their own independent use, he approved of that arrangement.

A contract was made between the city, the New York Public Library, and Mr. Carnegie for the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, to the effect that the city should provide sites, that the New York Public Library should put branch buildings thereon, and that the money for doing so should be furnished by Mr. Carnegie to the amount of 42 such buildings at an average cost of \$80,000 apiece.

The New York Public Library is managed by a board of twenty-five trustees. Three of those are officials of the city, the Mayor, comptroller, and president of the Board of Aldermen.

They elect their own successors, and if a trustee is absent from three successive meetings, without an excuse that is accepted by the board, his seat is vacated. The business is managed mainly by committees, the four most important being the Finance Committee, the Executive Committee, the Library Committee, and the Committee on Circulation. The duties of the Finance, Executive, and Library Committees are about the usual duties. The Circulation Committee looks especially after the interests of the circulating side of the library, and will also have charge of the Central Department of Circulation in the new building. Only one member of the Circulation Committee need necessarily be a trustee of the library. The other members of that committee have been selected as representatives of the circulating libraries which have consolidated with us. The director of the library meets with all the committees. He makes a report to each, and is also present at all the meetings of the board, and may or may not make a report to the board. He is there to answer questions. There is also a special superintendent of the Circulating Department. This is a gentleman whom you all know well, Mr. Bostwick, who was the director of the New York Free Circulating Library.

The committees meet once a month, as a rule. The Executive Committee has been meeting more frequently, and is the committee which prepares the greater part of the business for the board meeting. The Library Committee has the general direction of all matters pertaining to the purchase of books and cataloging, and decides on the general plan of the work to be done each year, leaving the details as to methods to the director.

The action of the Board of Trustees has been very harmonious, and the meetings have been well attended.

The work which the New York Public Library is now doing is in a way temporary in character; peculiar because of the necessity of keeping up the supply of books for the public and at the same time preparing its materials for the new building.

The work of the library is also peculiar because of the rarity and importance of the collections made by Mr. Lenox; of the great value for reference purposes of the books in the Astor Library, and because it contains many books which are not to be found in any other library

in this country. And having the duty of preserving those and also a large amount of manuscript material, relating to American history, the relations of the New York Public Library to the public are somewhat different from those of the average free public library. The work is divided among several departments, each having a chief who reports to and receives instructions from the director. There is a business superintendent, who pays all bills and has general charge of the buildings. All bills must be approved by the director. The Order and Receiving Department, the Catalog Department, the Shelf and Classification Department, the Readers Department, the Periodical Department, the Public Documents Department, the Jewish Department, the Slavonic Department, the Oriental Department, and the Print Department, are those of most importance in the reference library.

The Circulation Department has its own order and catalog departments, and keeps separate accounts, but all its bills are paid by the business superintendent on the certificate of the superintendent of circulation and the approval of the director.

There are over 200 members of the staff. They have monthly meetings for the reading of papers and for discussion—according to programs prepared by special committees of their own selection. These meetings are held alternately at the Astor and Lenox buildings, and there is usually a special exhibit prepared for each meeting.

The trustees include lawyers, bankers, prominent business men, and so on, and the reports of the several committees receive careful consideration. I do not think that the comparatively large size of the board has been in any way detrimental to its efficiency. It has had some important and difficult questions to consider and decide upon, and has, perhaps, been a little slower to act upon some of them than a smaller board might have been, being rather conservative in character, but upon the whole I think that its work has met with general approval. I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. BRETT: May I ask a question of interest to librarians? That is, the one great difficulty in getting together a staff of a library very much smaller than the New York Library, is to so arrange the time that the members of the staff may be spared from their duties. We do

have staff meetings which are in the hands of the staff itself. They are usually held in the evening, but the libraries are remote from one another and scattered.

Dr. BILLINGS: I will answer Mr. Brett's question by saying that the present condition of the reference department affords a favorable opportunity for getting these staff meetings, because the Astor and Lenox Libraries are not open at night, the meetings are in the evening, and the entire reference staff is able to attend. As regards the staff of the circulating branches, which are kept open at night, they must divide. Those who come this month will stay and attend to the library work next month, and allow the others to come.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now ask Mr. Dewey to tell us what he thinks of

THE FUNCTION OF THE TRUSTEE.

MELVIL DEWEY: I take it the supreme function of the trustee is to administer the funds which are in his hands so they will do the most good. It seems to me they are to settle the sort of books to be bought, whether it is more feasible to keep the money for books that are most useful or to spend it for something that will be useful only to the few. I think Mr. Rosengarten put very generously what the relations should be between the librarian and the trustee, from the trustee's standpoint.

From the librarian's standpoint, I can never forget that the trustees are a board, not private owners, on which rests the responsibility for the wise use of library property. If they have a competent librarian let them advise with him about matters pertaining to the library; I believe in that thoroughly. But, if they have a man or woman in charge of the library who is entirely incompetent, then it becomes their duty to get some one who is competent. A man in my office a few days ago, talking about a prominent library at the head of which is a very prominent man, said the librarian was simply an employee and asked what business he had representing the library; "the president of the board of trustees represents this library." He was an earnest, sincere man, but he actually believed that the librarian was rather impertinent to speak for the library. I said to him frankly that his attitude would be sure to ruin his library; that he was like a man with a spirited pair of horses and a coachman.

If the coachman is good for anything, of course, he will not sit still and let the man take the reins; if he is not competent and the horses are good for anything, they will run away with him, and that is what is apt to occur in a library. But, if you were out driving, as I have been in the last few days, with my little boy, and the horses became frightened, you would take hold of the reins and help him; I might do the same thing if a competent driver were on the box, but he might then get off and leave the whole thing to me.

It is not the function of the librarian to invest the funds and attend to financing, but in my conception it is a trustee's function to see that the library work is properly done, and if he does not do this it is an oversight on his part. We librarians would do well to put ourselves in the attitude of having accepted a trust, and if the trustees would meet with us and put themselves in our place, we should work together more and more in sympathy. It is not my experience that trustees who make trouble do it from any ill-will to the librarian; it is because they have not thought or studied their mutual relations; but of that enough has been said.

Two or three things occur to me as specially important. The modern church, you will find very often, has fifty or sixty distinct agencies in operation, social rooms, libraries, clubs, etc. The old high school was a place to hear a few recitations. Our modern school, in library facilities and educational methods, is far in advance of the college of a generation ago. There has been the same development in these as in our modern railways, wireless telegraphy, etc., and the library is going along with the rest. It is an age of electricity and of libraries. Libraries are as old as Hindu records, and there were books in those early days just as much as now. There were also electricity and steam; but the difference is that we have learned to use these forces, and the public is coming to understand them; and following it back we find that the printed page, which means the work of the library, is the thing which will influence men from the cradle to the grave. The world has come to understand that the whole system of education is in two distinct parts; school education, from kindergarten to university, is part; but there is another part, just as important, just as deserving, that is not for the young only, but for adults also, that is not in an insti-

tution but in the home. This, which we call "home education,"—a library,—is the second part, and those two things have to travel on together from this time on. That is the first fact for the library trustee to understand. The librarian or trustee who looks upon a library from the point of view of a generation ago, as simply a collection of books, isn't going to do the best kind of work till he gets a broader view.

As to the library staff, the trustees ought to come themselves and send their assistants to these meetings. That is what we have done in Albany. We find it pays to give our assistants the time to attend library meetings. Our observation proves it the best investment we can make. If I were running a library as a private institution, I would send my staff to this meeting every year. They do better work and it pays for the assistants all along the line. Dr. Canfield's last words to me were, "Emphasize that fact; that men won't do team work unless they have instruction," and if you can't make them do team work they are not good for much in this world. That is the kind of man that doesn't want a telephone, or any modern invention, he wants to go along in the same old way. Library work isn't done that way. We must get into full touch with all the world, and we want our trustees to come to all our meetings.

Just a word about salaries. When I was in Boston twenty-five years ago I could get graduates of Harvard college at three dollars a week, but if I wanted a boy out of the gutter I had to pay him six dollars a week, because he could get that in a factory or mill. The man who wanted to make a beginning in business would work for almost nothing to get into business. When a teacher comes out of the normal school with its training, she does not work for nothing; she gets in the beginning a higher salary because she is devoting her life to that work. In our state library school we are going to pick from the entire country the people that can do the best work. To enter they must have a high school education and must have a degree from registered college; *i.e.*, they must give eight years to secondary and college work and then two years to their technical work. It is absurd to suppose a person is going to spend ten years in preparation and then come back and accept the same pay as the boys and girls just coming from the high school. We

are doing a work essentially educational, for which we need intelligence and special training, and civil service boards ought to recognize these conditions. We send boys to West Point and Annapolis; we do it because we want the benefit of their training. To trustees I say, give a fair salary for what you are asking; and to librarians I say, don't expect to get as much pay as in any other business. We go into this work and we ought to accept a small salary, and we ought to distinguish between those who go into it temporarily and those who are taking it up as a life profession.

A great thing is to keep in mind all the modern demands on a library. In every community we have the school board, that is an established custom. We cannot get the best results unless the library business is kept distinct from the school business. A man that is in any kind of business and thinks some other business is better doesn't make much of a success, and the people we want on the library boards are the people that believe the library is more important than the school, more important, with a more lasting and longer influence over the whole community, therefore the public library should be the center of the educational life of the community, and the museum, art, history, and sciences naturally cluster around the library. It is the best place for them—not in the same room perhaps, but in the same building or adjoining, so that when people are working in the museum and want to refer to books they are at hand. Secondly for students, colleges, meetings on scientific subjects and other subjects they ought to go to the library as naturally as a home pigeon will fly back to its home. The library is the cornerstone of all this and trustees ought to recognize that. But libraries have other functions. Information is exceedingly important in an economic sense for reasons which can be demonstrated; it pays; but most important of all is inspiration. The public library should also be a source of amusement. We can give the public no amusement so wholesome as books. What can be a more legitimate expenditure of public money than to give to people so burdened down that they can hardly stagger another step, a book that takes them into another world? We librarians and you trustees together ought to see our work in the broadest way, and we ought to look forward, not back, and above all things lend a hand.

The report of the

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

was presented, submitting the names of the same officers as nominees for the ensuing year, viz., Deloraine P. Corey, chairman; Thomas L. Montgomery, secretary. The report was accepted and the officers named elected.

H. T. KELLY: Before we adjourn I would like to say a few words. While I have sat here for the last two and a half hours I have had forced upon me the change that has taken place in the Trustees' Section. Five or six years ago I was sent to one of these meetings by my board of trustees. I was then chairman of the board of trustees of the Toronto Public Library, and I must say I went home, if not discouraged, very much disappointed. I could not feel that I had brought home one solitary thing from the meetings of the Trustees' Section which I attended, and I had scarcely anything to report to my board. I never came to another meeting until now, because I thought it wasn't of any use. I have completely changed my views. Some one has expressed surprise that there are so few here. I was surprised that there were so many; and I can only say that if those who are surprised at the small attendance had been here four or five years ago they would regard this meeting with delight. You can much more easily get librarians and assistants to attend these meetings than you can get trustees. Trustees cannot come in so large a number: they are not so directly interested; but there should be some means of putting before them the information which has been derived from attending this meeting to-day. It is true it will be published in the official Proceedings of the A. L. A., but not many trustees receive that. Is it not possible to have the records of to-day's meeting, especially those two admirable papers which were read in the beginning, put before the trustees of the country in separate and convenient form?

The SECRETARY: I will bring the matter before the Executive Board. I have no doubt they will be glad to do so if they can afford it.

It was moved and seconded, That the Executive Board be requested to put the minutes of the meeting in separate form into the hands of the library trustees.

Voted.

Adjourned.

SECTION FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

THE Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association held two sessions during the Magnolia Conference. The chairman, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, presided, and in the absence of Miss Mary Dousman, Miss Clara W. Hunt acted as secretary *pro tem*.

FIRST SESSION.

The first session was held in the Oceanside Hotel Casino on Wednesday morning, June 18. The meeting was called to order at 9.45, and was opened by the reading of the secretary's report of last year's meeting, as given in the A. L. A. proceedings for 1901.

In the absence of Chesley R. Perry, chairman, J. C. Dana read the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVE LIST OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

To the Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association:

Your committee appointed at Waukesha in July, 1901, to take preliminary steps towards the production of a co-operative evaluated list of books for children beg leave to report progress.

One of the first things done was the appointment of Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland Public Library, as editor, and thanks to her arduous and persevering labors, even through days and nights of illness, we are enabled to offer for consideration here at Magnolia a tentative list which may be said to be at least a step in the right direction. "The work of this year has of necessity been largely that of preliminary preparation." As the work of selection has progressed, the great need of a list of juvenile works made acceptable through co-operative methods of evaluation has been emphasized.

Ample funds for all expenses of the past year have been provided by the subscriptions of individuals and libraries. The amount on our subscription lists is \$85.50 and of this \$52.50 has been collected (collections have been made as follows: 4 of \$5, 1 of \$2.50, 7 of \$1, and 46 of 50 cents). Most of the balance will be collected when needed.

The expenditures have been:

By the chairman:

Postage and stationery.....	\$2 42	
Typewriting and mimeographing.....	1 00	
		\$3 42

By the editor:

Blanks and printing.....	\$9 00	
Postage and stationery	8 00	
Clerical work	5 00	
		22 00
		\$25 42

There is an unpaid printing bill of about \$15. This will leave a balance of \$12.08.

We recommend that a committee on this subject be appointed from the active members of this section and be instructed to report at the next annual meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHESLEY R. PERRY,
J. C. DANA,
ELIZA G. BROWNING.

As the results of the work of the committee were to be presented at the second session by Miss Eastman, no action was taken.

The chairman appointed a

COMMITTEE OF NOMINATIONS

consisting of Miss Power, Miss Stanley, and Mrs. Maltby.

Miss GERTRUDE SACKETT read a paper on

HOME LIBRARIES AND READING CLUBS.

(See p. 72.)

Discussion of Miss Sackett's paper was opened by Charles W. Birtwell, originator of the home library system under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of Boston.

Mr. BIRTWELL: Home libraries touch many sides of the lives of the poor. The subject is in competent hands with the librarians of the country. Charities and libraries are engaged in the same work. Both aim at the good of the people.

In Miss Sackett's admirable paper she referred to the source of the books. We do not rely upon people to give the books. We pur-

chase them — after critical reading from cover to cover by responsible readers. Of course we receive gifts, to which all libraries are subject! We received a donation of seventeen books lately, and one was admitted to the libraries.

Miss Sackett seemed to think the libraries applicable only to girls and younger boys. In Boston we have groups of boys sixteen, eighteen, and even nineteen years old. Once in a while a group will grow into a young men's club, and meet in a club room, and even then they may want the books in the club, — even if they do not read them so much, — from a sentimental attachment to the thing that first brought them together. Our use of young men as visitors aids in this direction. We have one home library of young married women. They have been members for a good many years. Of course they have had a faithful visitor. She still meets them once a week.

As to the sexes in the groups, it is unavoidable that some groups shall be made up only of boys or only of girls, but I confess I like a group to include both. Wholesome companionship of girls and boys, such as the little libraries offer, without special consciousness of sex, is a training in right ideas of sex and a protection against the perverted, ruinous notions that lack of such association fosters.

Among the many things Miss Sackett mentioned I noticed no mention of savings. We use the stamp savings method. The children buy stamps, with which they gradually cover specially designed cards. Then the stamps are redeemed and accounts opened by the children at the savings banks. Even parents buy these stamps, through the children, to save for various purposes.

An item that Miss Sackett mentioned is the visiting of the families of the children in the group. We urge the visitors to call once a month upon the families from which the children come to the library, in order to get better acquainted with the home life of each child.

I am very sorry that Miss Beale, our paid general visitor, is not here. She has shown enthusiasm and skill. Among other things she has been successful in finding volunteer visitors, which is one of the most difficult features of the work. We usually have from forty-five to fifty-five visitors. Their terms of service vary from a week to many years. We have losses through marriages, sudden departures

for Europe, and many queer reasons. We ask the visitors for reports each month. We do not invariably get them, but secure a fair number, and these furnish the staple of our monthly conferences. These reports range from a mere statement of the number of members, amount of savings, and similar items, to a full story of the month.

Just a word in addition in regard to one statement in Miss Sackett's paper — that the poor do not need merely relief for physical wants, but help toward higher ideals and standards of life. Of course the whole trend of charity is towards something deeper than relief. Degradation can only be done away with or prevented by measures that tend to tone up the whole life. The treasures you as librarians have in your custody are of great value to this end. To gather books, and books worth reading, and then to get those books read, is a high service to one's fellow-men. We want to see the librarians as keen to satisfy and even create the desire in men, women, and children for what books can give, as the saloon-keepers are to gratify and provoke thirst, or the newspapers to stimulate and cater to the craving for news. Now what we have to do is to work shrewdly, and try to get these books into the hands of the people, and I think, as Miss Sackett said, that the time to begin is when they are young. There are many who will stop reading, carried away by other excitements, but I can see even them, as they get on in life and sorrows come, returning to books again; and he who has never cared for reading is without that resource.

A motto which seems to me a fair one to propose for librarians is one that was given the other day at a hearing before the City Council of Boston, on a petition for an additional public playground, by Mr. Henry L. Higginson, who said, "Be bold, extravagant, and wise."

MISS SACKETT: I saw in Boston a group of Italian children who had, I think, been a library group for eight years, and the young lady in charge was one of the original group. Never for one year had the group been discontinued, and the books they were reading showed an intelligent appreciation of good literature that was most encouraging. When you spoke of older boys being in home groups, were they not boys who had begun young? Because with

older boys I have found it almost impossible to found groups in the home.

Mr. BIRTWELL: Miss Sackett is right. These groups of older boys were started when the boys were younger. A lady came to me who wanted to work among girls, wanted to devote herself to a club of girls sixteen or seventeen years old. I told her to form a group of ten-year old girls, and in six years she would have what she wanted.

Miss HEWINS: We have no home libraries, but for several years have had charge of a branch in a slum settlement. We began by letting all children of the street and neighborhood take books. We soon found that too many swarmed in, careless and unmanageable, and we now make it a very exclusive thing to belong to the library. The membership is limited to forty, and there are always several on the waiting list, and of those who came several years ago there are none who are taking books now, for as soon as we can we graduate them to the public library. All of the children who have a good record are allowed to take books from the public library, and if their record keeps good they may keep on or go back to the settlement. What Mr. Birtwell has said about visitors is exactly our experience. The children who came in several years ago are now our best workers.

Miss HALL: At the Brighton Branch of the Boston Public Library we have a club of boys and girls under sixteen years of age, called the Brighton Readers' Club, organized in 1900.

We proceed according to parliamentary rules, and hold formal meetings, with some interesting speaker from outside to address the club each month during the school year.

Magic lantern slides with views of foreign travel, readings from Seton Thompson's animal stories, and a talk on South America by a lady from Chili, have been some of the programs.

As a result, the children take a greater interest in the library. A direct outgrowth of the club has been recently noted. Twelve girls have collected fifty books, placed them in one of the girl's homes, and meet every Tuesday evening after school to read, talk over books, etc. They have numbered the books, pay dues of two cents a week to add to their collection,

and are now planning to have a fair to increase their present treasury fund of \$1.19.

This is a new phase of the home library, self-organized through direct stimulus from the Public Library.

Miss F. B. HAWLEY: Is there not difficulty in getting volunteer visitors, in that some people volunteer who are unfitted to do the work? And is it not difficult to refuse when people volunteer to do work for nothing? How are volunteers selected?

Mr. BIRTWELL: First of all be cautious about getting into trouble. Never advertise broadcast. I have been urged to, but have feared that newspaper advertisement would bring undesirable offers. If unsuitable people get enlisted, insistence on good work may eliminate them. If not, remember that the libraries are for the poor, not for the visitors, and do your duty.

A MEMBER: I have been in this work for the past ten years and our groups have always consisted of both boys and girls. We had originally ages from ten to fifteen years, and found the children agreed together very nicely. It takes some little tact to make a meeting pleasant for both boys and girls. I have thought it quite as important to train the children in good manners as in reading. One of the original boys is now a junior at Dartmouth College and when he comes home visits the group and makes it very interesting.

Miss HITCHLER: Do you ever follow up the visitor?

Miss SACKETT: Yes, indeed. That is an important part of the supervisors' work. I have many personal conversations with our visitors, as well as general monthly meetings, and every once in a while go to the different groups and participate in their good times. It is essential that a supervisor should thus know all the children and the manner in which each visitor is conducting the work intrusted to her.

A MEMBER: To what extent do you encourage games? We have found in Chicago that games take up a great deal of the time. When they have them the children do not care anything about the books.

Miss SACKETT: You cannot depend at first upon the children's interest in books. That interest develops gradually, much depending upon your own tact in presenting them. Af-

ternoons spent with books alone will soon cease to interest the children and you want the library hour to be one to which they look forward with happy anticipation. You must establish confidence in yourself—make them feel that you enjoy what they enjoy, and there is no better way than by heartily entering into the spirit of a good wholesome game. Having thus established yourself as one of themselves, their affection and trust gained, you can lead them gradually to other interests. Such games as "Twenty questions" not only develop the memory but arouse an interest in subjects which you can refer the children to the proper books to learn more about.

Mr. BIRTWELL: The oversight of the visitors is an extremely important point in the management of the libraries, and Pittsburgh is fortunate in having Miss Sackett's whole time devoted to home libraries. In Boston we now have 60 active libraries. It is our hope to engage a second paid general visitor and increase the libraries to 100, and then assign only 50 to each general visitor. Experience seems to indicate that one competent person can stand back of not more than 50 libraries; in some cases even less than that number. There is infinite detail in really successful work. We must try to strike deeper and deeper into the life of the children—to touch them in a greater variety of ways. More and more we are trying to get the visitors to come to us at our office and discuss individual children, their future, their situation, what may be done for them. We have a meeting of the volunteer visitors once a month, and once a year or so we gather the members of the libraries together and have a general entertainment. Every spring we have two flower sales, one at the North end and one at the South end a week later, and in the fall all children who can bring live flowers bought in the spring are invited to a little festival and collation.

The discussion was characterized by marked interest in the subject, by an intelligent appreciation of the chief difficulties in Home Library work, and by a readiness to share experiences which it is impossible to reproduce in a printed report. During a short intermission Miss Sackett's display of street literature was examined, the tentative fiction lists were distributed, and an opportunity was given to all who

did not care to remain through the Round Table discussion to withdraw from the room.
The

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

was opened by a communication from Mr. BRETT, who stated that the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh have planned to collaborate in printing cards for a dictionary catalog of juvenile books, with simplified subject headings, the cataloging being done in Cleveland and the printing in Pittsburgh. These libraries find it desirable to supply each of their branches with a catalog of this sort, and believe the plan of co-operation to be practical. It has been suggested that other libraries may be glad to secure sets of these cards. The greater part of the juvenile collection of the Cleveland Public Library has been very fully cataloged within the past two years, and considerable study has been given to the question of simplified subject headings. Library School rules are followed as to form. Subject fullness of names is given, and no imprint except the copyright date on the author card. A. L. A. subject headings have been used, except where it has seemed wise to simplify. Such variations have been adopted as: "Airships," "balloons," for "Aerial navigation;" "Drinks" for "Beverages," "Housekeeping" for "Domestic economy," "Manners" for "Etiquette," etc. Additional headings have been used, such as specific names for flowers, trees, birds, etc., names of holidays, names of common articles and of ethical qualities.

The aim has been to bring out all material which may be of service to children or teachers, and analyticals have been made very freely. In all cases where a simplified subject heading is used, the A. L. A. heading follows in parenthesis, and cross references are made.

Cost of the cards will depend partly on the subscriptions received, and will probably not be over one cent per card, provided 50 sets are subscribed for. The charge includes only the cost of the additional work required, for the two co-operating libraries bear all cost of composition and getting ready. Subject cards are not duplicates of author cards, which increases the cost somewhat.

The catalog will be enlarged by adding all

books contained in the Carnegie Library children's collection not already cataloged for the Cleveland library, and will be kept up to date by cataloging the important children's books of each year.

It is intended to prepare a list of 1,000 volumes which are considered valuable in the two co-operating libraries, and are believed to be in use and approved by most of the libraries in the country. Copies of this list, when ready, will be sent to all applying for them. Cards will be printed for books in the list first, and subscriptions will be received only for entire sets of the cards for these books. Subscriptions may be extended to include the cards for the entire collection, and all subsequent additions, at cost; but if the number of subscriptions drop off after the completion of the first lot of one thousand, the cost per card will be somewhat increased.

Applications for the list of books, or for sample cards, and all subscriptions for cards, should be addressed to Edwin H. Anderson, Librarian Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh Pa.

Samples of the cards were distributed.

G. M. JONES: I think it is a great mistake to adopt subject headings for a children's catalog different from the subject headings in the adult catalog. I do not especially champion the headings in the A. L. A., but think in the same library the same headings should be used for all departments. I have had no experience in children's rooms, but in theorizing upon the subject have thought the difficulty would be in changing from one subject to another. Children soon learn the heading to be looked for to find works on a special subject.

Miss TITCOMB: We have no special children's catalog, but use cards of a different color for children's books. The books for the youngest children are on yellow cards, and for children from 12 to 18 years on blue cards. The children like to pick out the colored cards and if they can find one on a book on meteorology there is not the slightest difficulty in their learning to use the catalog retaining the same subject headings. It has occurred to me that in printing the cards of Mr. Brett's catalog for use in libraries where they are to be used with the main catalog it might be a good scheme to print on a card of some distinctive color.

Miss OLCOTT: Mr. Jones' argument seems to me to be in favor of more simplified headings

for the adult catalog. If we simplify these our catalog will be more useful both for adults and for children. A children's catalog is more of an index than a catalog and so it is better not to use Latin words for the ordinary subjects children ask for.

Mr. ANDERSON: Colored cards will be a physical impossibility in our scheme. Of course the expense would be very much less if it was not that we are printing subject headings on the cards. It will not be necessary to write in subject headings.

Miss CLARA HUNT then gave a summary of her paper on the "Classification of children's story books," printed in *Library Journal*, February, 1902, which was followed by a brief discussion. The necessity for adjournment cut short the discussion, which it is hoped may be taken up more fully at a future session.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section was held in the Oceanside Hotel Casino, on the afternoon of Thursday, June 19. It was devoted to the subject of evaluation of children's books from three standpoints: from the point of view of the literary critic and the student of children's literature, in a paper by Mr. Charles Welsh; from the point of view of the children themselves, in Miss Hewins' report on a list of children's books annotated by the children's comments; and from the point of view of children's librarians, in Miss Eastman's report on the list of juvenile fiction.

CHARLES WELSH read a paper on

THE EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

(See p. 76.)

Miss CAROLINE M. HEWINS presented the

REPORT ON THE LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS WITH CHILDREN'S ANNOTATIONS.

(See p. 79.)

In response to a call for a rising vote of those who would be sufficiently interested to send children's comments to Miss Hewins during the next six months, about 40 rose.

Mr. WELSH made a brief statement of his experience in England 25 years ago in endeavoring to secure spontaneous comments from boys

and girls with regard to the books they were reading. The experiment was based upon questionnaire which were sent to a number of English schools. Comparatively few of the answers accurately reflected the child's own impression. In Mr. Welsh's opinion written questions would always be unsuccessful. He considered the most valuable data was to be obtained from the verbal expression rendered offhand by the children when selecting their books.

Miss LINDA EASTMAN presented the

REPORT OF EDITOR OF CO-OPERATIVE LIST OF JUVENILE FICTION.

It was recommended at the meeting of the American Library Association last July that a co-operative list of juvenile literature be made by the children's librarians and others interested in the work with the children. The list was to represent the combined judgment of those who know the books both from actual reading and from use of them with the children, as to their literary merit, moral tone, and interest for children.

It was decided that it would be best to begin with the juvenile fiction, and as the opinions were all to be based on personal knowledge, to make up the first preliminary lists with those titles already best known to the largest number. With this in view, three sets of blanks were prepared, which read as follows:

RECOMMENDED.

The books listed below are among those which, from knowledge based on actual reading of them, as well as observation of children's reading, I should most unhesitatingly recommend for a small selected list of the best juvenile fiction.

Signature _____

Address _____

NOT RECOMMENDED.

Some of the books which should be excluded from a carefully selected list of juvenile fiction.

Signature _____

Address _____

DEBATABLE.

The following are books which seem to me to be of doubtful value, and about which I shall be glad to have the opinion of children's librarians in general.

Signature _____

Address _____

These blanks were sent out to about 175 libraries with the request that they be filled out by the children's librarian or whoever in the library was best informed on the children's books. An endeavor was made to reach those libraries most actively interested in this work; as no accurate data for making it complete could be found, the mailing list must necessarily have contained some omissions which it is hoped will be rectified in the continuation of the work. About 100 of the blanks were returned with lists, and in many cases where no lists were sent a regret at being unable to co-operate was accompanied by an expression of interest in the work.

The returns, when tabulated, showed nearly 1,000 titles. Of these about 200 were discarded, being non-fiction and adult fiction uninteresting to children. Many books recommended by some were considered doubtful or objectionable by others, and the lists, when reduced to those titles upon which there was substantial agreement of recommendation or disapproval yielded 277 titles recommended, and in the "not recommended" list 42 entries, eight of which were authors whose works were all included, the remainder being individual titles. These lists were printed and sent out for careful criticism to all who had made the first returns. On the first of June the final returns were tabulated, and the results of the recommendation after all books objected to were eliminated is given in section 1 of the printed list.*

There has been evident on the part of some contributors an extreme caution in the recommendations which, while counteracting any tendency toward carelessness on the part of others, has also limited their helpfulness. Many books were recommended as good books simply because they were not bad, because they contained nothing which could be objected to, while in fact they do not contain anything in particular of which to approve. This first list of 100 books I believe still contains some books whose interest is not great enough to warrant their being given a place in a small selected list of the best stories.

Opinions on the "not recommended" list were much more nearly unanimous.

* The printed list was distributed among those present at the meeting.

There were next selected from the debatable list those titles on which the majority of those who reported were agreed as to recommending or excluding, and these lists were sent out on May 29 preparatory to any discussion at this meeting. All remaining titles on the debatable list upon which reports had been at all general are included in the sections 4, 6, and 8.

As the list was to represent a consensus of opinion, the editor's work to this point has necessarily consisted entirely of collecting and submitting those opinions. In the course of the work, however, certain facts have become apparent which should now be formulated into statements.

First, and of utmost importance and promise in its bearing upon the project of an evaluated list of juvenile literature, is the very serious interest manifested by all concerned; meagre as are the results of this first year's work, the vital importance of putting good books into the hands of our children is so fully recognized that the obstacles in the way of more rapid progress on the work must be overcome.

Chief of these obstacles is the lack of any uniform standards of judgment on the part of those co-operating. As such standards can only be established by a comparison of opinions, the work of this year has of necessity been largely that of preliminary preparation. There are many books on which individual opinions will always differ hopelessly, and it is probable that the debatable list will remain a long one; but the lists on which all are agreed, which represent a consensus of opinion based on actual knowledge, — these lists, even though they be short, will furnish safe standards by which other books can be judged, and will be of the greatest help to the younger assistants who are specializing in the children's work. This function of the co-operative list, as the means of establishing uniform standards for the evaluation of the juvenile books, is, to the mind of the editor, by far its most important one. Good lists of juvenile books already exist, and the good judgment of the compilers of these lists must bear great weight in any co-operative work, but in the co-operative work the comparison of opinions should be helpful to others in forming their own opinion and establishing principles for their guidance. It is with this in mind that the recommendation

is made that the list submitted be held over in tentative form during the coming year, with a final revision in time for a report at the next annual meeting, and that some discussion be given here as to what, in reality, constitutes a good juvenile story, and what are the elements which should be considered in juvenile fiction, using the books in the list in illustration.

One other recommendation seems in place here. It will be some time before anything approaching an exhaustive evaluated list of juvenile fiction can be completed.

The new books are the ones which are most difficult to select. Cannot a practical plan be devised for co-operation in the evaluation of the current books? The strong arguments which have been brought forward during the year against the purchase of ephemeral fiction apply with even greater force to juvenile fiction: it would seem to be an easy matter to at least decide that no juvenile fiction should be duplicated for our libraries until it had been read and reported on somewhat generally by a reading committee of children's librarians. The need of such co-operative work is keenly felt by most of them, and there seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of its accomplishment.

It was *Voted*, That the report of the committee on the list of juvenile fiction as submitted by Mr. Dana at the first session, together with Miss Eastman's report, be accepted, and that the thanks and appreciation of the Children's Librarians' Section be extended to the committee and especially to Miss Eastman for the painstaking and arduous work expended in the preparation of this tentative list.

A committee of children's librarians consisting of Miss Hunt, Miss Power, and Mrs. Maltby was then appointed to continue the work upon the fiction list during the coming year. Mr. Dana recommended that the Library Department of the National Educational Association be informed of this work, as it was exactly the sort of undertaking to interest the school people of the country, and it might be possible to secure welcome support in its execution.

MISS OLCOTT: Did the committee decide upon the number of titles to be included in this list?

MISS EASTMAN: No: it would be a good thing for the incoming committee to decide upon the length of the list; it should be a short one.

Mr. WELLMAN: I should advise making the list with simple annotation, getting it up so that any library could buy it cheaply, keeping it fresh, up to date, and choosing good editions. It ought to be a great saving of time and expense in many libraries.

Mr. ELMENDORF: Lists of any kind seem to me almost worthless for children's use. They want the books themselves on open shelves. Lists are useful to teachers and librarians, but it is preferable for children to learn to use the card catalog.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to discussing the merits and defects of some of the books on the "debatable" list, which was generally conceded to be made up of more interesting books than those on the "approved" list. The "Rollo" books, the "Katy" books, the "Peterkin papers" were restored to favor. It was suggested that the children's librarians, like the children in making comments, may have been self-conscious in making up the estimates from which their list was compiled, although as it stands the list represents the opinion of many who are not children's librarians. Miss Hunt, on behalf of the committee, asked to have the lists checked up after thoughtful consideration and mailed to her, in order to give the committee a broader basis on which to continue their work during the coming year. In closing the discussion, the chairman called attention to the danger of allowing good books to drop out of lists through a lack of personal recommendation on the part of the children's librarian. Children need to be introduced to a great many books, and the introduction must be made by the children's librarian, who should be mindful of the needs as well as of the desires of the children.

At the close of the second session a business meeting of the active members of the Section was held.

BASIS OF SECTION MEMBERSHIP

was defined as follows:

Active members shall consist of children's librarians and those library assistants whose entire time is given to work with children in libraries and schools.

Associate members shall consist of: 1. Assistants, a part of whose time is given to work with children in libraries and schools. 2. Librarians and others who wish to identify themselves with the work of children's librarians.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

A recommendation made by Mr. Fletcher in the report of the Publishing Board was brought to the attention of the Section. Mr. Fletcher stated that the Sargent list of "Reading for the young" was now out of print, and recommended that the work of preparing a new list be presented to the children's librarians.

It was *Voted*, That the Section undertake the preparation of such a list, and that the selection of the books be determined by a committee to be appointed by the chair and announced at her convenience. It was recommended that a strong effort be made to get a sufficient amount of work done on this list to make it available for use in the juvenile part of the "A. L. A. catalog" for 1904.

It was decided to refer all business arising in the formal sessions of the Section to meetings of the active members, in order to conserve time for the discussion of subjects noted on the program. The

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

reported the following names: chairman, Frances Jenkins Olcott; secretary, Alice D. Jordan. Miss Olcott declined to accept the nomination, on the score of the very exacting demands of her own work during the coming year. The committee presented for alternate Miss Mary E. Dousman, of Milwaukee. The officers were elected by unanimous vote.

The Section is now fairly organized by virtue of the special section registration effected at this meeting. Twenty active members and 120 associate members were registered.

It is highly important that all children's librarians should be registered in the Section as soon as possible, in order to increase the effectiveness of the section work. Names for membership may be sent to Miss Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS ROUND TABLE.

A "ROUND TABLE" meeting for the discussion of the work of State Library Commissions was held in the parlor of the Hotel Hesperus on the evening of Thursday, June 19. Melvil Dewey acted as chairman, and after opening the meeting called upon JOHNSON BRIGHAM to speak on

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION BY THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

JOHNSON BRIGHAM: Having watched the trend of legislation and been associated with legislators in both the East and the West, I have come to the conclusion that legislators are the same everywhere: well disposed toward libraries, but not intensely in earnest in their support; willing to vote appropriations for library commission work — provided always that there is likely to be any money left, after appropriations are made for state fair pavilions, for new buildings and additions for penal and charitable institutions, for new public buildings, and the improvement and decoration of the old, and for the support of various other commissions, from those of inquiry into financial and social conditions down to those which regulate the barber's profession.

The campaign of education must be carried up from the kindergarten, through the schools and colleges, out among the masses into the farmers' institutes and granges, the labor unions, the practically religious organizations that are giving daily demonstration of the large amount of Christian work left undone by the churches, into the women's clubs — that yet unmeasured social force for good in our community life — and lastly — but far from least — into the state legislature — whence comes the means whereby commissions live and work and grow in their capacity for public service.

The chief obstacles in the way of success in legislation are lack of knowledge and consequent lack of interest, or almost equally disheartening, misdirected effort to serve.

The shortness of the average legislative career suggests to the earnest worker for results the necessity of a radical modification of the

general campaign when legislation is the end to be attained.

Like Grant at Donelson, the lobbyist for library legislation must move on the enemy's works at once, and the move should be on the weakest point in the defence. What is that weakest point? Fortunately for this outline of tactics, it is the same everywhere — the individual legislator's dependence on popularity at home, and consequent sensitiveness to local "influence."

The campaigner must not neglect the use of any of the usual means.

He must select the right man in the Senate, and in the House, to father his measure, and he would do well to select one of the two who will be satisfied with nothing more than results.

Our lobbyist must see that an early hearing is given his cause by the committee, or far better, by a joint meeting of the Senate and House committee to which his measure is referred, and the presentation of the case should be brief and pointed, and well backed up by a presentation of facts and conditions warranting the legislation prayed for. A few representative women and men as backing, with the best talker in the State Federation of Women's Clubs to deliver your peroration for you, are aids not to be disregarded.

But the real campaign is not there. One strong letter from an influential citizen causes the indifferent legislator to look around and make inquiries. A dozen urgent letters arouse interest. Forty or fifty letters will cause the once indifferent legislator to wonder how anybody can be indifferent to a cause so noble!

If doubt still remain as to success, there yet remain the visiting delegations. A series of cards sent in to the senator, or representative, followed by an earnest inquiry after the measure, with an incidental reference to the local importance of the bill and a direct appeal for increased activity, coupled with assurances of the gratitude with which everybody at home will regard his efforts, — all the purely legitimate means to the accomplishment of desirable ends are reasonably sure of success.

But the campaign of education when carried into legislation should take a wider range than an attack upon the public treasury. We should not be satisfied with a clever vote, nor with a vote prompted by desire to win popularity at home. Our best results will come when we can acquaint our legislators with the real quality and value of the work we are doing, and what it means to the state at large, and to their own community.

The CHAIRMAN: We will ask Miss Hoagland to speak to us on this subject.

Miss MERICA HOAGLAND: What I have to say seems to group itself naturally into the "Who, when, what" order.

Whom shall we educate in this campaign? First, begin with the individual. We have found in our state work that it is better to interest, first the individual in any given town and from this individual, go to a little larger circle and from that circle to a mass meeting of the people. How shall we educate the individual? This is a matter, of course, of entirely personal arrangement, for we can interest the individual in various ways. Do not wait for formal occasions. It has seemed to me that the best results come in a by-the-wayside talk. We may meet some one and ask "Have you a public library in your city, and if not, why not?" In that way we may start the interest of the individual; which will likely lead to correspondence and possibly to an invitation for the organizer or a member of the state commission to visit a particular locality. Working from that individual, we can soon work through a larger circle and then again through the mass meeting.

I think that three visits to a community desiring to be interested in the organization of public libraries, are quite necessary. These three visits may have to be compressed into one day. I think the following should be the order of the three talks that should be made: first, to the individual, then to the larger concourse of people, then to the citizens. Beginning with the individual, one may soon learn the local conditions, but we should not attempt any work in educating people until we have ascertained exactly what these are. The local conditions in one place may not be the same as in others. We have to fit the kind of education to be given to the need. What will be best for

a small country community will not answer, of course, for a larger city population.

Working out from the few into the mass is a very interesting process, and I think no better illustration can be given than in the matter of the town of Greensburg, Indiana, which was mentioned this morning in the list of gifts from Mr. Carnegie. The first visit was to render assistance to the librarian of a school library. There I talked to the superintendent of schools as to the desirability of a public library in that place. He expressed an interest in the matter, and the cause was further advanced by a visit to two or three of the interested citizens. Then I was asked to give advice concerning the laws of Indiana under which a library could be organized in that place. That first visit I counted the visit to the individual. Then came the visit which was to be made to the larger group, and to the mass. In the meantime Mr. Carnegie generously donated \$15,000 to Greensburg. The mayor's meeting and the meeting which had been called by the women's clubs were merged into one and I expounded the library laws as best I could. Finally the council threw the responsibility of establishing a library in that place upon the people, and by popular election the matter was to be decided. Then the library committee telephoned into the state commission's office and asked me to come and talk to the people of Greensburg as to the desirability and value of a public library. That done, the election was carried.

When shall we educate? At opportune times. I have found that the pressing of the matter of the value of a library at inconvenient times has worked a very disastrous result to the project. You go into the office of a busy man and find him engaged in such a manner that he cannot possibly pay attention to you, and it is not a satisfactory visit either to you or to him. It has seemed to me that the evening is the better time to arouse interest. It finds people more at their leisure; they are through with their day's occupations; their evening meal has been finished, and they are ready for what may be presented. It is not, however, always possible or desirable to arrange an evening meeting. The Farmer's Institutes are the very best sort of places under "when." In the Farmer's Institutes we can interest the farmers and the rural districts in the matter of

travelling libraries — and the travelling libraries are only a make-shift toward the establishment of more permanent libraries. Through the Teacher's Institutes very good results may be obtained, and also at the State Teachers' Associations. Talks to the students in colleges and in the normal schools, addresses to the women's clubs, in local or state meetings, — all of these are agencies through which we can arouse and interest the public.

Of *what* shall this education consist? Why does the state educate its children? Because their ignorance would put the state in jeopardy. That, it seems to me, was the keynote of the discussion introduced by Dr. Canfield last evening, and I believe it should be the basis of what we have to say in this matter of the education of the public in regard to public libraries. They are a part of the educational system of our state. We must lay that down as an underlying principle, else I think the library system as a system will surely fail. I think it has been the cause of failure in preceding movements of many of our states that libraries have not been placed upon educational bases.

This education must also carry with it some indication of what our state library commissions and our state library associations are doing for the people of the several states. I find in going through our state that there are many of the communities not even aware that we have a Public Library Commission or how long we have had one, or for what the Public Library Commission was created.

Then, in telling what the organization and reorganization of public libraries really means, emphasis must be placed on library training. That is one of the points that we must bring forward if we would educate the people to the highest appreciation of a public library. In the past all that has been thought necessary has been to have a custodian in charge of the public library. To deal out books over a counter has been the one function for which the librarian or custodian was appointed, but now through our regular library schools and through our summer library training schools we must show to the people what that training means. I believe that not until our librarians can so relate the libraries to their respective communities that they can see the value of them can we attain the best end and enlist the interest of the people.

As to the results, it seems to me that we are all too anxious for the results. I believe that our work well done should rest just there. I believe the results are the responsibility of the others. The very anxiety which sometimes comes to workers in this general field of library labor I think hampers their future usefulness and wears them out. I believe that, having done the best we can with this work, the responsibility for the results should not be ours, but if we would educate the people ten years from now, let us begin now.

The CHAIRMAN: The topic is now open for discussion.

F. A. HUTCHINS: I recognize there are differences in conditions, but I think we very often cheapen library work by arguing too much for it. You know the story of a little boy who went to school and returned in a disgusted frame of mind. They asked him what he had learned and he said, "The teacher taught me what I always knew before." If you want people to work for you and with you in philanthropic work, assume their interest. That is often the quickest way to get it. In this matter of getting libraries for small communities I find too little said about interesting business men. I would rather spend my time with the one man who influences a hundred men than to keep running round after the hundred. I have stopped going first to address mass meetings in small communities. Let the mass meeting come later. Get your business men together. The business men do not come to the mass meetings; they leave it to the women. The women want to raise a library by ten-cent shows, and they frequently raise a ten-cent library. Get the business men together and say to them: "Such and such communities the same size as yours have good libraries. Those communities raised \$2,000 each; surely you have as much public spirit." I went once to a little community which was trying to raise \$100 and had asked me to help them. I went to see a business man, a banker, who said: "Oh, we have tried libraries; we have had a number of them; I have lost my interest; we raised \$100 for one." I said: "I don't wonder you lost your interest. I don't want that kind of a library." Finally he said: "If they want to raise \$100 I will give \$5." I told him: "Mr. Smith, there is a train that leaves here in half an hour. If you will give

\$100 I will stay, if you won't I will take that train." The result was that the business men raised \$1,900 and another man gave them \$6,000, just because they were so much interested. We cheapen library work by assuming that we need to argue its advantages in this day and generation, and we cheapen it by assuming that a good library in a community can be started by a little enthusiasm, a few old books, and almost no money.

JOHN THOMSON: I want to endorse Mr. Hutchins' remarks. You cannot do anything without finances. Do not ask for the minimum, but ask for large subscriptions. Take your hat in your hand and do not argue, but say: "This is a good thing. I know that you believe it is a good thing. Please help us," and I believe the work will prosper and prosper speedily.

MISS HOAGLAND: Do you not think it a very good thing to have systematic visits from the library commission? For instance, our State Superintendent of Public Instruction is supposed to visit all the ninety-two counties in Indiana in two years. If the Public Library Commission could cover the ground in the same way, there would be a sort of a campaign of education.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not believe the work can ever be done satisfactorily in any other way. You cannot do by correspondence or by print what you can do by personal contact, and when the work is organized in any state it soon demands the travelling librarian even more than the travelling library, putting him into personal contact with those communities. We are following exactly the experience of the schools. The School Commissioner and the State Superintendent and the Institute Conductor—those classes of people must be duplicated for the libraries and they must systematically cover the whole state.

The chairman announced the appointment of

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

consisting of Mr. Hutchins, Miss Hoagland, and Miss Hewins.

Miss SHARP was called upon to speak on

SPECIAL LIBRARY TRAINING FOR STATE COMMISSION LIBRARY ORGANIZERS.

Miss SHARP: I can say nothing practical, because so far as the Illinois State Library

School is concerned we have as yet no state commission; but I believe that there is great need for special training in the schools. It seems to me that the New York State Library School is peculiarly fitted to give those special courses.

Miss AHERN: I would like to ask for a little information as to just what such a course as that would cover. It seems to me that the personal element is so large a factor with the people who are going to take up organizing work that I do not quite see how you are going to teach the art of successful organizing in your library school. How would you go about training organizers for a library commission?

THE CHAIRMAN: First, catch your hare. Get only those who have executive qualifications and take up with them all the questions of inspection, preparation of reports and returns, supervision of lists of books, help in regard to buildings, stimulation of interest, raising of funds, etc. Instead of studying cataloging and classification, study the work that has to be done by inspectors and commissions. The advantage in Albany is, of course, that our students can be studying our state system in actual operation.

We should discourage any one taking up the course who did not give some evidence of special fitness. Otherwise the requirements are those which are usually required for admission to the school—graduation from a college recognized as maintaining a high standard. We take that as a basis. In some cases we should be more inclined to encourage a man who had had successful educational experience or had done executive work elsewhere. His greater maturity and experience would be of advantage in that case.

Mr. BRIGHAM: An important feature of this work would be the study of library architecture. Most of our architects have had confronting them the last year or two the fact that there is something more needed for library purposes than simply the drawing of a pretty building. The library schools should train people so that they can instruct architects in the proper working of libraries and can intelligently insist on having things right instead of having things wrong. Some of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to our state have been neutralized in part by the failure of architects to

appreciate that the interior arrangements are the things needed.

Miss FRANCES B. HAWLEY: In the case of one who has not had some actual experience in library work, would not the trustees of libraries to be organized feel that they were being experimented upon, if their organizer was simply a person of college education and special training without any actual experience, without having tried certain methods in certain places and found them unsuccessful, and other methods in other places and found them successful?

Miss AHERN: I do not believe you ought to take college graduates for that course; it ought to be limited to people who have tested in the actual field of work not only their own ability, but the wants and wishes of the people. If there is any criticism to be made on the library school people it is that they do not know people as well as they know books. If they are to deal with people primarily they ought to have a wider knowledge of human nature than the college graduate possesses, even a Ph. D. with a library school diploma in his hand. I think you would do well not to let that kind of people go into that work until they have had some actual experience in actual library work.

The CHAIRMAN: Go back to your school parallel again. If a man has taken a course for a superintendent's position he does not expect to go out as a superintendent at once. He expects to teach for a time. If you take a college education as the general basis, then a library school course of two years, then from two to five years of successful experience in a library, you will get good material for this special course for supervisory work.

Let us now take up the general subject of the education of librarians, assistants, and trustees by round tables, institutes, etc. We all understand the work of the library schools and of the summer schools. Now it is a serious problem for those of us who are engaged in the state library work to what extent we are to encourage the formation of library schools. There is need for more workers than can be supplied by the well equipped schools.

We cannot get enough people who will take the full college course and full library school training to do all the work that is to be done in our libraries. We must either have it done

by people who have no training, or else by those who can take only superficial training. We constantly receive propositions to establish small schools or training classes at a good many points, but at no single place is there any provision for a faculty. Now, to what extent shall we encourage the formation of weak schools because we have no others? To go back to the school system again, is not a poor normal school or training class better than none at all?

Miss HOAGLAND: We have to meet the condition as we find it, not as we would have it. In the work in our own state we feel that we must raise the standard of librarianship in the small libraries, and that such training as we can give in the short course is better than no training at all.

The CHAIRMAN: Another question that we ought to consider is: Shall we multiply schools or shall we increase the numbers in the existing schools? My own impression is that we would get better results to concentrate on a few points and build up larger schools with better facilities, making them in every way stronger. But there is a certain amount of state prejudice. The same thing crops out in other ways. Let one state make a list of books and an adjoining state is prone to do that same work, and perhaps not do it half as well, so as to have their own list. There is a kind of state pride that prevents some states utilizing the work done by other states.

Miss AHERN: Why not ask for state normal schools for training librarians?

The CHAIRMAN: That is what we have in New York. The state library school is a state normal for librarians.

Miss AHERN: I mean branches of that in various localities.

The CHAIRMAN: Branches of the normal school?

Miss AHERN: Instead of two years in Albany, have one year in separate localities.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to have it connected with the normal school or only on the same standing with the normal school?

Miss AHERN: On the same standing.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we all agree that we should keep the library movement distinct from the school movement, but this is a suggestion that the state establish in different parts of the state these normal library schools,

just as there are in this state eight or ten normal schools now, and we have thirteen in the state of New York. I do not believe that is wise. When transportation was so expensive you could do it, you could carry your school to the people; but now that travel is so cheap and so quick you can get great deal better results to concentrate—that is, you can more easily bring your students to the strong central school than to divide them up among many weak schools.

Miss HAZELTINE: I wish to say a word about the summer school last summer at Chautauqua. We tried the experiment of starting a summer school for six weeks, to carry out the idea that Miss Hoagland has already brought out, that the object is not to create new conditions, but to help those that already exist. My heart goes out to the librarian of the smaller library, because I am one myself, and I know all about the difficulties of the work in the small libraries, where one is away from other libraries, without any one in the town who has any inspiration or desire to help, where you must do all the technical work yourself, give out the books yourself, do the reference work yourself,—in fact, you must move the whole institution and introduce it to the town. There are many working in that way throughout New York State, as there are in every state in the Union.

We were much pleased with the result of the school last year. It was the first year that a summer school was conducted at Chautauqua. We thought that if twelve pupils came we would have a large school for the first year, but we had forty-one, representing twenty states. They came from Texas, Florida, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, and Montana, besides Massachusetts and Connecticut and New Jersey and Delaware and the South. We taught as much cataloging and classification as we could in the time given, and shelf listing and accession work and reference work as we could, and we gave as much help and inspiration to these pupils as we could. We had librarians come from a distance—Mr. Dewey, Mr. Peck, Mr. Elmendorf, and several others. Those forty-one pupils went home with a new inspiration. I have had letters from them all the year. The keynote of our school was not to take those who had never studied library work. Our requirement was a high school education or an equivalent, and some experi-

ence in library work, in order that the work could be established on a high basis at once. It may be interesting to you to know that one of the pupils was an attendant at the first American Library Association in 1876 and a subscriber to the first year of the *Library Journal*. I had a most appreciative letter from him a few weeks ago saying that besides carrying on the full work of a teacher in a school near Philadelphia he was also expected to be the librarian, and he had reclassified the library, had made an accession book and a shelf list, and he was engaged in making a card catalog.

That is the work we are endeavoring to do in the summer schools—to help those who cannot take the time to take a year's course or a two years' course, but can be aided by a six weeks' course to get an idea of what modern library work is and to get inspiration for the work. Possibly, as the years go by, we may have a second six weeks' course. Our clergyman at home, who is a rather noted minister, spent six or eight weeks last year at Cambridge studying in the summer school. He said he was in a small place and therefore he must have some inspiration from the professors in Harvard. If eminent divines can go to summer schools in this country or in Europe, why should not the librarians of the smaller libraries, who need help and inspiration, do the same?

Miss SHARP: I should like to call attention to a new feature in the work of the Wisconsin Summer School which seems to me admirable, and that is the giving of supplementary courses. They started with a general outline course, but this year the Wisconsin Summer School is to give a supplementary course on the special subject of public documents. The Iowa Summer School is to give a supplementary course on the special study of children's work. I know the purpose of those two summer schools is to continue this plan with the hope of bringing back their students so that none of them will be in danger of thinking that he or she has had a complete course in six weeks. It is to keep hold of the students and encourage them to read and study during the year, and then to come back each year for some special subject which will be given. It seems to me a decidedly new feature of the summer school work—one which leads me to believe in them very much more strongly than I used to.

Mr. EASTMAN: I wish Miss Hazeltine would tell us about the library institute she conducted at Olean.

Miss HAZELTINE: Where shall I begin—there is so much of it? In all the institutes held in the state we had two study sessions and one session for inspiration where we endeavored to reach the town people. At Olean, in the sessions of which I had the honor and pleasure of being the conductor, we met in the afternoon with an audience of about thirty-five, representing twenty small libraries in four western counties called the "benighted district" of New York State. We met in the reference room of the town library in the midst of books, so that was the first point in our favor,—we had the influence of books about us on the shelves. We carried out the program just as it was laid down, that the students might know what was expected of them. We began with laying down some principles as to the collection of books. It was astonishing to see how those people who had come together for the first time, not knowing each other, were willing, after an introductory talk, to ask questions, because things were said and principles laid down that had never entered their minds before. They had never thought that there was an underlying principle in the selection of books—that they need not select books from the advertisements they saw in the papers, or from what people said about them. They learned that there was a difference in editions, that they could buy fifty books with fifty dollars instead of twenty-five books, if they bought the cheaper editions. They thought they must order through a book agent,—none of them had any local bookstores,—but we showed them that they need not buy of every agent that came along. We discussed the technical construction of the accession book, which is required in every New York library that receives money. We gave them a new idea about the accession book, showing them that it is the basis of insurance. Most of them had their libraries in poorly constructed buildings, or in frame buildings in which there were various other institutions, such as a post-office or a grocery, and which would burn easily. We showed them that the accession book must be kept carefully in a safe or carried to another building, because if the library burned

the basis of insurance would be on the accession book. Then we went on to discuss the correct method of cataloging and classification, and the eagerness with which those people asked questions and the desire that they expressed to go home to carry out the ideas was remarkable. Then we had our little evening reception where they met one another and became better acquainted, and they left very eager to come again next year. We are invited to hold the institute in another town next year. We had in our audience one man with his wife who has started a library on his own ideas, because he feels his little town needs it. He shut up his shop to come to that institute and he brought his wife, who left her bread-making and sewing to come with him. They took notes on everything. Since then I have noticed in their local paper that they have been publishing lists of books that were suggested at the institute and have put them in the paper with some idea of classification. I have had visits from others who have come to our library to get other ideas. Just the few results that we have had in the five weeks since that institute closed have been most encouraging to us. It was a great thing for those people who have been working in small, isolated communities, needing sympathy and friendly help, to know that there were people in the world who would help them, who were interested in the same work they were doing. It was not so much the technical instruction that they received, although we hope that was a benefit to them, but it was the friendly, helpful, sympathetic touch.

There are four representatives of the Chautauqua library school in attendance at this meeting of the A. L. A.

Miss HEWINS: We had a very interesting one day's teaching recently. We heard a little while ago from the Springfield library that one of Miss James' assistants at Wilkesbarre was going to Springfield to give two or three days' instruction in mending library books. We engaged her to stop in Hartford for two days, and then we sent out an invitation to the Connecticut librarians to come to Hartford to learn about new methods of pasting and mending. About forty came and they had a most interesting and profitable day.

The chairman introduced the subject of

REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR LIBRARY BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN: In our commission work we feel the need of having the same privileges of sending books through the mail at the same rate that is allowed newspapers. Senator Lodge is warmly interested in this matter and Judge Lawrence has also introduced it into the House. President Roosevelt has also expressed a warm interest in it. If we will work together we can get that privilege. We ought all of us, when the matter comes up at the next session of Congress, to write to our Senator or Representative and show him that we are thinking about it and that we want that privilege, especially those of us in the state commissions. If every state commission would act officially this measure would certainly go through.

Has any one anything to say on this postal question? I think it would be a wise thing if this meeting would pass a vote asking the Council to ask Congress to pass a law giving us this privilege.

Mr. BRIGHAM: We cannot do much until we convert the leading men in the A. L. A.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think that because one or two or three men object to a thing we ought to go without it?

Mr. BRIGHAM: No, but my feeling is that even if we were all of one accord in this matter and a man of as great prominence as Dr. Billings says, "I do not think we ought to ask for it," it is unfortunately the fact that one such man can neutralize our action by his negative position, especially if he is supposed to be interested and is giving reluctant testimony.

The CHAIRMAN: I assume that any one interested in public library work is in favor of having this facility for distributing books. It is simply the question whether or not books, belonging to public libraries and recognized as such, may be allowed the same privilege as the newspapers are in the way of a low rate of postage. The objections are chiefly based on theories that are not consistent with the facts. These books will be circulated within a small radius. If they were going to be sent from here to San Francisco it would be expensive, but except in rare cases the people that want

them will send for them to the nearest point. But even supposing there were a loss — in Canada and Australia and in other countries there is a provision for sending such books through the mail without any charge. How many of those present think we ought to have this privilege?

A show of hands was taken, which proved unanimous in the affirmative.

W. E. HENRY: Do I understand that the bill providing for these rates is now before Congress.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. HENRY: I would like to make one suggestion. The thing that is left for everybody to do is never done. If some one will keep track of that bill and, when the time comes for action upon it, send a circular letter all over the United States asking all librarians who believe in it to write to their congressmen, urging its special support and assigning the reasons for that, I believe it will be passed.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not competent for this body to promulgate anything as coming from the A. L. A. But it is perfectly proper to instruct our secretary to notify members when that bill is to be acted upon and to ask the Council of the Association to give it their support.

Mr. HENRY: I move that those who register as members of this section should ask the secretary to inform them when the proper time comes for action on this matter. *Voted.*

The CHAIRMAN: Now shall we request the Council to pass a resolution endorsing the opinion of the State Library Commission Section that pound postal rates should be granted on library books?

The motion was made, seconded, and carried.

The report of the

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

was presented, submitting the names of Mr. Dewey as chairman and Miss Gratia Countryman as secretary for the ensuing year. The report was accepted and the officers unanimously elected. The meeting then adjourned.

WORK OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS: ROUND TABLE MEETING.

A "ROUND TABLE" meeting devoted to the consideration of the work of State Library Associations was held in the New Magnolia Hotel, Magnolia, Mass., on the evening of Wednesday, June 18. The meeting was conducted by Miss Beatrice Winsor, chairman, and was called to order at 8.30 p.m. The chairman introduced Melvil Dewey, to whom had been assigned the subject

THE FUNCTIONS OF A STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

MR. DEWEY: When in New York omnibuses first went on the streets, it was a great improvement. Street cars were a great improvement on omnibuses. Then came elevated railways and cable and trolley cars. Now the city is torn to pieces and honeycombed with tunnels, preparing for still more rapid transit. The work of a state library association just now is very like that of the subway in New York City. We are taking on new functions and a new conception of what library work is.

A state library association works in both directions. We had the International Library Conference in 1876; we had another in London at the time of the Queen's jubilee in 1897. We have these great national A. L. A. meetings. We have also interstate meetings — that at Atlantic City brought together delegates from half a dozen states; library week at Lake Placid drew prominent workers from fifteen states and two provinces. There will be another interstate group soon near Chicago and Wisconsin, and there will be still another in the South. We thus have these interstate, national, and international meetings above the state library association, of which this is distinctly the time. Almost every state has and will continue to have one. I am president this year of the State Library Commissions Section, and we have a full program and are doing active work, but the state library commission is merely a temporary expedient, a scaffolding to bridge us over to our permanent organization of state library departments similar to the state school departments.

In 1805, in New York City, was organized the Public School Society. It worked to establish public schools till 1853, curiously the very year that the first convention of librarians in the world was held. That year the Public School Society stopt its work and turned over its property of \$600,000 to the public, because the time had come for the public to carry on this work for itself. Like this, the state library commission is to bridge us over to our final organization, but the state library association is a permanent institution.

The library movement is duplicating nearly or quite every one of the great movements that developed the American system of public schools. The great work of the Library Association, with its different agencies, is to educate the public — individuals, communities, and legislatures — to understand that libraries are just as essential as schools, that they are costly, that they must have large state appropriations and liberal local support.

I remember at the first A. L. A. meeting in Philadelphia, when one of the most prominent proprietary librarians objected to free public libraries, I said, "You might just as well object to free public schools." He replied, "I do object. The state has no right to tax me to educate the children of my neighbor." I answered, "We rest the case there. The library stands on exactly the same plane." The American public have decided for the free public school and they are supporting it each year with greater and greater generosity. There is nothing for which taxes are paid so willingly and so liberally; nothing would so quickly create a revolution as to take away from the public the free public school.

This library movement started as the school movement started, with the voluntary association of workers who gave their time and money to educate the public to the point of taking up the public service as a public charge.

The state library association stands in the middle. Above it are interstate and national and international meetings. Below it, in its own state, we follow the same lines with the

schools. They have not only state but sectional conferences, and teachers from various counties or from neighboring towns come together to compare notes and to help each other on. After the state library association similarly come sectional, county, or more local clubs; then the individual library; then home and house libraries, thus going not only to the community with the public library, but into summer hotel, factory, farm house, and other small centers away from library privileges. Librarians are recognizing more and more the function, growing stronger every year, of guidance not alone in consulting books in the library or in borrowing books and carrying them home, but in selecting books for those who wish to buy them for themselves and make a personal library.

The state association, a voluntary union of the most active and earnest librarians, will therefore be a permanent institution, but whenever a state has its organized library department, just as it has its school department, the work of the state library commission will be merged into that. The work of the state library ought to be under a state board called trustees of the state library, or what you will; but a single body in charge of all library interests in the state. That carries with it another grave responsibility of the state association, and one of the greatest problems with which we have to deal: training competent librarians. The public school system amounted to little, till, by persistent effort of the association, and the development of state departments, of institutes, and of various other agencies, teachers were trained to their work. We are recognizing that more and more in the library field. We are still in a rudimentary stage in respect to this. The number of people who can come to library schools for two full years of professional training is very small, compared with the number that must work in libraries.

Our plan in New York is to supplement the two years' course with summer courses. We have promised for some time a correspondence course, and expect soon to begin it. It will not be as good as personal contact, but a great deal better than no guidance, and in the last few years the capacity for usefulness in correspondence teaching has been shown to be very great. Schools like the International Correspondence School in Scranton, started

merely as a business venture, have grown to immense proportions and have done a great deal of practical service; they mingle with education that fatal element of commercialism which will be eliminated as soon as the public understands its needs in this respect. Beyond that, there is the new work of this year, which Dr. Canfield will tell us about,—the Library Institutes, which have been very promising. I think we must go a step further than the institute and go to the scattered libraries with what I call round tables. We must reach not a dozen counties, but merely a few adjoining towns. Wherever we can get a dozen librarians or their assistants together, an inspector or two, trained especially for that work, should meet them for a day or two and rouse their interest and enthusiasm, answering their questions. Very likely they will be interested enough in the round table to go to the next institute, and the interest there may lead them to take the correspondence work and then they may go to the summer school for six weeks and some may later take the full two years' course. A variation that will be new to many of you we are discussing in our faculty, and I think we shall adopt, to give our summer course hereafter in rotation, or sequence. We will take six weeks one year for nothing but cataloging and classification under our best teachers and with all our facilities. The next year we will take bibliography and reference work and give six weeks of solid work to that subject. The third year we will give six weeks to general library administration, omitting classification, reference work, etc. So, in three consecutive years, we shall rapidly cover the whole field.

We have also in connection with our great Chautauqua Institution a general library school of six weeks that covers the whole field in the usual way. Our hope is that those who cannot get the full two years' training will go to Chautauqua first for six weeks and get a birdseye view of the whole subject. They will thus become acquainted with our teachers and they will keep in correspondence with them and read and study under their direction for a year. The next year some will take one of our three rotation courses and become more closely acquainted and read and study on those lines. The third and fourth years they can take the other courses, and thus in four years the librarian who can get away from home only six

weeks out of each year will secure, first a birds-eye view, and then, in our three courses, with reading and study in the meantime and with correspondence with our teachers, he will be able really materially to increase his efficiency.

Thus, in a nutshell, I outline the work of the state library association as a permanent educational force. Whatever organization may come, we must always have a voluntary association in each state of those specially interested in library work who shall co-operate with the interstate, national, and international associations above it and with the sectional and local and individual libraries on the other side, that will stand constantly within that state as an advisory council, that will study all the while the wants of that section of the library field and to the extent of its abilities help to carry on this great work to which we have given our lives.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dewey has so ably outlined the functions of the state library association that we must all feel that the state associations are going to do a work that the A. L. A. can no longer do. It cannot do the things it has done in the past on account of its increasing size, and the smaller libraries are certainly going to gain more from state meetings than they can from a large meeting like this, which cannot treat of technical matters and go into details in the way that the small associations can.

ANDERSON H. HOPKINS: It is a source of peculiar gratification to me to hear what Mr. Dewey has just said, because less than six weeks ago the Illinois State Library Association did exactly what Mr. Dewey said was the right thing to do, and it was done with considerable fear and trembling. The state of Illinois has been without a library commission. The state library association has made vain efforts for six years to get one, and at last it determined to be one itself, and it is now a state library commission without legislation. At its last meeting it revised its constitution, following as closely as it could the constitution of the A. L. A., and elected a council that it might thereby gain continuity of policy. Provision was also made to incorporate under the laws of the state so that it could hold property. It is now ready to get the property, and means to get it as soon as it can and begin the work of a state library commission.

Miss CECELIA LAMBERT spoke on

HOW CAN A STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BEST AROUSE INTEREST IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES WHICH ARE TOTALLY WITHOUT LIBRARY FACILITIES?

In New Jersey, to our discredit, we have between fifty and sixty places entirely without library facilities, of over one thousand population, and New Jersey is a prosperous state with a surplus of \$2,000,000 in the treasury.

We are safe in saying that most of these places, and those in other states as well, have reached that stage in their development where they are conscious, at least, that the public library is a good thing to have. State associations, then, have never had a more encouraging outlook for their work. It is true that the treasuries of these organizations are in a state of chronic emptiness, but with some time, an organized plan of campaign, and a great deal of energy, money is not the item of greatest importance after all.

The libraries which have come into existence in the small towns under my own observation are due, without exception, to the enterprise and unselfish efforts of some one determined person. It is with the individual then that associations can accomplish their most effective work.

How is this one interested person to become known to the association? In our state the library commission employs this method: a communication has been sent to the principal of the public school of each town where there is no library asking for the names of citizens of good standing who would take an active interest in the establishment of a free public library under municipal control. A copy of the data obtained will be turned over to the secretary of our state library association. The correspondence which has been opened up in this way reveals many interesting and pathetic facts. From one place came the following sorrowful letter: "My father gave a library to this town and kept it stocked with books. When he died there was no more money, but I kept the rooms opened and gave my services without charge until the circulation dwindled away into nothing and now the library is dead too. Can your association do anything for us?"

Another writes: "We are very poor—the

two beer saloons on opposite corners of the main street have all the money there is in this town. What can anybody do under these circumstances?" And the saloon with its open fire, easy chairs, and yellow journals is indeed a formidable force in opposition to the work which we are trying to do.

When we answer the cry of the heathen we do not send a box of Bibles, much good and cheerful advice, and a cordial and pressing invitation to attend our meetings. We send a competent person to take hold of the difficulties and overcome them. Until state associations use these same methods in *their* missionary work they will not have helped the small towns and villages in the best and most direct way, for I venture to say that one such visit will accomplish more than many meetings.

This leads up to the question "Whom shall the state associations send?" and the answer is not so easy; but where there is a will there's a way, and perhaps we may find it at this meeting. At any rate, we are very clear in our minds as to the kind of missionary whom we should send. This should be an attractive, capable, tactful, and business-like person. An almost equally important point is advertising. When a business man makes a business venture he puts aside a certain sum, and not a small one, for advertising. If we want every city, town, and village in the state to know what we are for, and what we are doing, we must tell them and keep on telling them. Every well organized body has a press committee. Library associations may have them, but I have never heard of one.

Library associations can make the best possible use of the "A. L. A. tracts." They are just what the newly interested citizen or inexperienced board of trustees needs.

Library enthusiasm is, happily, the kind that is very catching, and every time the association has a meeting the state should be suffused with it. If only these meetings were not such strenuous affairs! I thoroughly sympathize with the indignant little woman from an out-of-the-way place, who said: "I didn't get up at five o'clock this morning and travel for hours to listen to papers on fifteenth century bookbindings. I want to know how to run a library." And if she had not an opportunity for getting the information for which she came the meeting was just that much of a failure.

If we are to arouse the interest of towns and villages without libraries, let us extend a cordial invitation to all, that they may be inspired with the earnestness and enthusiasm which characterizes the library profession.

Miss IDA F. FARRAR read a paper on

HOW SHOULD THE PROGRAM FOR A STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING BE MADE UP TO BE OF THE MOST USE TO THE LIBRARIANS OF SMALL LIBRARIES?

The small library, as used in this connection, contains anywhere from 200 volumes or less to 10,000 or more. In spite of the increasing number of graduates from library schools, those in charge of the smallest libraries, with salaries varying from \$5 to \$100 a year, are and will continue to be untrained people. They need then three things which the meetings of a state library association can give them: inspiration, a conception of what they may accomplish with the means at hand, and practical help in matters of detail. These we will consider in our study of the make up of the program. To rightly understand this we must go back to the program maker, who, for the sake of convenience, we will assume is the secretary and a woman. She will usually have the advice of the executive committee along general lines, but the following of details and often the suggesting of subjects will fall upon her shoulders. The secretary consequently will be chosen not only because of her executive ability, but because she is sympathetic and tactful. She will make a study of the small library and its possibilities and try to put herself in the place of every librarian she meets, from the busy housekeeper who has to answer a request for a book when her cooking is at a critical point or the baby is just falling asleep, to the trained librarian of 10,000 volumes, housed in a beautiful memorial building. Both of these people are types in every group of small libraries.

The program maker will, either through correspondence or personal visits, — the latter are preferable, — make herself acquainted with library problems in the town where the next meeting is to be held. As these are likely to be the problems of other towns, she will arrange for the discussion of at least one of them. For example: Spruceland needs a reading room: the librarian and the minister are

keenly alive to the need; the next meeting of the club is to be held there; the tactful secretary sees the opportunity to bring the matter before the people. Another town of about the same size *has* a reading room: the librarian there can tell how it was established and how it is maintained; another can discuss the relative merits of periodicals; another the matter of discipline; the minister may speak of the value of a reading room in the community as a moral power, and all this is planned for an hour in the afternoon when townspeople can be present, the librarian having previously advertised the meeting. It is quite possible that a reading room will be established in Spruceland as the result of this meeting.

The program maker will not only visit the place of meeting, but surrounding towns, for every state meeting must be to some extent a sectional meeting, since distance and irregularity of trains will seldom permit attendance from all parts of the state. If the secretary is the kind of person I have described she will not begrudge a part of her vacation for these trips. She will not only come into close touch with people engaged in library work, but will also visit ministers, teachers, and school superintendents, and will seldom meet with any difficulty in enlisting their services. She will keep a list of these people and whenever a meeting is held in their vicinity will invite them to be present and speak.

As to the program itself: once a year, at least, probably at the annual meeting if the attendance is largest then, should come an inspiring address. Some minister who is known always to be bright and helpful will give it and, with a little explanation as to what is wanted, will choose his own subject and treat it as he likes. He will impress his audience, those both in and out of the profession, with the utmost respect for its high calling.

The librarian of a small country library recently wrote the president of a club saying: "We have \$100 a year to expend for books: I have notices of 12,000 books sent me yearly, all of which are said to be invaluable to any library; how am I to choose?" Here is a chance for the library club to help, for it is a problem which comes to all its members. They may all be invited to contribute to a list of 100 of the best books of the year to be discussed at the mid-winter meeting, the time when there is the

greatest output of books and when libraries are purchasing. This list may be annotated and printed just before the meeting in some local paper, and reprints made so that each person present shall have a copy. This book talk may be a yearly feature.

The other subjects should be so far as possible along lines which members of the club have suggested. These suggestions may come in answer to a call on the program or as the result of the personal observations of the secretary or president in their visits.

Avoid fine technicalities of detail: the school graduate has no need of them, the busy house-keeper will only be bewildered by them. A discussion of the classification of music, for instance, which had a perfectly legitimate place on the recent program of a club composed for the most part of large libraries, would be utterly out of place on the program of a club composed of small country libraries. The comparing of notes as to a simple plan of classification, the repairing of books, the making of a book, the best methods of binding — these are all practical topics for any library and hence for the small one. Leave plenty of time for discussion. If the subject of the "Relation between the school and the library," which is such a favorite one, is on the program it will be worth while to devote half or even the whole of one session to it. Ask the school superintendent of that group of towns to close the schools for a half day and be present and lead the discussion from the standpoint of the school. The teachers will all be present, and if any have made a point of interesting the children in books be sure that they tell how they did it. If the secretary does not know of the work of the teachers in question let her invite one from another locality whose work she does know. A librarian will open the discussion from his standpoint. Some of the older pupils in the school will be invited, and some one who understands children will speak to them on "What we may discover in books." A teacher who attended such a meeting recently said, "If school institutes were as interesting as this library institute has been I should not dread them so."

Suppose the subject of the "Relation between the Sunday-school library and the public library" be suggested. The secretary will write to a number of towns asking questions as

to the condition of the two and the practicability of their working in common. Prominent Sunday-school workers will be invited to be present and one of their number asked to lead the discussion from that side, the librarian of a public library from her viewpoint, and as a result of the vigorous discussion which will follow, a union of the forces of both libraries will be brought about in many towns.

The program-maker has seen how much more good may be accomplished by the library in every town by the distribution of books through branches. She asks a librarian who has met with success in this matter to come to the next meeting and tell how she did it. Letters are sent out two weeks before the date set asking questions like these:

Have you any branch libraries?

Who takes care of them?

How many books do you send?

How often do you exchange them?

What is the nature of the community to which you send them?

Do the people appreciate them?

Will you not take part in the discussion of branch libraries appointed for the next meeting of the club, telling such facts as these questions call for and any other interesting ones in your experience?

This will insure discussion and be likely to result in the establishment of branch libraries.

As to the *personnel* of the program: reference has already been made to securing the services of ministers and teachers. Trustees need to be interested and sometimes to meet with a change of heart. They are likely to be prominent men and women in the town and ready speakers. Plan subjects sometimes with especial reference to them, such as "How trustees may help or hinder." Get hold of the shy people, such as the librarians of small libraries are liable to be. Find the lines in which they have achieved some success and ask them to talk or write along these lines. If they are too timid to do that, ask them to take some part in a discussion, taking care to tell them they will not be formally called upon.

A word as to the division of time in the arrangement of a program. A morning and an afternoon session of about two hours each is a comfortable division. Ten or fifteen minutes in the morning before the session opens gives people an opportunity to greet each other. If

there must be an address of welcome let it be short — not a rehearsal of the history of the town and the library since the beginning. A strong speaker at the beginning and another strong one at the end seems to give a sense of firmness. It has been proved over and over again that the life of a meeting such as we are considering is in the discussion, well conducted of course, the getting hold of theories and experiences of a number of people. Hence too many subjects should not be introduced. A new secretary is liable to be worried for fear that the material will not hold out. She needs to learn that too many courses spoil the digestion, that plenty of good wholesome food of only two or three kinds is good for the mind in the case in point as well as for the body.

An hour and a half is usually long enough for dinner and sociability and a visit to the library, which should always be arranged for. Visits to outside objects of interest, such as mills, are usually distracting, take valuable time, and are made more out of a feeling of obligation to those entertaining than from any real desire to see the place in question. Plan to close early enough to gather up the impressions of the day. That is the time to *begin* to find out whether the program has really been of use or not, and if a few words of criticism are borne to her ears the program-maker is not discouraged, but adds them to her "Notes gathered from experience." She learns to study people, conditions, time, and place, but experience is her best teacher, for

"Experience joined with common sense
To mortals is a providence."

Dr. J. H. CANFIELD spoke on

THE BENEFITS OF LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

Dr. CANFIELD: It will be quite as well to put this matter in a concrete form as to undertake to speak of it in an abstract way. Therefore I will speak of the library institutes as organized and carried forward by the State Association of New York during the last year, properly during the last spring.

A year ago the Library Association of the State of New York withdrew, in a certain sense, from the state. That is, it ceased its wanderings in the state, wanderings which had been led or misled for several years under the guise of doing missionary work. It did that which

every similar state organization, I think, will find it desirable to do — established itself at a fixed point and as nearly as possible at a fixed date, so that every one interested in the work of the state association came to know just where it was to meet and when it was to meet. Having done that, it felt that it ought to make some compensation to the state for the relief from the wanderings, and so it took upon itself the organization of library institutes within the limits of New York.

The first result of that effort naturally appeared within the state association itself—the reflex action of the determination to do something instead of simply to talk. It is a very helpful thing to set one to a definite task. It gives one something to do, to accomplish; and accomplishment is a thing which interests most men and women who have good red blood in their veins. In a definite task men and women find a new thought and a new impulse.

It is not too much to say that new life came to the state association in New York from the very moment it undertook in a definite way a task of this kind. It found itself quickened by a new thought and a new impulse. I even count it as one of the most beneficial results of the State Library Institutes that they have put before the state association this definite task in this definite way.

The state was divided into ten library districts; excluding Buffalo at one end and Greater New York at the other, each of these being large enough and old enough to care for itself and for the immediately adjacent country. For each of these ten districts a secretary was appointed — some one willing to co-operate in the library work of that district, some one who would give time to the study of library work in that district, some one who would undertake to awaken new interest in library work in that district; above all, some one who would be responsible for the library institute. Suggestions and advice were sent out to these secretaries, and with their help a great deal has been accomplished. This secured the co-operation of at least eight or ten responsible, interested, and intelligent people in the library work of the state.

The state association found that this work was going to be something of a burden financially, and was to draw heavily upon the time of some of its members, but the state associa-

tion very wisely felt that it was in no danger of being pauperized or impoverished by meeting any such drafts whatever. It is almost impossible to conceive of any one's getting money into his pocketbook until he opens the mouth of his pocketbook so wide that some will fall out. He who gives is generally he who receives. That is a divine law, and it is a human law, and a natural law as well. So we have found ourselves gaining in strength, we have found the year remarkable for the inspiration which has come back to the state association directly from the institutes. That is the first result.

Now, these institutes were organized somewhat as follows: We could not hope to hold prolonged institutes, covering three or four days. The librarians could not get leave from their libraries for three or four days. The institute had to be carefully planned in order that the librarians could attend. When possible it was placed toward the last of the week so that teachers could come on their weekly holiday. We hoped that school directors would close their schools for half a day in order that teachers might be present, and some did this. Perhaps we will reach that more generally next year. Two instructional sessions were provided and one session — we didn't know exactly what to call it, and somebody suggested that we call it an "inspirational session," and we let it go at that. The "inspirational session" was always held in the evening, when we could secure the attendance of the public. The institute covered one night only, and that night was so chosen as to be as little burdensome as possible to all concerned. Into the instructional session we brought the advice and the practical active co-operation of some of the best known librarians and library workers of the state. If possible, we found a director within the district, because that meant less expense and less demand upon time. The state librarian was very helpful to us. The state inspector was present at every meeting, I think, officially and personally; and when he is present in both capacities you may know that he is a power indeed.

We brought to these meetings the simplest form of instruction, suggestion, and advice as to what may be done in and for and with a small library. We knew that if we reached people helpfully at all we were going to reach

those who could not attend such a meeting as this, or at least who do not attend it. It is proper to say they could not attend it, for it is beyond their purses and beyond the time that they are able to give. It is all very pleasant for us to come together in these great meetings. They are full of inspiration and uplift to us; we go home feeling a new pride in our profession, and we draw upon each other very heavily, and we are full to overflowing with new thoughts and with new life. But not everybody can take a trip to Magnolia or Placid. The institute is planned to give to those who cannot be here, who cannot get anything better than the institute, to get at least that.

The first benefit of the institute directly to those who participated came through the definite instruction, and suggestions that were offered. The second benefit was along the line of question and answer. It was perfectly surprising, the readiness with which those who were present took part in what we would ordinarily call discussion. I have always believed that in meetings like our own, discussion is worth more than papers. A paper ought to be simply the fuse with which we light the explosives, with which we touch off the cannon. The effectiveness ought to come in the discussion that follows the explosion. The discussions in the institutes were remarkably interesting because the questions went right to the point. They covered practical work; they were from those who evidently asked them because they wished to know; they were not asked in a captious way or a critical way or simply to take up time, but they were asked because there was somebody present who didn't know this particular thing and desired to know. It was worth a great deal to have present those who had had experience in the larger libraries and in the larger towns, and who knew ways and means; it was worth much to bring them face to face for two or three hours in each of those sessions with those who were longing for that contact and longing for the opportunity to ask the question which was most immediately pressing upon them for an immediate answer in their daily work. The discussions, if they may be called discussions, — the questions and answers, — were peculiarly valuable and peculiarly helpful.

That was the second benefit which came directly to those who participated. The third

benefit seems to have been the fact that these workers who had been alone so long came in contact with the personality of those who were experienced and successful workers of repute in the larger libraries. There is nothing, after all, equal to coming into actual contact with the flesh and blood of a worker along the same line that you are working, one whom you know has met with success and who can impress you immediately with the reason for that success in his or her personality. I think that those who were so fortunate as to come into those institutes will long remember and will remember with gratitude — if their letters and their words mean anything — the opportunities thus given them by the state association to meet personally for some considerable time those of whom they had heard and those whose work elsewhere had been so successful.

There was a fourth benefit, and I am not sure but that in a certain way it was as great as any. I am now speaking of simply what we did in New York, but the same work is not only desirable everywhere, but it must be done everywhere. I am not speaking of it as exceptional at all; I am only going over the ground so that if it is an old story to you it may appear possibly with a new face, or if it is a new story it will be helpful because it is a definite thing that has been tried. The fourth benefit was this, that in those evening meetings we brought together the citizens of the various communities where we went who were interested or who might become interested in library work. We had an address from one well-known library worker, and then from some one in the locality, if it was possible to secure some one, — and I think it was always possible to do that. I do not now remember a single meeting in which there was not active participation on the part of the residents. And there we had the opportunity to drive home that one thought that every librarian must take up and first con until he or she knows it word for word, *verbatim et punctuatum et spelleratim*, and everything else from start to finish, — that one thought which was referred to by Mr. Dewey, — that the libraries are being built up and are to be built up on precisely the same conditions, upon precisely the same principles of public taxation and public expenditure, and according to precisely the same general methods, that the public schools have been

built up. It is very hard indeed to find to-day one-tenth enough librarians who can defend the library tax and who can say why it is proper that the tax should be levied. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to find people who can answer the objections that are sometimes made, or when objections are not made, the demands that are sometimes made under that system of taxation. Now we have built up the schools on the principle that a public tax is levied because the public wants something and not because the individual tax-payer wants something. That is something we ought not to forget. We have built up the schools upon the same general principle of taxation that we have levied all other taxes and built up all other public institutions and done all other public work. When we levy a tax for a road we do not expect to reimburse the man who pays the tax by the use of the road in proportion to the amount of the tax that he pays. A great many cripples and bed-ridden people pay the road tax who are never on the road; hundreds of men pay a road tax who only walk beside it and have never any occasion to drive over it under any circumstances whatever. We levy all other taxes in precisely the same way. We never for a moment think of re-distributing the tax, sending it back to the taxpayers individually in proportion to the amount which each one pays. When it comes to the public schools, we levy the tax in the same way. We tax the men who have no children, we tax the men who have many children, we tax the man who has but one child. It doesn't make a particle of difference. We levy the tax, not for the benefit of the man who has children, nor do we levy it for the benefit of his children directly, but we levy it for the benefit of the community. What the community is to receive, the communal interest, the common interest, is to determine how that tax is to be expended. We have gone a long way along that line in school matters and we are on reasonably safe ground to-day. There are a few grumblers; there are a few men who do not yet understand that in all the appeals, both to the people and to the courts, no method of taxation and no one tax has been so unanimously and so enthusiastically and so triumphantly maintained as the tax for public education. There are a few people yet who do not quite understand it, but just as soon as they

undertake to encounter it from the standpoint of an obstructionist, they understand it very well indeed, and they never come up to that battle a second time! There has never yet been a question raised and taken to the courts for decision regarding which the courts have so unanimously held together on one line, and that the line of a steady advancement and a steady recognition of the public interest and the public welfare, as the question of taxation for public education, for free schools.

The library must be put upon precisely the same basis as that, and that is the song we have been singing all winter long throughout New York. That is the story we have been telling, and it is the story we must tell, each one of us, over and over again, — to ourselves first, as I said, — until we know it by heart, and then to our respective communities. When you consider the matter from that standpoint, you simplify the work of the library directors and of the librarians and you remove a large number of obstacles and clear the way for advancement. The man who pays a school tax to-day does not dare to say that because he pays the tax he wants his daughter taught dancing and he proposes to have her taught dancing. He does not dare to say, "I pay my school tax, and I don't care anything about reading, writing, and arithmetic, but I want my daughter taught dancing." But the man who pays his library tax will tell you that he "wants what he wants" and that he supports the public library in order that he may get the books he wants to read; and there are a great many people — some very good people — some of them even librarians — who have fallen into the habit of saying that they rather think the librarian must do just that thing — he must get him just what he wants. No, he is not obliged to do anything of the sort, any more than you are obliged to pay taxes for schools in which to teach dancing to the girls. You are not obliged even to do that which may be useful. Here is a tax levied in behalf of the district schools, and there is a family which says, "We want our girls taught cooking, domestic science, domestic economy." Now, domestic economy and domestic science and cooking are all well enough in their way, and it is perfectly proper that they should be taught. There is sad need of their being taught, for that matter; but it rarely occurs to any one

that you must meet that demand when it is made upon the district school. Why? Because the directors of the school, the state authorities which have charge of educational matters, the superintendent of the schools, the teachers in the school, have determined otherwise, and that settles it. The day is surely coming when there will be just as clear an understanding that it is the duty of library directors and of librarians and their assistants, and of state supervision wherever we are intelligent enough to get it, to determine what shall be bought and what shall be put upon the shelves and how the public demand may be most wisely met. We will never reach that point until we see clearly that this whole question of taxation for the public library is to be dealt with precisely as any other tax question is to be dealt with.

It is incumbent upon us, therefore, it is absolutely necessary in self-defence, that we tell in that story and tell it that way. We must insist that the public library is a part of the general system of education, that it is not something that is going to be established in a haphazard way; it is not the scheme of a few designing people; it is not a hobby a few persons may ride to their own benefit; it is not something that is demanded by a segment of society, but it is a part of the general scheme of education which is made absolutely essential to preserve democratic equality and republican institutions in a land like our own. Only as we so regard it shall we be safe in pressing its claims, or shall we be successful in pressing its claims, and when we so regard it we shall be both safe and successful.

Those are the four benefits, then, which we believe that we are to realize in connection with library institutes. Those institutes are very much like the first institutes held for instructors in the public schools. I was very glad when Mr. Dewey said that we are following along in the steps of the public school system, though thirty or forty or fifty years behind. I remember hearing an officer in the United States army, of high rank, say, in the city of San Francisco a few years ago, that in the year 1845, while he was living in the central part of New York, as a boy he was soundly thrashed by his father because he refused to attend the public school; and he said, "I took my medicine, because I told my father that he

might thrash me as much as he pleased, but I had too much self-respect to go to the paupers' school and the beggars' school of the community." That was in central New York as late as 1845, if he told the truth, and I think he did. It is certainly true that only within a half century have we begun to understand what a mighty power there is in the public school. The public library is treading close upon its heels, following the same road. We believe, therefore, that library institutes, in the retroactive effect upon the state association itself, in their stimulus to do better work and more definite work, in the definite instruction that is offered, in the opportunity for each of the minor librarians to detail by questions her own grievances and her own difficulties, and to find from experienced hands relief in explanation and suggestion and encouragement, in the meetings which are held for the public and in which the public unites, and in the stimulus which comes to the entire community because of this thought of the public library as part of the system of public education, — we believe that library institutes not only pay, in the largest sense of the word, but are absolutely essential everywhere to the most rapid and the most sure advancement of all library interests and library work.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we enter upon the discussion of the papers I should like to say that I tried very hard to get one of our western friends to talk upon the difficulties connected with the library institute. Dr. Canfield has inspiringly presented the benefits of library institutes. Now I am sure there must be some difficulties. I had so short a time, however, in which to prepare this program that I was unable to procure a speaker on that phase of the topic. Is there not some one here who will take up the other side of the library institute problem? Perhaps Mr. Dana will tell us something about the difficulties.

J. C. DANA: You ask for a few words on the difficulties in the way of library institutes. I will suggest some that occurred to me this morning when I heard the discussions on home libraries in the Children's Librarians' Section. That discussion was, naturally, concerning our work for people whom it is, so we assume, our function to teach — for people who are our inferiors in knowledge. This, in large measure, is also the function of the library institute.

That is, the work we are entering upon in this line of institutes is a work that at once puts us into the position of the superior, of the teacher, of the better man of the two. Now that is a very dangerous position in which to be placed. I wish to call your attention for a moment to three things that we should look out for in this work, and especially, it seems to me, in the attempt through library institutes to promote our ideas, to carry out our educational theories in small communities. The three things are perhaps well suggested by the words "condescension," "resentment," and "conscious virtue." The condescension, if it exists at all, is on our part. I am sure that we do not in the least intend to have it; I am sure also, that, without intent, many and many a time we acquire the habit before we know it. The habit of condescension will grow on us, and that rapidly, if we do not take the greatest care, and in institute work, as in other like fields, it is absolutely fatal to success.

Resentment is something which may arise in those who are taught, in those whom we wish to improve. I could not help thinking this morning, as I heard of the gracious and well-meaning visitors to the "lower" parts of the city, to library groups, to home libraries, and to social settlements, that there is very great danger here of the development of a condescension on the part of the benefactors, and of a corresponding state of resentment on the part of the benefited. I do not believe I am wrong in uttering just a word of warning in regard to those two things.

The third of the feelings I mentioned is, perhaps, not exactly in line with this evening's discussion; but as I have started in on the line of difficulties I will venture to go a step further. This third difficulty is the danger there is of arousing among the people whom you set out to improve a sense of conscious virtue. You will notice that the people who attend, for example, library groups and use home libraries, who read good books under your direction and with your guiding care, as soon as they have done these things begin to feel that they have done the right thing. There is apt then to arise in them the feeling of duty done. Now the feeling of "duty done," while very comforting, is apt to be accompanied by a feeling of conscious virtue, which is one of the most insidious and dangerous of all emotions. These

people feel that they are better than they were before, and that therefore they are entitled to something from you; that they are entitled to something from the world. They are apt to get the idea that virtue has some other reward than its own, that it is virtue alone that helps this world, that it is moral conduct, pure and simple, which is entitled to some reward, while fact is that it is virtue plus utility that is entitled to some reward. Let me beg of you, then, in doing any work in the line of library institutes, in going out into the world as missionaries, to avoid in every case, with the greatest possible care, any feeling of condescension on your part, lest you arouse on the part of those for whom you work resentment among the proud, and conscious virtue among the *unco guid*.

Just another word along another line. But first, you may not know, all of you, that the story Miss Farrar told of the things that a state library association can do is really a story of things that have been done. They have been carried out during the past two years in Western Massachusetts, and with the greatest success. We have seen there in recent years a swiftly-growing interest in the very things Dr. Canfield has so charmingly put before us.

We lend a few books, and we encourage people to read a little; but the newspapers in this country are the powers that are encouraging the people in this country to read a great deal. We of to-day have had newspapers, as we now understand the word, for one generation. The mind of man cannot conceive what it is going to mean, in one or two generations from now, for the people of that time to have had behind them, not one generation with the newspaper-reading habit, but two or three. The newspaper is one of the very great factors in modern life. What it is doing for us nobody knows. Nobody knows what the habit of reading is doing for this and other civilized countries. We cannot begin to imagine what its effects are to be, and the daily press is one of the most powerful instruments in society to-day. I remember, some six or seven years ago, I brought before the Association a suggestion, and urged it as well as I could, that we as an association establish a bureau of publicity and promotion, which should, through the newspapers, let the people know what the library idea is. It was not done then—it has not yet

been done. A publisher told me to-day that in conversation with some of the leading publishers of the country he had discovered that almost to a man they held librarians in small esteem. They considered our work of protest against the raising of prices of books to be of very slight consequence. That is partly because we are not much in the newspapers. We are not much in the newspapers partly, of course, because we are not of sufficient consequence to be there. Now my idea of six or seven years ago I think was a good one. You can produce results that shall also be causes. We could have put ourselves more in the newspapers than we have, and to-day we would, because of that studied publicity, be there more than we now are. I mention this simply to point the suggestion I wish to make about state library associations, which is, that they use the newspapers more than they do. I have had a very good illustration of the value of this suggestion. For four years I lived beside the *Springfield Republican*, which is the newspaper of western Massachusetts, the chief local news gatherer and news disseminator of that whole community. The *Republican* was a friend of the Springfield library and of every other library within the radius of its influence. Day in and day out, and week in and week out, and year in and year out it never failed us when we went to it for assistance in spreading the ideas that we wished carried through that community. The constant reiteration in the *Springfield Republican* of the things that we wanted said was far more helpful than was all the work that all the library workers in western Massachusetts could do. In fact, we frankly confessed that we had well-nigh gained our ends if we arranged for a meeting, carried through our program, and printed an abstract thereof in our friend the newspaper, even if our meeting in itself seemed almost a failure.

The CHAIRMAN: Will Miss Underhill, of the Iliion Public Library, tell us something of the institute work at Iliion, New York?

Miss UNDERHILL: The institute at Iliion we regard as a fairly successful one. Out of the 80 libraries listed for the district which we had prepared, there were only 25 which could be properly called free public libraries and of those 25, 16 were represented by the librarian or an assistant or by the trustees. The schools in Iliion were closed for a part of the session of

the institute and the teachers came, together with the superintendent of schools, who took an active part in the discussion. We also had superintendents of schools from two other places near by. One point was found very practical, and that was that several of the larger libraries made exhibits of books that were stamped and pasted, dating machines and devices of that sort, sample accession books, sample order sheets, etc., and it seemed that the librarians in attendance got more help from these than from almost anything else. As a result of the meeting an arrangement was made with two librarians from little libraries, that they should spend two or three days in our library in October for help and for practical work.

H. W. FISON: I would like to ask for discussion on Miss Farrar's paper. The greater part of this meeting has been spent in discussing library institutes and state library associations, but I think there are a large number of librarians here in charge of smaller libraries who feel that this question of the usefulness of state library associations is of vital interest to them. How can the state library association meeting be made more helpful to the small library?

Miss HAINES: The officers of the state associations might send a circular to the librarians of the state, requesting practical suggestions, asking them to name topics they are personally interested in. That was done in the New York Library Club. A circular was sent to all the members and suggestions were received, I believe, of about twenty-five different topics, only four or five of which had been presented before. I don't know whether the topics were ever all brought up; but they were sent in very generally by members.

GEORGE STOCKWELL: Miss Farrar did not mention the fact that she has a card catalog containing the name of every library in western Massachusetts. She has kept in very close touch with those libraries. In correspondence with them she has learned the different problems confronting them, and what they would like to have discussed at the meetings. She files these letters, so she knows the condition of each library in her section, what they want, what they are doing, and what they ought to do. Then, when she comes to draw up her program for the meeting, she looks over the card catalog

and the file of letters and draws her subjects from them, taking especially the section where the meeting is to be held. I want to emphasize what Miss Farrar said about personal visits. In our institute work the programs which were arranged through personal visits were much more successful than those arranged otherwise.

Mr. FISON: I understood that Miss Farrar spoke of what the ideal library association should do. I did not know of any state library association doing the work she described. My experience has been, in the state library association meetings I have attended, that most of the subjects discussed have been entirely above the small library. We do not care anything about the classification of art or music in a library of less than ten thousand volumes. What we want are practical suggestions that will help us in our daily work, and the average small library does not have a corps of assistants so that one or two or more can go to the library meeting. I hope if this discussion ever comes up again, that the state library associations will bear in mind that the majority of the libraries in any state are small. There are very few really large libraries in any one state. Let us have more material for the smaller libraries to work on. I came here on purpose to hold up the single-handed man, being one myself, and I think we need more help. We need a great deal of help, because, as a rule, we are not close enough to other libraries to receive the enthusiasm and the help that other libraries can get from one another and from large libraries. That is the reason why I should like to hear what other librarians of the smaller libraries have to say in regard to the benefit they have received from the state library association meetings.

Mr. DEWEY: I would like to make two or three suggestions. One is that the librarians of the district be asked to send to the association officers a statement of their difficulties; another, that there be a question box at the meeting. But the most important one of all is like the old rule for cooking a hare: "First, catch your hare." First, get your conductor. I think the greatest danger in the library institute, possibly, is in assuming that because instruction is a good thing, and institutes are a good thing, you have only to say, "Go to, now; conduct an institute," and it will be done. There are very few people who can conduct a

teachers' institute or a library institute successfully. The moral is that in every state which is going to take up the library institute work, people must be found who have a gift for it, and who have been trained for it, so that at least one person can be able to carry it on. I look forward to the development of a class of institute conductors in library work, just as in schools, who will give practically their whole time to this work.

The CHAIRMAN: Pardon me, but Mr. Fison does not feel that library institutes and state library association meetings are the same thing. Are you putting forward the proposition that they are both the same — that a library institute is exactly the same thing as a state library association?

Mr. DEWEY: Oh, no. But if state library associations are to give instruction there must be some trained teacher, and I say that instruction cannot be given successfully unless you have some one who is especially trained for the work. And I think this work of the institute has got to be graded. If we repeat the institutes in New York this year and bring the same people together, they do not want to go over the same ground. Those are the two points I want to make — the selection of a conductor and the grading of the work.

W. R. EASTMAN: The persons who have the responsibility for the preparation of the program of a state association meeting should take especial pains to put themselves in the place of the smaller librarians, so as to understand and sympathize with their work. We are very apt in these large meetings to get into the habit of dealing only with the large libraries, because there are always a certain number of those who represent the large libraries who have the leisure and the means to attend, and little by little they come to dominate our conferences. Now, the members of the program committee need conscientiously to put themselves in the place of smaller librarians, and with some such local index as has been referred to try to acquaint themselves with the actual conditions of the libraries.

Mr. DANA: I will tell Mr. Fison what is the matter. In the first place, he expects too much of the state library association meeting. Now, the state library association meeting held for one day, with perhaps a couple of sessions, can be of very little help to anybody — the

meeting itself, that is; and if any people from small libraries attend expecting to get much information, much instruction, that will be of immediate practical help, then I believe they are mistaken. But Mr. Fison should bear in mind that the benefit of the state library association meeting will be considerable to him if he will take a hand in the meeting. If he does not find the meetings of his state library association profitable he should say so. Many librarians of small libraries would have rendered a great service to the meetings of their state library associations if they had said that before now. Many of these state meetings, to my knowledge, are dreary things. They talk about subjects that have nothing whatever to do with the practical life of the librarian. Mr. Fison is quite right, but he should have objected before now, and he should have stated his objections plainly. He should make his objections to the officers of the association, and if he cannot reach them, let him get up in the meeting and say so. Then let him take hold

himself and work along the line that he thinks would be of advantage, and out of the work that he does do himself he will get benefit.

Now, my statement that the actual meeting of the state library association is of very little importance does not mean that the state library association itself is of no importance or that the meeting as a factor in the library work of the state is of small importance.

The library association should be a factor of very great importance in the life of the state. I regret to say that some of them are not. But they can be, and it is our business to make them so. There is one thing we cannot realize too clearly, and that is that the work done between members by correspondence, by publication in newspapers of items about libraries, by the interchange of notes and inquiries, either directly or through the medium of the secretary and officers of the association, is of the greatest importance.

Adjourned.

TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MEETINGS of the Council of the American Library Association were held in connection with the Magnolia conference, on June 16, 18, 19, 20, in all four sessions being held. There were also short meetings of the executive board on June 16 and 20. Of the twenty-five members of the Council twenty-two were present, as follows: Mary E. Ahern, E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, J. S. Billings, W. H. Brett, Johnson Brigham, F. M. Crunden, C. A. Cutter, Electra C. Doren, W. I. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, C. H. Gould, Caroline M. Hewins, F. P. Hill, J. K. Hosmer, Hannah P. James, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, Katherine L. Sharp, C. C. Soule, John Thomson, J. L. Whitney. The members of the executive board served as ex-officio members and officers of the Council. They included the president, Dr. J. S. Billings; ex-president, Henry J. Carr; 1st vice-president, Dr. J. K. Hosmer; 2d vice-president, Electra C. Doren; secretary, F. W. Faxon; recorder, Helen E. Haines; treasurer, Gardner M. Jones.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL..

Place of meeting. Invitations for the 1903 meeting of the American Library Association were received from California; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Brevard, N. C.; Helena, Mont. An invitation to meet in St. Louis in 1904 was also presented, and it was *Voted*, That in making selection for the 1903 meeting place, it should be borne in mind that there is an invitation from St. Louis for 1904.

Regarding 1903 meeting, formal motions were made and carried that the Association should not meet in California or in Montana. It was finally *Voted*, That the executive board be instructed to select between some place in Tennessee, Mackinac, and Niagara Falls for next meeting, and also select the time at which it shall be held.

Acceptance of Carnegie gift. It was *Voted*, That Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of one hundred thousand dollars, offered through the president of the American Library Association, be accepted, subject to the conditions of

the donor, namely, that it be kept as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and library aids, as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country.

It was *Voted*, That the amount thus given be designated as The Carnegie Fund, and be placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment Fund, whose treasurer is authorized to receive the gift on behalf of the Association.

Nominations. It was *Voted*, That a committee of ex-presidents present be requested to present nominations for the ensuing year, to be reported to the Council. This committee reported at a later session and the nominations submitted were adopted, with the provision that the ticket include also names sent in in nominations signed by five members of the Association.

Method of nominations. It was *Voted*, That a committee of the Council be appointed by the chair to consider the principles and methods upon which nominations to the Council should be based, and to report to the Council its findings for deliberate discussion. This committee was later appointed as follows: C. W. Andrews, Herbert Putnam, F. M. Crunden, Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss H. P. James.

Committee on Relations with Book Trade. The resolutions appended to the Report of the Committee on Relations with the Book-trade, as presented to the general Association, were referred to the Council for consideration, as was the resolution on the same subject later offered in the Association by Mr. Dana. The matter was fully discussed at a special meeting of the Council, and the following resolutions were passed and later submitted to and adopted by the Association:

Whereas, The system of net prices maintained by the American Publishers' Association has resulted in an unexpectedly large increase in the price of books to libraries; and

Whereas, That increase has worked great hardship upon libraries in limiting their purchase of current books, diminishing their power of meeting the demands of the public, and narrowing their influence and opportunities as educational institutions; and

Whereas, The interests of the library and the bookseller should be closely allied;

Resolved, That the American Library Association urges the American Publishers' Association to make such arrangements that libraries may secure an increased discount over the present allowance on net books, and may not be unduly restricted in dealing with book-sellers.

A committee consisting of five active librarians was appointed to confer with the Publishers' Association on the lines of the foregoing resolution, as follows: W. T. Peoples, H. L. Elmendorf, John Thomson, H. C. Wellman, H. J. Carr.

Reduced postal rates on library books. The following resolution was presented to the Council on behalf of the Round Table Meeting on State Library Commissions:

Voted, That the Council of the American Library Association be requested to use its influence to secure the passage of the bill now pending before Congress, which provides for the transmission of library books through the mails at pound rates.

After discussion, it was *Voted*, That the Council endorses the measures now before Congress to secure transmission of books to and from libraries at reduced rates.

It was *Voted*, That the present Committee on Reduced Postal and Express Rates be discontinued and a new committee be appointed by the incoming executive board.

State Library Commissions Section. On request of officers of the Round Table Meeting on State Library Commissions, it was *Voted*, That the State Library Commissions Round Table meeting be created a section of the Association.

A. L. A. State Library Section. The advisability of discontinuing the State Library Section of the Association was discussed. It was pointed out that that section had practically ceased to exist within the last few years, its place being taken by the National Association of State Librarians, which was a separate and independent organization. At the same time the section remained on the Association's records, and each year there arose the question of its representation on the program. It was felt that closer relations with the National Association of State Librarians were desirable either as a section or an affiliated organization, and that the State Library Section might well be discontinued or regularly merged in the

former body. It was later reported that a committee had been appointed by the National Association of State Librarians to consider the question of relations with the A. L. A. and to report at the next meeting of the National Association of State Librarians.

Affiliation with Federation of Women's Clubs. In response to request presented last year by members of Round Table Meeting on State Library Associations and work of women's clubs, that an alliance be effected between the A. L. A. and the Federation of Women's Clubs, it was *Voted*, That the matter be referred to a committee to confer and report to Council. The committee was later appointed as follows: F. M. Crunden, Miss L. E. Stearns, Miss M. W. Freeman.

Resolutions on Public Documents. The resolutions presented in the report of the Committee on Public Documents were approved and endorsed. (See report of committee, p. 96.)

Library Training. The recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Library Training, that the committee be set a definite task by the Association, and granted an appropriation for carrying out its work (see report of committee, p. 136), were referred to the executive board.

Library Handbook for Normal Schools. The recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation with the National Educational Association, that a library handbook for the use of normal schools be prepared in connection with the National Educational Association, was referred to the Publishing Board.

Checklist for Registration of Voters. It was *Voted*, That the checklist of members be employed to check voters in election of officers.

Change in Program. It was *Voted*, That the Program Committee be requested, if in its judgment it found desirable, to so change program arrangement as to bring up Mr. Hastings' paper on distribution of catalog

cards from Library of Congress, in connection with the report of Committee on Administration.

Reporting Sections. It was *Voted*, That the Executive Board be authorized to employ a stenographer to report proceedings of section meetings at this conference, as may be found desirable.

Index to Proceedings. It was *Voted*, That an index to the proceedings of the Magnolia Conference be prepared and published.

TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Carnegie resolutions. It was *Voted*, That the resolutions passed by the Association regarding the Carnegie gift be engrossed on parchment and forwarded to Mr. Carnegie with a letter from the president.

Reporting Sections. It was *Voted*, That the recorder be authorized to employ a stenographer to report section meetings at this conference, after consultation with officers of sections.

Non-library membership. It was *Voted*, That the list presented by the treasurer of persons not engaged in library work be accepted and the persons named admitted to membership in the Association.

Appointments to committees, etc. Publishing Board: W. I. Fletcher (re-appointed); Hiller C. Wellman (succeeding R. R. Bowker, resigned).

Finance Committee: continued (J. L. Whitney, C. K. Bolton, G. T. Little).

Public Documents Committee: R. P. Falkner, chairman, with power to add two members.

Next Meeting of Executive Board. It was *Voted*, That the next meeting of the executive board be held in connection with the library meeting at Lake Placid, in September, and that the secretary send in advance to members minutes of matters to be considered.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA MEETING, AND THE POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS.

FOR the record of the Boston and Magnolia meeting precedent must be set aside, and the chronicles of social incident and of post-conference excursions must be merged into one narrative. This is because both were in fact so mingled that it is not easy to separate them, and their record must be based upon reports sent in from varied sources, as no one or two persons could possibly "know of their own knowledge" all that was done and seen on this largest of A. L. A. conferences.

The present meeting was the first held in Massachusetts for twenty-three years, and the Old Bay State—for so long the centre and model of library development—gave a welcome overflowing with hospitality and kindness. The first formal session, held at the Boston Public Library on Saturday morning, June 14, served mainly to bring people together for announcements and invitations, and to give a foretaste of the welcome that awaited them. Guides were in attendance to show the visitors over the library building, and the workings of each department were courteously explained *ad infinitum* by those in charge. The great series of Abbey pictures, so recently completed, proved the magnet to a constantly moving and changing throng, and indeed throughout the three Boston days the Public Library was the headquarters of information and of interest. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday were, according to the program, assigned for visiting the principal libraries of Boston and Cambridge, for excursions and sightseeing. It is impossible to do more than note a few of the delightful incidents of those three days. At Cambridge the visitors were received at the Public Library by Mr. Gifford and his staff and were conducted through the building, where special interest was roused by the collection of books and manuscripts by Cambridge authors. The Harvard Library, with its many treasures, the Fogg Art Gallery, the Harvard Museum, and various campus buildings were inspected, and a centre of attraction was found in Phillips Brooks house, where Mrs. Eliot and several

ladies of the faculty served tea for the library visitors. On Sunday a small party visited Brook Farm under the guidance of Mr. Lindsay Swift, and at the invitation of Miss Caroline Hewins, and on their return were entertained at the delightful home of Mrs. Hewins and her daughters; others visited the Boston Art Museum; and indeed the places of interest in Boston and the suburbs and nearby cities were overrun by eager and interested librarians. Many of the delegates were entertained by friends, or by the local hosts, and from one party of assistants comes a special tribute to the hospitality of the Massachusetts Library Club, which provided for their guests delightfully comfortable quarters, delegated one of the ladies of the guest committee to act as hostess at every meal, and gave many thoughtful and delicate little attentions that were as much appreciated as they were unexpected.

On Monday morning a trip about Boston and its suburbs on the electric cars had been arranged and was taken by a large number. The start was made from the Public Library at ten o'clock and the trip lasted until twelve. It was followed by a harbor excursion to the Boston Light, and return, arranged through the kindness of the mayor, for which the city boat *J. Putnam Bradlee* had been chartered. So large was the attendance, however, that a second boat had also to be pressed into service. The afternoon was cloudy, but there was a fine view of the harbor, and the trip was greatly enjoyed. A few of those present had attended the first Boston meeting in 1879, and recalled the delightful harbor trip then taken, and the luncheon given at Deer Island, while others were reminded of the like trip to Deer Island taken in connection with the A. L. A. meeting of 1890. This was the last of the pre-conference excursions, and it was followed by general scrambles for baggage and railway tickets, and an exodus for Magnolia, where the three hotels were found in possession of a goodly number of early arrivals, who had already explored the beauties of rocky shores and woodland by-ways.

At Magnolia, despite the rush and nervous strain of a busy convention of over one thousand persons, with its general sessions, special sections, committee meetings, and "round tables," there was, nevertheless, a strong element of outdoor recreation and social enjoyment. It could hardly be otherwise in a "summer resort" meeting, such as this, set in one of the most beautiful regions of the New England coast, and held during a week of perfect June weather. The consideration of problems of bibliography and of administration, and the discussion of such crucial questions as capitalization or the relative dangers of Henty and Ballantyne as food for infant minds, were lightened by rambles to Rafe's Chasm or to the cliffs near Norman's Woe, by boating or sailing parties, and by long drives to Gloucester, to Rockport, to Manchester, and other of the delightful nearby resorts. Moonlight had been considerably provided by the Local Committee, and the moon, the rocks, and the ocean twice furnished the setting for a general midnight chorus of college songs. One of the pleasantest incidents of the meeting was the delightful reception and afternoon tea given for the Association by the Misses Loring at their estate "Burnside," Pride's Crossing, while the Beverly Historical Society, the Manchester Public Library, and the Magnolia Public Library also extended a hospitable welcome to all librarians during the conference. There were reunions of library school alumni, meetings of state library associations and clubs, many of which combined some social feature, as a drive, or a luncheon, with their business routine. On three evenings dancing was in order, and indeed the program throughout succeeded to an unusual degree in alternating business and pleasure.

Saturday, June 22, was for most of the members the last day at Magnolia, and the beginning of post-conference activities. It rained steadily and heavily, but bad weather could not dampen the ardor of the library pilgrims, and a large party made a special trip to Salem, where their welcome at the Public Library and at Essex Institute was as cordial as the elements were unfriendly. The return was made to Boston, again the general headquarters, whence members scattered at their convenience, north, south, or west.

The post-conference plans this year were, in

several respects, a contrast to former meetings. Two special trips had been planned, one to the White Mountains on the plan of the Appalachian Club jaunts, the other to Bar Harbor by steamer along the Maine coast. The former was given up, owing to the small number desiring it; the other was taken by a party of only forty-seven. The remainder of the one thousand and eighteen seem for the most part to have scattered themselves over the surface of New England, some staying in Boston for the week of Harvard commencement festivities, many returning to their homes by way of New York, and others spending a few days for further visits to New England libraries and historic scenes. A party of about thirty gave up Monday, June 24, to a visit to Lexington and Concord, under the guidance of Mr. Virgin and Mr. Crosby, of the local committee. At Lexington they were welcomed by Miss Kirkland, Rev. Mr. Staples, and Rev. Mr. Crosby, and under their escort visited the library, housed in the city hall, where many interesting Revolutionary relics were displayed. Among the points of special interest were Buckman's Tavern, the old bell tower, from which rang out the call to arms on the morning of Paul Revere's warning, and the famous Clarke-Hancock house, rich in old-time furniture and historical relics. At Concord, Miss Whitney and Miss Kelly, of the Public Library, were guides and hostesses in one, and a delightful drive was taken to the Emerson, Alcott, and Hawthorne homes, to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and to the battlefield, ending with a visit to the pleasant library.

The Bar Harbor party came into existence on the afternoon of Saturday the 22d, when two score and seven "dem'd damp, moist" bodies boarded the *City of Bangor* for the all night run to Rockland. The little boat started out bravely in the storm, and her passengers sought their berths at an early hour, hoping and praying that the morrow might dawn bright and fair. But alas! for their hopes, the storm had only increased its fury. The same damp party, more disconsolate and forlorn, climbed over the gangway to the steamer *Mt. Desert* at Rockland, early on Sunday. Breakfast for those "so disposed" was found on the dock, or in the stuffy cabin, and little groups were formed on the wet deck, with the vain hope that the sea breeze and fresh air might revive

their flagging spirits. But the storm was a really violent one, and as soon as the pitching and lurching began, one by one most of the pilgrims disappeared, and were not visible again until anchor was dropped in Bar Harbor at three o'clock in the afternoon. Only the tried sailors of the party remained, and to the unfortunates who longed only for dry land were given later glowing accounts of the fury of the storm and the magnificence of the surf as it dashed upon the cliffs and the many reefs along the coast.

The boat was scheduled to reach Bar Harbor before noon, but it could make but little headway against the storm, and it was a hungry and weary crowd that alighted in the pouring rain and trailed up to the Newport House on Sunday afternoon. The bright, low, broad room of the office, with its cheerful log fire glowing on the hearth, had at once a reviving effect, and after a good dinner and a short rest every one was restored to a peaceful and cheerful frame of mind.

The days that followed were glorious halcyon days and fully paid for all the discomforts of the journey. Monday dawned bright and fair. At ten o'clock all started on the ocean drive which carried them along the edge of the cliffs. They alighted at Newport Cove to watch the surf at Schooner Head; they scrambled down the rocks and peeped in Anemone Cave; they wandered out to the edge of Otter Cliffs; and drove home around the other side of Newport Mountain, making a complete circuit. Looking back to Otter Cliffs from the gorge between Newport and Green Mountains, the view was most magnificent, with the glimpse of the ocean in the distance and Otter Creek winding its way through the meadows in the valley.

At three in the afternoon a mountain party of ten was organized to climb Newport Mountain, driving to the foot of the mountain where the carriages awaited them on their return. At various points stops were made to enjoy each view and cameras were busy all the way. The higher they climbed the more islands appeared in view. From the topmost point could be seen the five Porcupines, Bar Island, with the tide receding from the bar, and the islands on the other side of Mt. Desert. A mighty gale was blowing and the lee side of a big rock was sought to survey the harbor.

Meanwhile other parties had been formed.

One group enjoyed a sail up Frenchman's Bay to the coaling station, with a fine view of the Ovens and Cathedral Rock. Another made an expedition on the ferry boat *Pemaquid* to the Bluffs, returning home on the *Sappho*. Stops were made at Sorrento, Hancock Point, and Sullivan. In the evening the shore walk was resorted to, to enjoy the brilliant sunset and afterglow, and at half-past nine the moon arose to find groups still lingering on the rocks.

On Tuesday morning two parties set out separately to climb Green Mountain and one of these met with a series of thrilling experiences. They started at half-past eight in the morning and returned in scattered numbers wet, ragged, and scratched, from three until half-past four in the afternoon. They had climbed the mountain by the path and had then attempted to find a new trail on the other side, with results which can be appreciated only by the seasoned climber. After wading, scrambling, and stumbling for what seemed weary miles they came out at the back of a farm-house, and were able to reach civilization once more. While some climbed, others enjoyed a drive to the Ovens. Unhappily the tide was coming in and the Ovens and Cathedral Rock could be viewed only by hanging over the edge of the precipice, but this added zest to the game. The ferry-boat trip proved again popular in the afternoon and others rambled along the shore walk or yielded to the attractions of the village shops.

Wednesday found all reluctant to leave this beautiful haven of mountain and sea and woodland. Until the last call for an early dinner they sat on the piazza feasting their eyes on the glorious blue sky with its soft fleecy clouds forming a background for the pines of the islands. A slight spattering of rain tried to discourage those who were to brave the voyage home; but all eyes were on the clouds, which gave every indication of fair weather. Nothing can ever surpass that sail down through the islands. The sky and clouds could not have been more perfect. The islands, which had shown only little patches of green through the mist and rain on the previous Sunday, now stood in bold relief against the sky. One group gathered beside the pilot house, which commanded a fine view of the passing scenery. Nothing could induce them to leave the spot, neither cold, nor wind, nor even the alluring sound of the supper bell. They preferred to

wait until Rockland should be reached and then eat a fragmentary meal, perched on the high stools of the restaurant on the dock. Happily the boat was a few hours late and they had the pleasure of seeing the sun set behind the mountains before they reached Rockland. The beautiful afterglow did not die away until the Bangor boat pulled out; and then the moon rose in a perfect night of brilliant stars. Morning found them steaming energetically into Boston Harbor, with rain coming down in torrents and the steamer

rolling about on the waves. Thus, as the post-conference began, so it adjourned, in the pouring, drenching rain; but no amount of mist or moisture can dull the memory of those perfect Bar Harbor days, or of that glorious panorama that was unfolded as the Maine coast was passed and left behind on the homeward journey. To the thoughtfulness and foresight of their conductor, Mr. Jones, to which the pleasure of the trip was so largely due, the Bar Harbor pilgrims owe a debt of cordial thanks, gladly registered, and paid in all sincerity.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

SERVING IN 1901-2 AND DURING BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA CONFERENCE.

President: John Shaw Billings, New York Public Library.

First vice-president: James K. Hosmer, Minneapolis Public Library.

Second vice-president: Electra C. Doren, Dayton Public Library.

Secretary: Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Co.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Salem Public Library.

Recorder: Helen E. Haines, *Library Journal*, New York.

Registrar: Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board, Boston.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund: John M. Glenn, Baltimore, Md.; George W. Williams, Salem, Mass.; Charles C. Soule, Boston, Mass.

A. L. A. Council: * Mary E. Ahern, E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, J. S. Billings, R. R. Bowker, W. H. Brett, Johnson Brigham, F. M. Crunden, C. A. Cutter, Electra C. Doren, W. I. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, C. H. Gould, Caroline M. Hewins, F. P. Hill, J. K. Hosmer, Hannah P. James, W. C. Lane, J. N. Larned, Herbert Putnam, E. C. Richardson, Katharine L. Sharp, C. C. Soule, John Thomson, H. M. Utley, J. L. Whitney.

Executive Board: President, ex-president (H. J. Carr), vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, recorder.

Publishing Board: Chairman, W. I. Fletcher, W. C. Lane, Melvil Dewey, C. C. Soule, R. R. Bowker.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance: James L. Whitney, Boston Public Library; Charles K. Bolton, Boston Athenæum, Boston; George T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.

Library Administration: Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield City Library; W. R. Eastman, New York State Library; N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library.

Public Documents: Roland P. Falkner, Library of Congress; Adelaide R. Hasse, New York Public Library; W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library; Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library; Worthington C. Ford, Boston Public Library.

Foreign Documents: C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal; C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library, Chicago; L. B. Gilmore, Detroit Public Library; James Bain, Jr., Toronto Public Library; Worthington C. Ford, Boston Public Library.

Co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association: John C. Dana, Newark Free Public Library; Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany; F. A. Hutchins, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library; Isabel Ely Lord, Bryn Mawr College Library.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

A. L. A. Exhibit at Louisiana Purchase Exposition: Melvil Dewey, F. M. Crunden, J. C. Dana, E. H. Anderson, Mary W. Plummer.

Gifts and Bequests: Reporter, George Watson Cole.

Handbook of American Libraries: F. J. Teggart, T. L. Montgomery, C. W. Andrews.

International Co-operation: E. C. Richardson, R. R. Bowker, S. H. Ranck, Mary W. Plummer, Cyrus Adler.

Library Training: A. E. Bostwick, Susan Randall, S. S. Green, W. H. Brett, J. I. Wyer.

* Includes, in addition, members of executive board.

Relations of Libraries to the Book Trade: W. T. Peoples, H. L. Elmendorf, Millard W. Palmer, Tessa L. Kelso, John Thomson.
Title-pages to Periodicals: W. I. Fletcher, Ernst Lemcke, A. E. Bostwick.

SECTIONS AND SECTION OFFICERS.

College and Reference Section: Chairman, A. S. Root; secretary, W. M. Smith.

State Library Section: Chairman, W. E. Henry; secretary, Maude Thayer.
Trustees' Section: Chairman, D. P. Corey; secretary, T. L. Montgomery.
Catalog Section: Chairman, J. C. M. Hanson; secretary, Mary E. Hawley.
Children's Librarians' Section: Chairman, Annie C. Moore; secretary, Mary E. Dousman.

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

ABBREVIATIONS:—F., Free; P., Public; L., Library; Ln., Librarian; Asst., Assistant; Tr., Trustee; Ref. Reference; S., School; Br., Branch.

- Abbatt, William, Publisher, 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Abbot, Etheldred, Dept. of Art, Wellesley Coll., Wellesley, Mass.
 Abbott, Alvaretta Porter, L. organizer, Milford, Ct.
 Adams, Benj., Ln.-in-charge P. L., Prospect Br., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Adams, Mrs., Connerville, Ind.
 Ahern, Mary Eileen, Ed. *Public Libraries*, Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.
 Aitkin, Helen J., Cataloger, Museum of Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Albro, Sarah E., Asst. Children's dept. P. L., Providence, R. I.
 Allen, Carrie S., Asst. P. L., Milton, Mass.
 Allen, Letitia S., Ln. P. L., Attleboro, Mass.
 Allen, Mary Warren, Cataloger, Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Allen, Sylvia M., Asst. P. L., St. Louis, Mo.
 Amsden, Mrs. H. C., Tr. P. L., Clinton, Ill.
 Anderson, Edwin Hatfield, Ln. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Anderson, Mrs. E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Andrews, Clement Walker, Ln. The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill.
 Andrews, Elizabeth P., Wethersfield, Conn.
 Appleton, Charles A., with D. Appleton & Co., Boston.
 Appleton, William W., Tr. P. L., N. Y. City.
 Armstrong, Charlotte B., Asst. P. L., Williamsburgh Br., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Arnold, H. P., Asst. Thomas Crane P. L., Quincy, Mass.
 Ashley, Grace, Sec. to Ln., F. P. L., Newark, N. J.
 Ashley, May, Ln. P. L., Greenfield, Mass.
 Atwood, Alice Carey, 159 Meigs St., Rochester, N. Y., student Drexel Inst. L. S.
 Avery, Mrs. Elroy M., Tr. P. L., Cleveland, O.
 Ayer, Clarence Walter, Ln. P. L., Brockton, Mass.
 Ayer, Winslow B., Tr. P. L., Portland, Ore.
 Aymar, Gilbert H., with Remington typewriter, Boston.
 Babcock, Josephine M., Asst., East Milton R. R., Milton, Mass.
 Bacon, Corinne, 1st Asst. New Britain (Conn.) Inst., student N. Y. State L. S., Albany, N. Y.
 Bailey, Arthur L., Sub-Ln. State L., Albany, N. Y.,
 Baker, Edith M., Asst. P. L., Worcester, Mass.
 Baldwin, Emma V., Sec. to Ln., P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Baldwin, Grace P. (address 11 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.), Cataloger P. L., Millbury, Mass.
 Ballard, Harlan H., Ln. Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Bancroft, Anna, Tr. Bancroft Mem. L., Hopedale, Mass.
 Bangs, Helen B., Asst. P. L., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Bangs, Mary Freeman, Boston, Mass. (address P. O. box 1244).
 Banks, Mrs. Martha H. G., L. Organizer Dyer L., Saco, Me.
 Banton, T. W., Tr., Toronto, Canada.
 Barnes, Walter L., student N. Y. State L. S., Albany, N. Y.
 Barnum, Mrs. Adele B., Ln. P. L., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Barr, Charles J., student N. Y. State L. S., Albany, N. Y.
 Barr, Rev. Preston, New Bedford, Mass.
 Barrows, Fanny, North Attleboro, Mass.
 Barton, Edmund Mills, Ln. Amer. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass.
 Barton, Harriet G., Asst. F. L., West Philadelphia Br., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Barton, Margaret S., 1st Asst. P. L., West End Br., Boston, Mass.
 Bascom, Elva L., Indexer State L., Albany, N. Y.
 Baston, Nettie E., Asst. Robbins L., Arlington, Mass.
 Batchelder, Isabel, Asst. Appalachian Mt. Club L., Boston (address 5 Chestnut St.).
 Bate, Florence E., with McClure, Phillips & Co., N. Y. City.
 Battles, William E., Tr. Parlin L., Everett, Mass.
 Beard, Clara, Asst. City L., Lowell, Mass.
 Beard, Josephine, Asst. State L., Augusta, Me.
 Beck, Anna V., 1921 N. 33d St., Philadelphia.
 Beer, William, Ln. Howard Memorial L., and Fisk Free and P. L., New Orleans, La.
 Beers, Isabel, Asst. Forbes L., Northampton, Mass.
 Bell, Helen M., Custodian P. L., Roxbury Br., Boston, Mass.

- Benedict, Laura Estelle Watson, Ln. Lewis Inst., Chicago, Ill.
- Bennett, Bertha I., Ilion, N. Y., student N. Y. State L. S., Albany, N. Y.
- Berry, Martha L. C., Asst. P. L., Boston, Mass.
- Berry, Silas Hurd, Ln. Y. M. C. A., 317 W. 56th St., N. Y. City.
- Betts, Elsie E., Asst. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y.
- Bierstadt, Oscar A., Asst. P. L., Boston, Mass.
- Bill, Mrs. Mary E., Ln. P. L., Waltham, Mass.
- Billings, Dr. John Shaw, Director P. L., N. Y. City, President A. L. A.
- Billings, Mrs. J. S., N. Y. City.
- Bingham, D. L., Ln. & Tr. P. L., Manchester, Mass.
- Birtwell, Charles W., Charity Bldg., Chardon St., Boston, Mass.
- Birtwell, Frances M., 24 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Bisbee, Marvin Davis, Ln. Dartmouth Coll. L., Hanover, N. H.
- Biscoe, Ellen Lord, Albany, N. Y.
- Biscoe, Thomas D., Marietta, O.
- Biscoe, Walter Stanley, Senior Ln. State L., Albany, N. Y.
- Bishop, Frances A., Asst. Ln. P. L. Kansas City, Mo.
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Chief librarians	103	173	276
Assistants	78	387	465
Commercial agents	35	5	40
Library school students	12	45	57
College presidents.....	2	—	2
Others	15	115	130
Total	285	739	1,024
Deduct those counted twice	3	3	6
	282	736	1,018

BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

9 of the 9 No. Atlantic states sent	825
6 " 9 So. " "	36
2 " 8 So. Central " "	5
8 " 8 No. " "	130
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2 " 8 Pacific " "	4
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Me..... 26	Va..... 2	Minn..... 4
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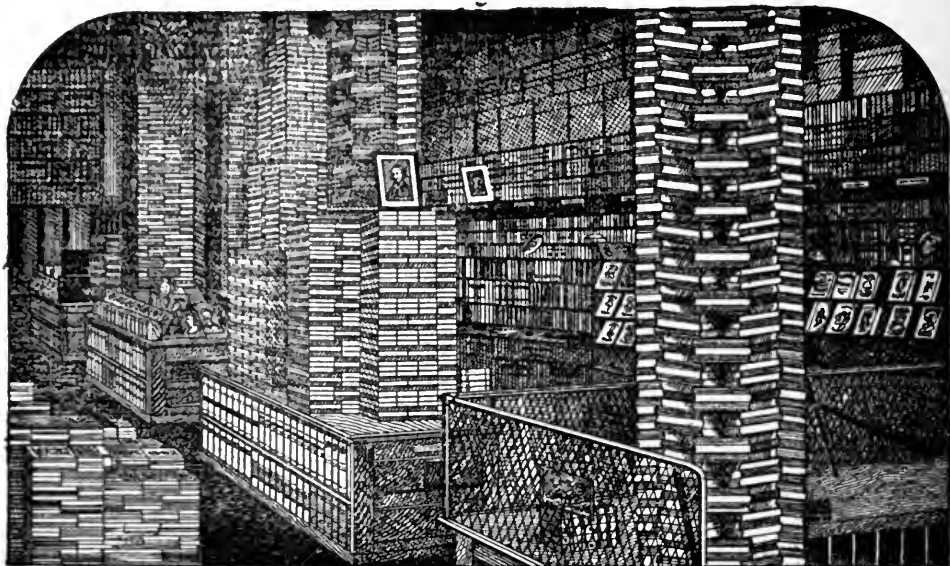
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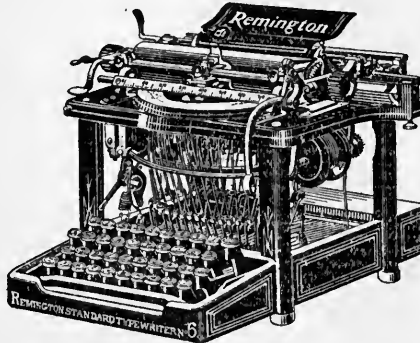
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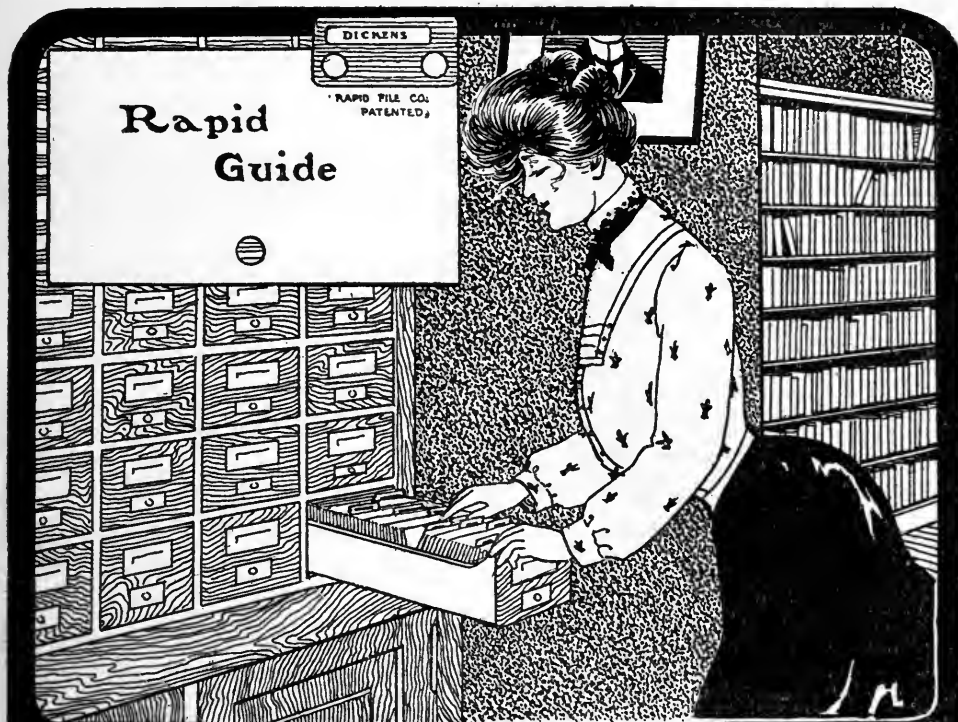
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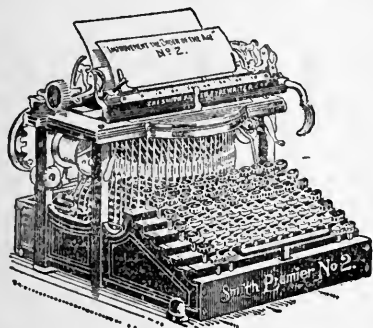
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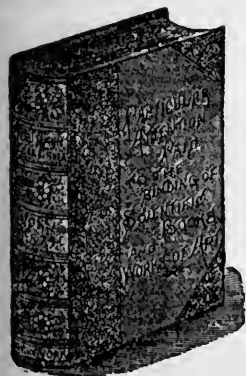
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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 27. No. 8.

AUGUST, 1902.

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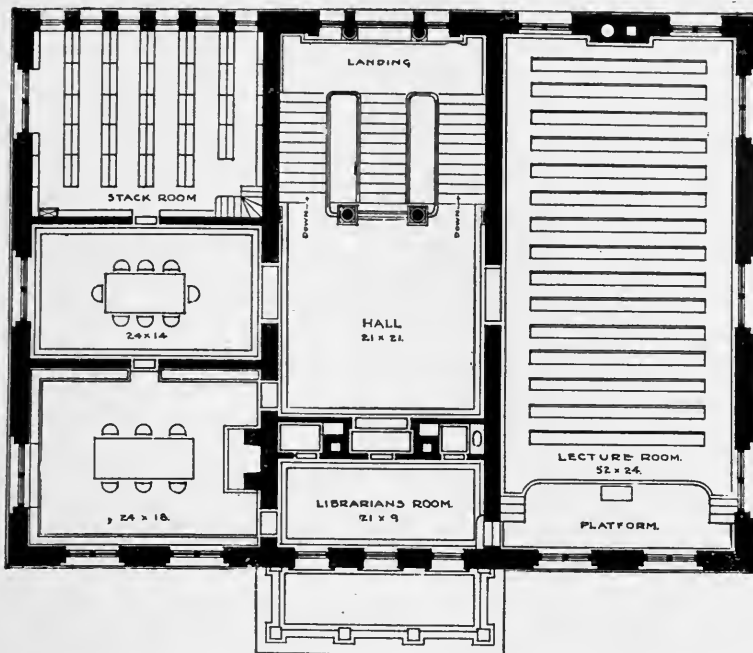
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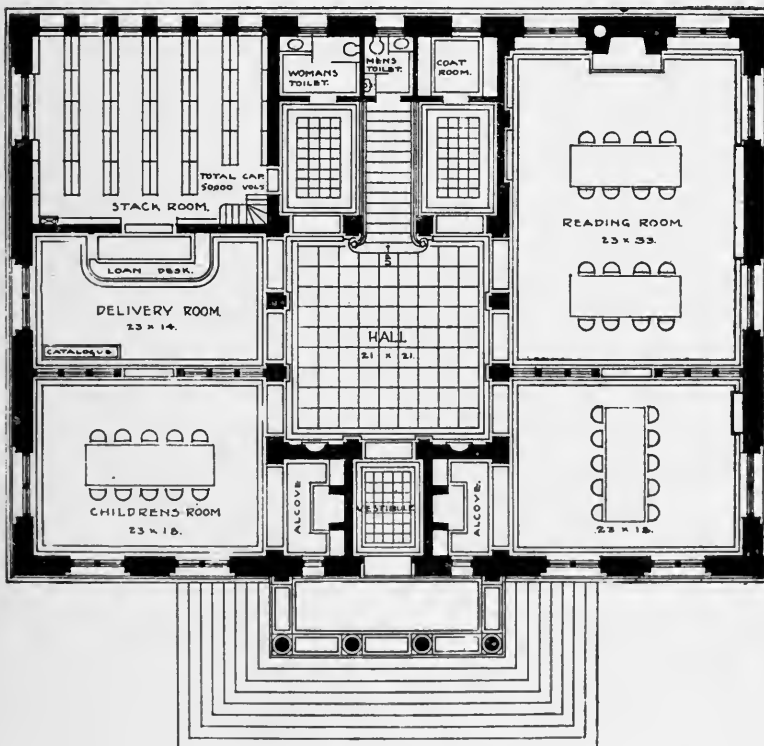
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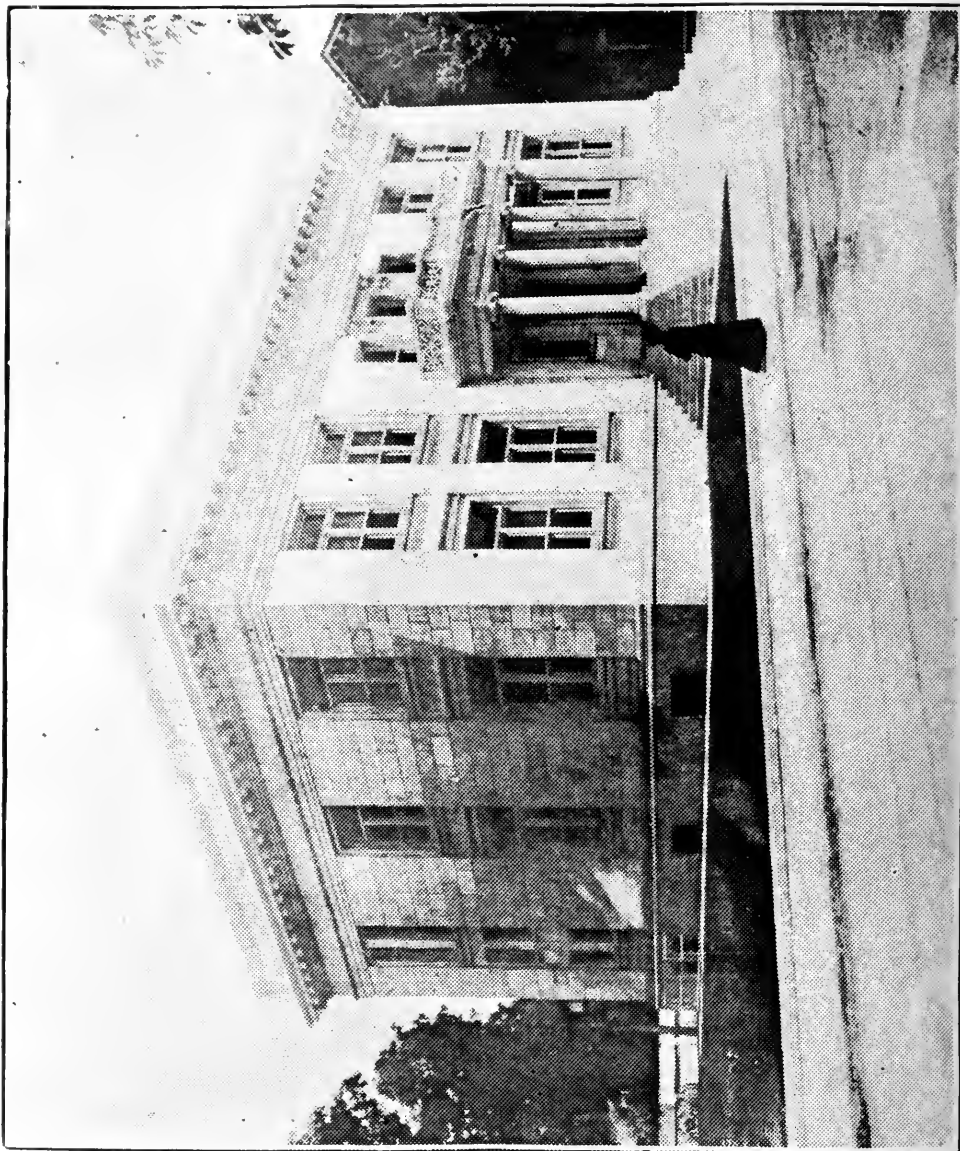
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27

AUGUST, 1902

No. 8

IN June, 1879, the American Library Association met in Boston with an attendance of 162; in June, 1902, the Boston and Magnolia meeting brought together 1,018 persons from the same association, whose total membership just previous to the conference had been recorded as 1,265. The largest attendance ever reached before this was 500, at Chautauqua in 1898, so that 1902 has set a record far in advance of all previous years. This second Boston meeting, while representing thirty-one states and Canada, was largely drawn from the New England states, so long the centre of library development, Massachusetts alone having 450 delegates registered to her credit. In other points than attendance the meeting was notable. Its setting in one of the most beautiful of the New England coast resorts lightened the strain of convention activities, and gave opportunity for rest and amusement. The program, though inevitably overweighted, was both practical and interesting, and every general session, section, and round table meeting was crowded to the point of discomfort. Dr. Billings' wise and witty address, President Eliot's eloquent exposition of library problems of the near future, and Mr. Page's brilliant address on current literature from the publishers' standpoint, would have been noteworthy and delightful under any circumstances; and discussion was spontaneous and unrestricted to a degree unusual in recent years. The volume of Proceedings, already in the hands of the readers of the JOURNAL, is tangible evidence of the quality and quantity of the material presented.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S endowment gift of \$100,000 to the Publishing Board of the Association was, of course, the great event of the meeting. Its announcement, deftly made in the course of the president's address, came as a complete surprise, although for a year or two suggestions for securing Carnegie aid for the publishing work of the Association have been more or less in the air. The gift was directly due to the good offices of Dr. Billings, whose term as president of the Association will be

memorable for this great service to the libraries of the country. The Carnegie endowment, while intended for the preparation and publication of bibliographies and library aids, is not likely, for the present at least, to result in any new bibliographical undertaking; rather it will go to strengthen and develop the work already in progress by the Publishing Board — such as the Portrait index, and the continuation of the "evaluation" work exemplified in the recent "Guide to the literature of American history." The publication of this handsome volume, the product of Mr. Iles' generosity and enthusiasm in the cause of "appraisal," was carried through in time for its presentation at the Magnolia meeting. It is reviewed elsewhere, but in expressing here the appreciation that all must feel for Mr. Carnegie's great gift, it is but fitting to recognize again the untiring services rendered by Mr. Iles in a field which Mr. Carnegie's generosity will undoubtedly do much to develop.

BIBLIOGRAPHY was a subject much in evidence at Magnolia. The possibility of a bibliographical department for the proposed Carnegie Institution at Washington, and the projected formation of a national bibliographical society, were the main points upon which the discussions were based. They led to no definite conclusions, but were interesting as evidence of the growing desire for organized bibliographical work. The weakness in most plans for national and international bibliography is that practical conditions are lost sight of in the enthusiasm of theory. Theoretically, it is easy to conceive a great organization or chain of organizations, with international and local branches all working together to record and classify the literature of the world; practically, there are to be considered such details as administration and equipment, the securing, handling, and disposal of the necessary material, and, most important of all, the question of cost in proportion to the value of the work done. As Dr. Billings pointed out, any institution taking up such an enterprise would

want to see first a guarantee of results for the outlay required; and only those who have given laborious days to some small venture in bibliography know how heavy is the outlay of time and work required to produce even meagre results. Effective planning for any general bibliographical enterprise must be based upon the selection of definite lines of work, agreement upon a standard of quality, and a careful first consideration of its working value to users of books.

THE great size of the Magnolia meeting called forth many "odorous comparisons" between the library conferences of the present day and those of the good old times, a dozen years ago. There are obvious disadvantages in any convention of one thousand persons. The pressure upon business sessions, the holding of simultaneous meetings, and like measures, inevitable where such varied interests must find representation, are oppressive or disturbing to many; the scattering of delegates in different hotels is a serious inconvenience; while the very size of the gathering detracts from its effectiveness as a working body. But it must be remembered that there is another side to all this. If formerly the meetings were pleasanter to a few, they are now useful to many more; if in the old days a single enterprise like Poole's index brought forth the united efforts of the whole Association, at the present time there are on hand through sections and committees half a dozen different enterprises — co-operative indexing of periodicals, selected lists of children's books, a handbook of American libraries, a manual for libraries of normal schools — any one of which would have been twenty years ago a task for the whole Association. Inevitably, with the amazing development of libraries and the corresponding increase in library workers, the national association has developed from a small body of workers in a limited field to a great organization capable of diffusing a wider influence and directing more varied activities than ever before. With the development of these capabilities it is also inevitable that much of the personal and elementary work formerly within its scope must be carried on through state associations and smaller meetings.

Communications.

THE CHEAP LIBRARY POST MOVEMENT.

THE recent national movement at Magnolia, Mass., was much the largest ever held, the attendance being reported at over 1,000. At one of the most crowded sessions of the week both sides of the library post question were presented, and it was plainly stated that the president and several influential members had strongly opposed it on the theory that the state should not do for people what they might do for themselves, and that it was not right for tax-payers of one community to furnish books which were mailed to readers in other states. In answer it was made clear that every argument advanced against the library post applied equally to public libraries, and that of all people who should be expected most warmly to support the new movement, the national library association should be first, as its purpose was to secure "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost," and no intelligent person questioned that in order to do this it was necessary to utilize cheap postage and rural free delivery. The desire was expressed to know how the audience felt, and every person was requested to indicate his attitude by a show of hands. The vote for pound rate postage for public library books was so nearly unanimous that if there were among the perhaps ten per cent. who did not vote for the measure, any who were opposed to it, not one had the courage to show his hand when the negative was called for. A vote was immediately passed instructing the chairman and secretary to submit the facts and the votes to the Council at its final meeting, with the earnest request that the movement should be officially supported by the American Library Association. This was done, and after a presentation of the objections, in which the opponents had every opportunity to bring up all the arguments they could against it, the resolution to give the movement cordial official support was carried with only two or three dissenting votes. Thus the official support of the organized librarians of the country is assured for this beneficent measure.

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THE Cleveland Public Library has received from the city clerk duplicate copies of the city reports for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900. These will be sent free to any libraries who care to receive them, and will pay the express charges or postage. The weight of the three volumes is fourteen pounds.

W. H. BRETT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
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THE MEANING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN A CITY'S LIFE: ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF THE TRENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

BY JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian Newark (N.J.) Free Public Library.*

YOU would like me to tell you, as far as I can in a few moments, what you are going to do with your new library building. Pardon me if in my prophesies I overestimate your powers. I doubt if I can overestimate your good intentions. Perhaps you must also pardon me for letting my prophesies wait upon my wishes.

This building is to be managed in the broadest spirit of hospitality. It is to be as gracious, kindly, and sympathetic in its atmosphere as each one of you would like to make his own home.

Cities and towns are now for the first time, and chiefly in this country, erecting altars to the gods of good fellowship, joy, and learning. These altars are our public libraries. We had long before our buildings of city and state, our halls of legislation, our courts of justice. But these all speak more or less of wrong-doing, of justice and injustice, of repression. Most of them touch close on partisanship and bitterness of feeling. We have had, since many centuries, in all our cities, the many meeting places of religious sects — our chapels, churches, and cathedrals. They stand for so much that is good, but they have not brought together the communities in which they are placed. A church is not always the centre of the best life of all who live within the shadow of its spire.

For several generations we have been building temples to the gods of learning and good citizenship — our schools. And they have come nearer to bringing together for the highest purpose the best impulses of all of us than have any other institutions. But they are not yet, as we hope some day they will be, for both old and young. Then they speak of discipline, of master and pupil, instead only of pure and simple fellowship in studies.

And so, as I have said, we are for the first time in all history, building, in our public libraries, temples of happiness and wisdom

common to us all. No other institution which society has brought forth is so wide in its scope; so universal in its appeal; so near to every one of us; so inviting to both young and old; so fit to teach, without arrogance, the ignorant and, without faltering, the wisest.

Your public library is to be the centre of all the activities among you that make for social efficiency. It is to do more to bind you into one civic whole, and to develop further among you the feeling that you are citizens of no mean city, than any other institution you have yet established or than we can as yet conceive.

You will lend from it many novels. I believe in them. They are destined to play a large part in our life in the next few decades. A few hundred thousand read them now; in a few years millions will read them. We are expressing ourselves through them; in them we are putting our history, our hopes, our ideals. Many of your people, confined by nature and circumstance to narrow and laborious lives, will get from their novels, here distributed, refreshment, inspiration, wider views, an admirable discontent. But you will choose your novels with care. There are enough of the best to fill all needs. Here lies much of your work; but, remember this, not all of your work, not the best of your work.

Your clergy will find here the best books in the fields of theology, biblical criticism, and religion, and these books will help them to keep from their thoughts all narrowness and hardness of doctrine.

Your professional men, your men of affairs, will not incline to use their library. But you will make your shelves so inviting that not a few will find it impossible to resist the temptation to step aside from the beaten track of the day's routine and the morning paper into some by-path of literature, science, or art.

Public libraries have not been very successful in their attempts to persuade workingmen, mechanics, artisans, to give over the sinful habit of not using their books. Perhaps it is

* Address delivered at Trenton, N.J., June 9, 1902.

impossible to establish the reading habit in those adults who get physically weary every day. Perhaps here you must wait for the new generation to come on with the habit ready formed, and formed largely through the influence of this institution. But you will not fail to give the opportunity. This is a city of doers of things, of men who can better their work, their positions, and so their city, by gaining from books and journals a better knowledge of their trade or craft. This library will invite them and make it easy for them to get that knowledge.

And you will make their library appeal to them in other ways than through books alone. We boast of our organizing skill. We owe much, very much, of our success in manufacture and trade to our skill in uniting man to man, and men to men, in great organizations working to one common end. Much of this skill is due to a constant practice which goes with our social life. We are daily taught to co-operate. It would be difficult to find the citizen, no matter how humble his station, who does not belong to several organized bodies, who does not get from those bodies practice in working in harmony with others to effect some wished-for end. Churches, church societies, fraternal orders, social clubs, labor organizations — their name is legion. They are one of our best schools for citizenship. They help us to pick out our leaders; they teach those leaders the art of management; they teach the rank and file the profits of co-operation. And especially strong is this form of social life among the skilled craftsmen. And so, having here the books to which you wish to attract these men, and having here a room well fitted for their meetings, you will encourage them to gather here for all the purposes that you can plainly say are non-political, are not anti-social, are educational. There is always a little barrier between the brain-worker and the hand-worker. It should be slight. It should not lead to misunderstandings. If the hand-workers discover that this is their building and that here they have a meeting ground common with them to all their fellow-citizens, this will do much to promote good understanding and mutual good will. Of course with this use of your library will go such lectures and exhibitions under the library's management as experience shows will produce good results.

I was for many years in that land of women's clubs and women voters — Colorado. I learned there what woman can do by organized effort for the broadening of her own life, for the betterment of her own city. Many public libraries owe their existence to women's efforts. They are every library's good friends. Your books and rooms will, then, be made helpful in every possible way to the women and their enterprises.

Charitable and reform and educational associations of all kinds flourish amazingly in all our cities. They are of value to those who take part in them, they grow not infrequently into institutions of great influence. They will find in this building a hearty welcome, and will help to spread and strengthen the influence of your books.

With the growth of local pride among us, organizations for the improvement of the city will increase in number and grow in strength. These the library will especially try to foster. If this is the focal point of all those movements which make for a cleaner, a more beautiful, a more attractive city, a city in which it is better worth one's while to pass one's days — then is it peculiarly the centre of work of this kind. With books and photographs and lectures and other tools, you will do much to foster such a habit of self-glorification as leads to clearer vision of the improvements your city needs and a stronger determination to secure them.

To bring thorough work into better esteem; to make a little more dignified the plain, honest work of our hands; to increase the interest in his day's labor taken by the artisan; to spread a knowledge and appreciation of good design; these, as I like to understand them, are the objects of the arts-and-crafts movement, now so widespread. To a manufacturing community this movement will be of especial value. It will lead to more and better trade and technical schools, to more practical and more effective work in drawing and art study in the public schools. It is part of a wonderful renaissance of art now taking place in this country which is most interesting and most encouraging. Of such a movement here your library will be one of the natural centres. In its beginnings, especially, your resources here will be of the greatest help. Out of the union

of those interested in this field—architects, artists, artist-artisans, patrons of art—will grow in time the museum of art and handicraft which every manufacturing city like your own greatly needs.

Science and history will come in for your attention. Societies already in existence among you will find here help in books and other material, rooms for their gatherings, quarters for storing their collections, until that happy time when you have, as you should, a museum of science and a home for local historical material, both carefully adapted to work with young people in co-operation with your schools.

Have I gone too far afield? I am sure not. All these things which I look forward to as part of the work which you will find your library with its beautiful home can do, have already been done, or are in the process of doing somewhere in this country to-day. If elsewhere, why not here? If elsewhere a little, why not here more? I am not offering you an impossible ideal. I am simply outlining what experience has already proved to be the modern American free public library's proper functions. Yours is the pleasure of seeing your library take up its proper work, act its good part in your city's higher life.

THE SCOPE OF AN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.*

BY AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Librarian Oberlin College.*

THE phraseology of the title gives ample room for any kind of a discussion. It would be easy to rise into the realm of the ideally desirable, and, soaring aloft with visions of government assistance and unlimited membership fees, from that lofty point to view the landscape o'er and set forth in glowing colors the possibilities of such a society. I prefer, however, to keep firm on the ground of solid probability. I wish, therefore, to discuss the more prosaic questions: What should be the general ideal of such an organization? What constituency is there in America for such a society? What relation will it sustain to the Bibliographical Society of Chicago and to the A. L. A.? What are some of the tasks which it might immediately undertake to accomplish?

The word "bibliography" has come to have in the English language two distinct and definite meanings. The earlier use of the word, according to Murray,† is that which gives to the word its more general meaning: "Bibliography—the systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing,

publication, editions, etc." For this meaning of the word the year 1814 is cited as the earliest date, and it is in this sense in current use to-day. It has also, however, come to have an entirely different meaning, as when we speak of the "bibliography of Dickens," or the "bibliography of trusts," meaning here—I quote again from Murray—"a list of books of a particular author, printer, or company, or all of those dealing with any particular theme." For this later meaning no earlier citation is found in the dictionary than the year 1869, so that its use is really co-incident with the beginnings of the modern library movement.

Now which of these two definitions expresses the thought of those who are advocates of an American Bibliographical Society? I cannot speak for them, but it seems to me certain that a national bibliographical society can only hope to succeed by taking the broader and more inclusive of these two definitions as its ideal. The preparation of guides for readers, even when these are extended to the dimensions of Larned's valuable bibliography of American history, would not attract the various interests which should be brought together in a national bibliographical society. The average man,—perhaps I might even say the average librarian,—while he readily makes use of such aids as are furnished him, is not easily induced to give them thought and financial support in their preparatory stages. The experience of the

* At the Magnolia Conference of the American Library Association the Bibliographical Society of Chicago held a special meeting, devoted to the consideration of a possible national bibliographical association for the United States. The addresses of Mr. Root and Mr. Thomson, here given in full, were followed by a general discussion, which is summarized elsewhere. (*See p. 774.*)

† "New English dictionary on historical principles."

A. L. A. Publishing Board prior to the raising of an endowment fund furnishes convincing proof of the truth of this proposition. Moreover, it would probably be found exceedingly difficult, on the one hand, to interest the scholars of the country, who ought to be brought into the membership of such an organization, in merely popular compilations; while, on the other hand, librarians could hardly be expected to retain interest in an organization which prepared only elaborate bibliographies of little use to the constituencies which those librarians serve. I shall at a later point in this paper urge that the preparation of such popular aids be carried on by the librarians, either in connection with the Publishing Board, or through the long contemplated Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. Suffice it here to say that I regard it as essential for the success of a national organization that it take for its field the very broadest possible idea of bibliography. The book, manuscript or printed, with its external qualities—paper, ink; type, form, and binding; in all its relations—historical, literary, or practical; and through all of its experiences—ownership, condemnation, partial destruction, enhanced value, etc.,—this should be the subject which, in any or all of its phases, should interest such an organization.

Having set forth, all too briefly, the ideal which should be held by such a society, I ask, in the next place, who are likely to become members of an organization having such an aim?

First. An organization having such aims would secure, I believe, a considerable number of supporters in the ranks of the library profession. It does not seem to me probable that any large percentage of the members of the American Library Association are likely to be interested in such an organization. On this point we have some very practical evidence. About the time of the Waukesha convention, last year, announcement was made that the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. would undertake the publishing of a card index to current bibliographical periodicals if sufficient subscriptions could be secured to warrant the same. After waiting some nine months I wrote to the secretary of the board to inquire as to the fate of this proposal, and learned that at that time only 14 subscriptions had been received. Since

that time the proposals have been renewed, and I trust that the necessary 25 subscribers are pledged to the support of the enterprise. But it is apparent from this attempt to bring out for the libraries of the country, as an aid for serious bibliographical work, a card index to the articles of the current journals in the field, that there is no very general demand among the librarians of the country for helps to aid in undertaking this grade of work. An American bibliographical society, therefore, which should take into account only the interests of librarians, would certainly fail if it confined itself to serious scholarly work. There are, however, among the libraries of the country a good many who are increasingly likely to be interested in this class of work.

There are, in the first place, in all the great libraries of the country, such as the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Boston Public Library, and the John Crerar and Newberry in Chicago, one or two persons at least in each staff who are attracted by the wealth of material at their hand towards investigation and scholarly discussion. All these might be expected, I believe, to become members of a national organization. The next accessions are likely to come from the university and college libraries of the country. Many of these, as for example, Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, have already developed among their staff men who have made distinguished contributions in the field of bibliography. Scarcely any work in America has exceeded in value that of the Harvard University Library in its "Bibliographical contributions," of which some fifty numbers have already been published. In the smaller university and college libraries the librarian at least, if not other members of the staff, is likely to have time and interest to work upon the literary treasures in his keeping, and from such study is likely to result genuine bibliographical work.

In addition to these classes of librarians there will probably be found among the public libraries of what I may venture to call the second grade, a considerable number who will support the enterprise by becoming members, and who may possibly be induced from time to time to contribute something to the publications of the society.

The second general class of persons from

whom such a society might hope to draw membership is what I will venture to designate as the student class of America, including under this head university and college professors, professional bibliographers, and private investigators. As the publications of the American Historical Association and of the Modern Language Association have already made manifest, there is always in every department of special study a small number of teachers or students with marked bibliographical tastes. The present tendency in this line, especially in history, is very marked, and there is likely to be an increasingly large number of young men in the various departments of study who will be interested in bibliographical work. These men are not sufficiently numerous in the organizations in their respective fields to organize and maintain a bibliographical section which will be in a position to publish; nor, on the other hand, would they be attracted by such a section in the American Library Association, for they would feel, in accordance with the natural attitude of scholars towards any popular movement, that any section of such a general organization as the A. L. A. would be interested primarily in work of a popular nature. But they could be interested, I believe, and brought together in an association national in its scope and taking the largest possible view of the field of bibliography. With the support of such men it is probable that the association would be supplied from the start with material sufficient for its purpose; so that, instead of having a lack of material of such high quality as it would wish to send out under its name, it could from the start equal in the worth of its publications other national bibliographical associations.

But both classes which I have hitherto mentioned—the librarians who might be interested in serious work in bibliography, and the scholars who might be so much interested in the bibliographical side of their work as to be brought into connection with a national bibliographical society—both of these classes together, I say, would not, in my judgment, furnish a constituency of sufficient numbers to properly support such an organization as is under discussion. A third class must be attracted and brought into membership if this association is to be large enough to do credita-

ble work. I refer to the class which I will designate as the amateurs in bibliography: the collectors and book-hunters and rich book-lovers who do not themselves, except in rare cases, seriously undertake bibliographical work, but who are interested in books as an avocation, or who have money to purchase rare books and therefore have a certain interest in the subject. This class is rapidly increasing in the United States, and no one should rejoice more than the librarian because of this fact, for it is one of the happy results of collecting that, although its immediate effect is to make it difficult for a library to purchase at reasonable prices the books which it so much needs, still, ultimately, the collector who has gathered rare treasures is quite as likely to bestow them upon a library as to leave them to be disposed of at auction for the benefit of his estate.

To attract this class of membership into the society, however, its publications must give evidence of large resources, be provided with plenty of fac-similes, printed on deckle-edged paper, and all that sort of thing. With the inclusion of this class of persons, however, it ought to be possible within two years' time for a national society to get a membership of, say, five hundred. If, with a membership of this size, it should, modelling its action upon that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, make some arrangement with a periodical like the *Bibliographer* by which every member of the society received the *Bibliographer* in addition to the publications of the society, it would then be in a position to attract a large number of libraries to its membership and so still further swell its lists.

In some such way as this, and from some such classes of constituents, must a national bibliographical society find its support, and by successful planning to attract these various elements it may hope to flourish and become one of the influential organizations of the country.

It may not be out of place for me to say a word here concerning the proposition to have the Bibliographical Society of Chicago expand itself by the adoption of a new title into a national bibliographical society of the United States. No doubt it can thus expand itself, and I was at first thought inclined to regard this as the natural way of development. I am not yet wholly clear as to what is the wisest

policy, but there has seemed to me to be one objection to such a course. And this is the somewhat suspicious attitude of the East towards any culture, or any organization representing culture, which has its origin west of the Alleghany mountains. It is possible that the assumption by our organization of a national title would give us the name without giving us the reality. If there be any danger of this it would seem better for this society to unite with representative librarians, scholars, and book-lovers in calling a meeting for the organization of a national society at such place and time as would make sure that at the very start no such prejudice could exist.

Meeting as we do in connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association, it may be well to add a word as to the possibility of securing the desired end by organizing a Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. rather than an independent organization. I have already expressed my own conviction that only a limited number of the librarians of the country are likely to become members of any organization whose aim is other than a purely practical one. It has also been pointed out that it would be more difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to bring the scholars of the country into membership in a section of a popular organization like the A. L. A. The membership lists of the National Educational Association afford convincing proof of this general proposition. There are, it is true, many able college men connected with that powerful and influential popular organization, and yet how few in proportion to the great number of college officers and college teachers! And how largely those found in the membership of the N. E. A. represent the executive rather than the scholarly side of the college! Doubtless it is a pity that this should be so, but it is a fact, and those who would advocate the formation of a national bibliographical society must take account of facts. But this situation need not discourage us. It seems to me that, even should an American Bibliographical Society be organized, there would still be a place for a Bibliographical Section of the American Library Association, for the two aims seem to me quite distinct. The aim of the national society would be the enlargement of knowledge in the general field by the preparation and publication

of papers and the resulting discussions, and committee work. The work of the Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. would be, on the other hand, the preparation and publication of subject reading lists, subject bibliographies, and works of bibliographical co-operation among libraries along popular bibliographical lines. These two kinds of work do not in the least conflict with each other, and could more wisely be carried on by two organizations than by one. Moreover, they appeal to two different classes of persons. The bibliographies, using the word in the narrower sense, are of chief interest to the public libraries and to the persons whose object is purely practical. The investigations of the national society would appeal more to those of scholarly tastes, and the aim of its publications would not be so directly practical, but would partake more of the work of research and of contributions to knowledge. It would be exceedingly difficult so to organize a council in a body appealing for its support to both these constituencies as to preserve an even balance, and the result would probably be that one or the other element would presently lose its interest and drop out of the organization. It seems to me wiser, therefore, to recognize this difference in aim and interest from the very start, and appeal through the Bibliographical Section of the A. L. A. to those who are interested in bibliography as a practical aid, and through the American Bibliographical Society to those who are interested in bibliography as a serious study.

I come now to the fourth question. What should an American Bibliographical Society attempt? Here there is room for an infinite difference of opinion. I would make but a suggestion or two.

First: It should attempt work in various lines such as will attract and keep the interest of the various classes of its constituents which I have indicated. There should be work of the scholar's type for the scholar, collations of Americana and other rare books for the collector, and work in the line of evaluated bibliographical helps of the more scholarly sort for the classes of librarians likely to be interested in such an organization.

Second: I trust such an organization will not be unmindful of the opportunities, as yet undeveloped, in American bibliography. Un-

til we see the first volume we cannot tell with what painstaking energy Mr. Charles Evans has wrought out his proposed bibliography of books published in America from 1637-1820, but it is perfectly safe to say in advance that the book will not be a complete list. A committee of the national society might be able to interest the librarians of the country to make a careful examination of the materials in their libraries with a view to supplementing this list and eventually to secure the publication of a final definitive list for the period mentioned.

A third want which seems to me especially pressing is a supplement to Petzholtz's "*Bibliotheca bibliographica*," which should contain a list of the bibliographies, general, national, and special, from the time of Petzholtz to the present day — a list which should be not merely a selected list, of which there are one or two already in existence, but absolutely complete, and which should contain such scholarly and exact estimates of the titles mentioned as are to be found in Petzholtz himself. With the specialization of thought which is now going on in every department, only a national society which could secure the assistance of scholars in each branch of science could produce such a work; but if produced along the general lines laid down by Petzholtz, it would be one of the

most valuable bibliographical works of the twentieth century.

A history of printing in America is a great desideratum. The history by Thomas, which is still the best in the field, is nearly one hundred years old, and its latest revision has been published more than twenty-five years. Never entirely satisfactory, even in its revision, it should give place to a work more worthy of our time. To produce a satisfactory history of printing in America involves the co-operation of all the classes which I have indicated as desirable members of a national bibliographical society.

Many other lines suggest themselves, but as the actual work to be taken up will depend ultimately upon the membership and the attitude of the governing body of the organization, I refrain from further enumeration. I have tried to show the ideal of bibliography which should animate a national organization, that there is a constituency which only a national organization can bring together, that the work to be done in bibliography is ample to occupy both a national bibliographical society and a bibliographical section of the A. L. A., and have hinted at some tasks which lie immediately at hand. The question immediately before us is, "Shall such a society be organized?"

A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR AN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

By JOHN THOMSON, *Librarian Free Library of Philadelphia*.

At the last A. L. A. meeting I submitted a few suggestions as to what measures in my judgment seemed likely to foster the formation of a national bibliographical society. These suggestions were kindly received, and the matter was referred to a committee of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, to report at a similar meeting to be held in connection with the 1902 meeting of the Association. I am now deputed to offer a few remarks on "a plan for an American bibliographical society with local branches."

The suggestions made during the course of the past year have indicated, so far as I know, a nearly unanimous desire on the part of those who have expressed an opinion, to make the Bibliographical Society of Chicago a national

association rather than a society of any one or more place or places. On duly weighing the suggestions made, two important points seem to be raised. According to the views of a minority, it is wished to see the society made a wing or department of the American Library Association. It has also been made plain that in the judgment of a larger number of persons, to whose opinions we are generally willing to give weight, the society ought to be made an independent organization.

The best results will probably be obtained if a course of action is adopted which will take the best thoughts from each of these suggestions and work them out to a logical conclusion, adopting neither in toto, but welding the two suggestions into one so as to preserve the

best results from each. I would, therefore, suggest that the society be made a national association, having headquarters at Washington. I suggest selecting Washington, because it is the city of the Library of Congress which must in due course of time become the national library of America, just as the British Museum is the national library of England, and the Bibliothèque Nationale is the centre of library life in France. The duties to be accomplished at the headquarters would be to suggest work to the branches or cognate institutions affiliated with this national association, and to gather together the reports and papers of all the branches, so that when collected they may be printed in an annual report to be entitled the Transactions of the American Bibliographical Society. The staff at headquarters would have to comprise a managing director and such colleagues as should be from time to time found necessary to attend to different departments. Who would be willing or have the necessary time to devote to this important task would be a serious problem, but that some person working in one or other of the great literary institutions of Washington could be found is hardly to be doubted. The management should be, I think, entrusted to the managing director, without any boards or committees, but he should be empowered to gather around himself, as necessity should dictate, subordinate directors to take charge of particular departments. Every person undertaking any work in this society should be absolutely responsible for that which he undertakes.

In this way, each person undertaking a duty would be bound to attend to the work he promised to perform, and would not be able to shift the responsibility from himself to some one else on the ground that he was only a member of some committee, and thought that the others were doing the work. The remaining and, of course, the most important part of the work would be that the managing director should enlist the interest of some one or more persons in each of the great cities where great libraries and great collections of books exist, to undertake bibliographical work according to the possibilities of the special location, but always with a special view to blending the whole work together in the annual report and

other publications of the society. These separate branches, or whatever might be the title finally decided on in the various cities other than that in which the headquarters shall be stationed, would have, if I may so suggest, a subordinate or similar constitution, and some one managing sub-director who should search out and find others willing to co-operate in bringing about the best results for bibliographical work in these separate localities. The meetings of the branches would necessarily be frequent; probably not less than eight meetings in a year ought to be held by each branch, but it probably would be better to restrict the meetings of the national society to one in each year. Personally, I feel that it had better be an independent organization, but application could be made to the American Library Association to have this work recognized by the A. L. A. The annual meeting of the American Bibliographical Society could be held at the time and in the place agreed upon as the location for the A. L. A. meeting.

I have purposely avoided going into any details, as it is my desire to submit this simply as a broad outline of a plan, and to enable others to offer suggestions and if possible to evolve a suitable organization. The value of such a society will be great to libraries and library workers. I would recommend that a small committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of such an institution, and to devise a plan for raising the necessary funds for carrying out the same, and that the power to act and organize the American Bibliographical Society with local branches be entrusted to that committee, it being recorded as the opinion of this meeting that all the steps taken during the current year should be tentative only, with a view to reconsideration and better adaptation of the ends to the means at the next meeting of the A. L. A., and that the committee confer with proper authorities of the A. L. A. on the subject, by which time at least the scheme ought to have been partially developed, and those interested in the matter may be able to say what steps should be taken to better and further the important objects which seem to attach to the suggestion of such a society as we have been considering during the past one or two years.

BOOK EXHIBITS AT THE PUBLIC
LIBRARY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.

OWING to a special bequest, the Plainfield Public Library has for a library of its size an unusually good working collection of books on science and useful arts. Though frequent attention has been called to these in the local papers, the use made of them was not as large as their value should warrant. Both for this reason and because our peculiar condition of an unfortunately located library makes necessary new ways of keeping the library before the public, it was deemed advisable to adopt a more striking way of bringing these books to the attention of those for whose use they are chiefly intended. It was, therefore, decided to try the experiment of a series of monthly exhibits, and as Saturday and Sunday afternoons seemed the times most likely to suit the convenience of the majority, the third Saturday afternoon and evening and the following Sunday afternoon were fixed upon.

Having no suitable place for this work, we appropriated the large alcove in the reading room. In this were gathered all our available tables, on which were displayed as attractively as possible the books chosen for exhibition. These were grouped by subjects and labelled; those having colored plates or effective drawings were displayed lying open. Lists of exhibited books were posted on the bulletin board, and when the subject was one which lent itself to illustration all available material was displayed on the walls and on the bulletin board, every effort being made to render the exhibit as attractive and popular as the subject would allow.

As a large number of the books are technical in character, it was soon apparent that the value of the exhibit would be greatly increased if the books could be shown by persons who had made a special study of the subjects. Local specialists were secured with little difficulty, and not only did their expert knowledge add much of value and attractiveness, but they themselves became more interested in the library and made a number of suggestions as to desirable books in their respective lines, thus rendering material assistance in the rounding out of collections. So attractive did this feature become that where the subject needed no specialist, friends of the library were asked to assist in displaying books. Owing to the limitations of the place, any formal talk upon the

books was out of the question, it had in all cases to be individual and conversational, but I am not sure that it was any the less practical for this seeming disadvantage. The success of these exhibits was very largely due to this outside aid, and I might say here for the encouragement of those undertaking a similar experiment, but who hesitate to ask busy professional people to give up so much time, that in all cases I found them not only very willing, but glad to co-operate with us in our efforts to bring the books to the people. Care was, of course, taken to have at least two persons for each subject, so that the same one should not have to serve on successive days.

That the exhibits should be duly advertised, the interest of local papers was enlisted, notices were posted in the library and in factories, were read in the men's meetings of the Y. M. C. A. on the previous Sunday, and were given out at the schools. When the subject was sufficiently limited to allow it, postal invitations were sent to those likely to be interested.

The subjects of these successive exhibits were: Carpentry, Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering, Miscellaneous trades and crafts, Domestic architecture and home decoration, The home (including books on domestic economy and cookery, home nursing, care of children, and home kindergarten books), Nature.

Especially attractive in the Carpentry exhibit were the sheets from Hough's "Woods." These were suspended across the windows, and as the light shone through them, bringing out the beautiful grains of the woods, from a short distance the effect was, in many cases, curiously like that of tiny impressionist landscapes. For the second exhibit an electrician lent specimens of electrical apparatus, and the electric light company, large blue-prints of electrical machinery. For the third and fourth, we had no illustrative matter, though in the third we were greatly aided by a Stevens Institute graduate who by his thorough knowledge of machinery made a number of points clear to visiting mechanics. The fifth was particularly effective in the display of plates upon the walls. These were taken from the *American Architect* and the *Builder* for the architectural side, while persons to whom interior decoration appealed found much to interest them in the large folio plates from "L'art décoratif moderne," "Meubles de style moderne," Rowe's "French wood-carving," etc. We were also particularly fortunate in the architects and wood carvers who assisted. Appealing as it did to a larger number, this exhibit was numerically better attended than any except the last, and owing to the abundance of illustrative material it was one of the most effective. The sixth was on the Home and was intended for women. The books on

hygiene and home nursing were in charge of a trained nurse, and such of our kindergarten books as were calculated to interest mothers were presided over by two of our best kindergartners. The enthusiasm of these three young women was contagious, and several young mothers took down the names of the books which were recommended to them. That the library should own cook books seemed a source of surprise to many, though the wisdom of this none who saw the interested groups of women about the cookery table would question.

The Nature exhibit was given in April, and, closing the series, was in point of interest and numbers the most successful. The available space in the reading room proving quite too small, the exhibit was held in the art gallery. At the staircase landing were displayed general works on the subject, such as the writings of Thoreau, Torrey, Burroughs, etc., together with books on methods of nature study, those forming an introduction to the whole subject. Leading off from this landing at the right is the main hall, in the centre of which stand the six large cases containing the recently acquired collection of lepidoptera. This formed, naturally, the centre of attraction, particularly as a local collector was present, whose explanations were so interesting that she always had a little group of attentive listeners about her. The books on moths and butterflies were displayed in one corner, the three remaining corners containing the books on flowers, trees, and animal stories, while in the alcove a representative of Doubleday, Page & Co., explained and illustrated the three color process. This process is so much employed in the illustration of nature books that this feature seemed not inappropriate, and certainly added much interest to the exhibit. The books on birds were shown in an adjoining room by themselves. In order to make space for the large number of plates, drawings, etc., many of which were lent us by New York publishing houses, a number of oil paintings were removed, and against this burlap background the pictures showed very effectively. In order to make the exhibit more permanently useful, short popular lists, containing not more than six books each, had been prepared and duplicated for distribution. At this, as at all the exhibits, the librarian made a point of meeting all strangers, and as many others as possible, finding out their special interest and seeing that they were shown the books on their subjects.

It is easy to see now wherein such a series could be made more effective, and in arranging for another my experience would lead me to plan the whole series from the beginning, to advertise farther in advance, to have in all cases outside aid for exhibiting books, and to provide for distribution short lists of best books on each subject.

The exhibit is unquestionably a very effective means of popularization, though not the inexpensive method it has been sometimes represented to be, for while the incidental expenses are hardly worth considering, a very large item of expense will be found to be that of the time necessary for preparation. It seems to me that we are only justified in this outlay by the conviction that our end can best be furthered in this way, and having made this decision, this end should be kept clearly in view, that our efforts may not lack unity, and our energies be scattered in ways which not only have no direct relation to our real purpose, but which by obscuring this purpose tend to defeat rather than further it. To give an exhibit which merely attracts a large number of people may, under some circumstances, be justifiable, if, for instance, the librarian cannot find enough to do otherwise, which is hardly supposable. But even then, would not better results be obtained by the expenditure of more time in planning these and bringing them in line with other efforts?

Exhibit work is experimental in character, and in all such experiments we must examine results as a guide for determining further lines of work. While experience has taught us that the public learns but slowly, and that for one's own peace of mind it is better not to anticipate very large results from any one outlay of effort, we should at least be able to point to something attained. One direct outcome was the offer immediately following the exhibits of the practically permanent loan of a valuable collection of local birds. Another result was the slight increase of .012 per cent. over last year in the departments in which exhibits were given, which was not so bad when it is remembered that most of the subjects were not popular in character, and hence appealed to but a limited number. Statistics are at best very fallible with their half truths, and though we naturally turn first to them, I am inclined to think that the real results in this as in other divisions of our work are those which are intangible, though readily admitting that they are not so satisfactory when a skeptical board of trustees is to be convinced, nor are they so useful in arousing the envy of our fellow-librarians.

If one is not of too hopeful a disposition, and can discriminate between the pleasant commendations which one's library friends make, and the expressions and other manifestations of real interest shown by the public at large, careful observation I believe to be as legitimate and quite as valuable a test as statistics. By this test I found that the exhibits were attended in increasingly large numbers, that among those who came were many who had previously used the library but little or not at all, that local papers showed toward the later exhibits a greater eagerness to advertise

and report them, even calling editorial notice to them, that the necessary preliminary examination of the books by the exhibitor served the double purpose of giving him a more real interest in the library and in revealing the relative weakness of departments, and finally that there is distinctly observable a deeper and more widespread interest in the affairs of the library as well as better appreciation of its importance. If these results are not all that might be hoped for, they have at least justified the expenditure of time and labor involved.

EMMA LOUISE ADAMS,
Librarian.

"THE AGE OF SUCCESS" IN LIBRARY WORK.

AN interesting statistical study of success, contributed to the July *Popular Science Monthly* by Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, bears directly on the question of library education and employment. Professor Dexter's tables show that in several respects a group of artistic employments is differentiated quite clearly from one of professional employments, the former including the stage, literature, music, etc., and the latter, the law, medicine, etc. This first appears in the writer's diagram illustrating the proportion, in various occupations, of those who achieve success in youth, by which he means before forty years of age. A large proportion of members of the artistic occupations seem to achieve success early in life, while few of those in the professional occupations do so. This Professor Dexter accounts for by the fact that success in the former class depends on "nature" and in the latter on "nurture." But there are a few occupations that we should ordinarily class as professional, which range themselves in this respect with the artistic class. These are: scientific work, education, and librarianship, and Professor Dexter notes that these may be "included in a class in which the period of preparation is extended, but for which work of a high order might be expected immediately on its completion and positions of some prominence aspired to from the start."

This is evidently interesting to us as librarians. Accepting Professor Dexter's standard of success, it is a matter of statistics that twenty-five per cent. of the 371 librarians considered achieved it before the age of forty; while only about three per cent. of his business men, five per cent. of the clergymen, five per cent. of the financiers, and about the same proportion of soldiers and sailors were successful at as early an age.

I had occasion recently to point out that there was no apparent reason why a person who entered library work should expect to progress in it faster than he would in the church, the law, or medicine; or at any rate that conditions were tending in that direction. Professor Dexter's investigation would seem to show that this is not yet true. At present the librarian stands with the teacher as a person who has a good chance of attracting public attention early in life. How far Professor Dexter's explanation of this is a real one, it is hard to say. Does the more extended period of preparation include that of the library school? Professor Dexter's data give us no information on this point. It is pretty safe to say, however, that the average period of preparation for librarianship is still less than that for medicine, and that if proportionately more librarians and teachers than physicians reach early note, this is due to some other cause than a more thorough preparatory course. For one thing, it is easier to be notable as a librarian or a teacher than as a physician. The semi-public nature of the position keeps its holder before the public eye. Then again, the number of librarians selected by Professor Dexter (371) is nearly as large as the number of physicians (547), whereas the actual numbers in the latter occupation must be vastly greater. The inclusion of so many more librarians proportionately must have made it necessary to take more of the younger ones, which would of course affect the age percentage. This element, of course, runs through and affects Professor Dexter's whole investigation.

It must be remembered that there are librarians and librarians; some are educators, some are students, some are administrators. Most are all three, the proportion of the different elements varying in different cases. But the librarians of the greater institutions are coming more and more to be administrators first of all; and as administrators they must eventually tend more to fall into line with Professor Dexter's "business men," of whom only three per cent. are noted before they are forty, rather than with his "educators," of whom twenty-five per cent. reach this distinction.

Professor Dexter's diagram showing the degree of education in various occupations is also interesting to us. The proportion of college graduates among Professor Dexter's "successful" librarians is fifty-six per cent. larger than that among successful clergymen, which is fifty-two per cent. Thirty per cent. have taken some post-graduate degree.

No matter what fault we may find with Professor Dexter's foundation, the structure that he has erected on it is interesting, and it certainly gives us no cause to be ashamed of librarianship.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

THE LIBRARY OF PATNA, INDIA.

From article on "The Islamic libraries," by Khuda Buksh, in Nineteenth Century, July.

I HOPE I shall not be deemed guilty of want of modesty if I describe the library which I have given to the city of Patna. It is not vanity, but the desire of bringing it to the notice of the orientalist in Europe that impels me to mention it. Though the library is now under the control of the government of India, and though every possible precaution which wisdom or foresight can dictate is taken to assure its safety and permanence, still the library is incomplete without a printing press. Let us hope that ere long we shall possess a press to multiply the copies of valuable works and so bring them within the reach of the reading public.

The idea of founding a public library long floated before the vision of my father. The greater portion of his income he spent in the collection of manuscripts, which numbered 1,400 at the time of his death in July, 1876.

On his death he entrusted these manuscripts to me, and asked me to convert his library into a public library for the use of the community, whenever I should find myself in a position to do so. I inherited to the fullest extent my father's passion for collecting books, and since his death I have been making large additions to it. In 1891 the library was offered to the public. It then contained nearly 7,000 manuscripts. The number of manuscripts now is over 8,000. The collection of English books, though not very large, is indeed respectable, including nearly all the most important literary and scientific works.

The library, further, possesses select manuscripts which formerly belonged to great orientalist like De Sacy, Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Blochmann of the Calcutta Madressah, and many indeed with notes in the handwriting of these men.

I have spoken of the destruction to which libraries in Moslem countries were constantly liable during the periods of political excitement. In addition to the oft-recurring internal dissensions, the ravages of the Moguls and the fanaticism of the Christians obliterated countless books.

Owing to these misfortunes productions of Mohammedan writers from the second to the seventh century of the Hegira have become exceedingly rare. The Mohammedan books now extant are chiefly the writings of the authors who flourished from the middle of the seventh to the end of the eleventh century of the Hegira.

I have succeeded in securing some manuscripts of earlier dates which treat of astronomy, surgery, metaphysics, and mixed mathematics. Many of the manuscripts are written

by the most famous scribes, and are most exquisitely done.

In the first volume of the catalog which I have published, I have dealt at length with these manuscripts. If time and health permit me, I shall soon bring out the second volume of the catalog of the library.

The work of Zahravi on surgery is a manuscript which requires particular attention. This copy bears 584 A. H. as the date of execution. In this manuscript the pictures of the surgical instruments are carefully drawn and the marvellous similarity which some of the instruments bear to those which are supposed to be of modern invention tempts us to believe that the Moslems of Spain were not entirely unfamiliar with them.

There is another old manuscript which may be worth our while to mention here. It is the work of Dioscorides on medicinal plants, which was translated by the Arabs during the caliphate of Haroon-al-Rashid. This manuscript is of great historic interest. It is the very manuscript which was once deposited in the charitable dispensary established by Jaluddin Shirwan Shah in Shiraz, some six hundred years ago. The Moslems made this book the basis of their future inquiries on medicinal plants, and the library possesses the most important and authoritative works written by the Moslems on the subject. Further, this library possesses a very old manuscript of the treatises of Thabit ibn Kurra and some of the writing of Nasiruddin Ferabi and Abdur Rahim Bairuni.

There are moreover manuscripts which used to belong to the emperors of Delhi; for instance, the poetical works of Mirza Kamran, brother of Humayun, written by Mohamed Ishaq Shabi, was with the emperors of Delhi from Akbar to Mohamed Shah. This manuscript bears the signatures of Jehangir and Shah Jehan.

Of poetical works the library possesses over four hundred manuscripts; some of them are sumptuously illuminated and magnificently bound in the oriental style.

The Mohammedan works on religion, viz., the Hadis (tradition), the Fiqh (law), the Osool (jurisprudence), and Tafsir (commentary on the Koran), are many in number, bearing the signatures of the best authors, such as Subki, Zahabi, Ibn Hagar, and others. The collection of historical works is worthy of notice: "History of India," written by various Moslem writers, and also the biographies of the emperors of the Mogul dynasty, constitute the most important portion of this collection.

These are rare books, and unless care is taken for their preservation they are likely to be all but extinct after the lapse of half a century. The library would indeed fulfil its mission if an arrangement were made to edit and publish them.

REPRODUCTIONS OF BODLEIAN TREASURES.

THE Bodleian Library sends out "A first list of photographic reproductions to be purchased at or from the Bodleian Library." These reproductions cover silver print interior and exterior views of the library, photographic facsimiles of Caxtons and other rare impressions, notable palæographical collotypes, and collotypes of rare bindings, interesting portraits and other relics. Their issue is a new enterprise on the part of the library, and its continuance depends largely on the amount of support received. For the palæographical collotypes especially an appeal is made for the support of other libraries, as there is no chance of the demand for them from the general public being sufficient to cover the cost of a negative and even twenty copies. These palæographical collotypes are on selected paper of uniform large folio size. As they are prepared only for palæographers and scholars, they are not accompanied by transcripts for beginners in the study of MSS., but each one has adequate annotation, embodying the results of careful original examination. If sufficient support is received for the undertaking, it is intended to include in this series of reproductions all the MSS. of palæographical importance contained in the Bodleian, of which only a very small proportion has ever been reproduced in any form. The librarian in his announcement adds: "One marked feature of the reproductions from MSS. may be specially noted. When a MS. written by more than one contemporaneous scribe is facsimiled, it is a common practice to exemplify only one of the hands. In the Bodleian series an attempt will be made to represent every such hand which can be clearly distinguished. Whether the result is practical agreement or marked difference, it cannot fail to be instructive, at least as regards the characteristics of the particular *scriptorium* in which the MS. was produced. And, in those cases in which the hand of a single scribe gradually alters so much that the end of the MS. seems to have been written by another person, specimens of his earlier and later style will be given." If practicable, it is hoped to include in the series collotype specimens of bindings employed in different monasteries, as well as of pages illustrating their writing, ornamentation, shelf marks, and inscriptions of ownership.

The reproductions listed in this first announcement are priced at from two shillings to sixpence each (excluding postage). There is an interesting series of collotypes of Shelley relics, including a miniature and a portrait, and the copy of Sophocles found with Shelley when his body was recovered, of which "the edges are supposed to bear the imprint of his thumb, incrustured with brine." Among the palæographical items are three pages of St.

Margaret's Gospel-book (Britain, 11th century), and pages from the *Actus Apostolorum* (8th century, St. Mildred's Abbey, Isle of Thanet), while other collotypes include several examples of embroidered satin bindings, the dying declaration of the Duke of Monmouth, and an abbreviated signature of Shakespeare.

None of the reproductions will be given away, or exchanged for similar publications issued by other libraries, but it is hoped that enough libraries will purchase them to ensure the development of this interesting undertaking.

EFFORTS TOWARD A NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN RUSSIA.

M. de Wylie, in *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, fasc. 4-6.

IN 1895 there was held at St. Petersburg an exposition and a congress representing the national typographical arts. This was the first attempt of the sort, and it succeeded brilliantly. The congress formulated certain desiderata, among which was the organization of a permanent society for the study of the actual conditions of the printing industry in Russia and the promotion of their development. This was the genesis of the Russian Society of the Book Arts. It was not, however, until four years later that it saw the day. Begun under more than modest conditions, practically without funds, the enterprise had to struggle with indifference, almost with hostility. However, thanks to the devotion of those interested (all the work done being gratuitous), and to the cordial relations of its members, the Society was able in a short time to accomplish unhopedor results. To-day it holds an important position, its salutary influence extending even to the provinces. It has a branch at Moscow, and another is in process of formation at Warsaw. Its headquarters are at St. Petersburg, 20 rue de Zwenigorod.

Without dwelling upon the other branches of activity of the Society, I will pause upon the most important of its creations—the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission.

To labor with any success for the development of national bibliography, it is necessary, first, to secure an exact presentation of its actual state. It was with this purpose that the commission was instituted. Its program is as follows:

1. The registry of all Russian establishments which deal with the book, such as libraries, book stores, editorial offices, publishing houses, printing offices, type foundries, paper and printing-press factories, binderies, etc. This registration is accompanied by full statistics upon the output, number and sex of employees, number and kind of machines, salaries, expenses, etc.

2. The recording of all the information

secured upon a card catalog, systematically arranged, topographically and alphabetically, so that reference to the statistics may be facilitated.

3. The formation at the headquarters of the Society of a library, a permanent exhibit, and a special museum, all fully accessible to the public.

4. Finally, as the most effective means of collecting these facts, it was thought necessary to prepare and publish a periodical catalog, as complete as possible, of all works printed in Russia since 1899.

According to approximate statistics, there appear annually in Russia an average of from 20,000 to 24,000 works in 28 different languages. These figures do not include periodicals in general, nor works in the Finnish and Swedish languages.

The preparation of this catalog was undertaken by M. de Sabanine, and it was a work bristling with difficulties, due to the embryonic condition of bibliography in Russia. The first half volume (works in the Russian language appearing the first half of 1899) has been published, the second half volume (works in languages other than Russian for the same period) is in process of printing.

A special difficulty at once presented itself to M. de Sabanine: Where secure the necessary data? What record might be relied upon for the authenticity and the fulness of its list of publications? In the lack of bibliographical material the choice fell upon the *Official Monitor*, the only journal publishing weekly lists of current literature, lists which are transmitted from the Committee of Censors and, consequently, should apparently be complete. The titles were therefore cut from the *Monitor* and pasted upon cards, which were arranged in two lists, one for authors, the other according to a provisional classification devised by M. de Sabanine. An index supplemented these two catalogs.

Such a publication was a first attempt in Russia, and it was received with general approbation. But the commission cherished no illusions regarding it. Experience had shown the defects of the work and the inconvenience of the general plan adopted. It was decided that important changes should be made in the edition for the following year.

The errors and gaps noted in the work are, for the most part, caused by the absence from the national literature of any complete bibliography. Booksellers publish their catalogs rarely, and those that are issued are defective. The book trade, besides, disregards publications that are not commercial in their character. The press rarely gives bibliographical lists. Some special periodicals deal with the subject, it is true, but there is no way of verifying their

facts. It would seem that the great libraries of the state, enjoying the privilege of legal deposit, might furnish the desired information, but every one knows the tardiness and irregularity of such deposits. Beside, the deposit of required copies is made through the Committee of Censors, which obviously can deal only with the publications which it has passed upon. This institution, however, is less concerned with the number than with the character of the works it registers, and it never handles a large number of publications, such as state documents, publications of academies and universities, society reports, etc.

In view of these circumstances the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission, believing that a complete national bibliographical record can be secured only with the aid of the government, entered, through its president, into negotiations upon the subject with the Imperial Academy of Sciences. As the result of a memorial presented Nov. 4, 1900, the Academy, in full session, authorized the appointment of a joint committee, under the presidency of its permanent secretary. On this committee the Academy is represented by five members: the Imperial Library, the Library of the Academy of Science, the Minister of the Interior, the Committee of Censors, the Holy Synod, the Bibliological Society, has each a delegate; the Society of the Book Arts has three delegates — its president, Count J. Tolstoy, vice-president, M. de Sabanine, and M. de Wylie, the president of the Statistico-Bibliographical Commission.

The purpose of this joint committee is to secure an exact and accurate system for the record of contemporary national bibliography. The committee has not concluded its labors. It has, however, settled upon several preliminary details. It has now undertaken to secure the establishment by legal authority of a permanent bibliographical bureau at St. Petersburg, attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction, and devoted to the preparation and publication of a "periodical repertory" of Russian literature. The bureau should have its headquarters at the Imperial Library and should represent the same interests that are included in the joint committee. Its annual expenses are estimated at 10,000 roubles, to be granted from the funds of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

It is not possible to predict whether this plan will meet with the approval of the ministry; but it is none the less gratifying to observe the general movement that is taking place in Russia, and to see a state organization as authoritative as the Academy of Sciences in fraternal association with a private enterprise for the preservation of the intellectual interests of the country.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE following statement was presented at the session of the Children's Librarians' Section at Magnolia, by Mr. W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, on behalf of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Cleveland Public Library:

These libraries have planned to collaborate in printing cards for a dictionary catalog of juvenile books with simplified subject headings, the cataloging being done in Cleveland and the printing in Pittsburgh. These libraries find it desirable to supply each of their branches with such a catalog, and believe the plan of co-operation to be a practical one.

It has been suggested that while these cards are being printed, some other libraries may be glad of the opportunity to secure sets also.

With the exception of the juvenile fiction, which is not yet finished, the juvenile collection in the Cleveland public library has been very fully cataloged within the past two years. Considerable study had been given to the question of simplified subject headings for some time preparatory to beginning the work, and notes taken of subjects as asked for by the children.

Library school rules are followed as to form. Subject fulness of names is given and no imprint except the copyright date on the author card. A. L. A. subject headings are used except where it has seemed wise to simplify. The following are some of the variations:

A. L. A. CHILDREN'S CATALOG.

Aerial navigation.	Airships, balloons.
Beverages.	Drinks.
Confectionery.	Candy.
Conjuring.	Magic.
Domestic economy.	Housekeeping.
Ethics.	Conduct.
Etiquette.	Manners.
Labor.	Work.
Meteorology.	Weather.
Textile fabrics.	Cloth.

Many additional headings have also been used, such as specific names of flowers, trees, birds, insects, animals; names of all holidays; names of common articles, such as baskets, bats, brooms; the ethical qualities — boasting, bravery, honesty, honor, etc. The fiction subject headings have not yet been fully worked out, but will include country headings, historical events, school stories, adventures, Indians, sea stories, and others.

The aim has been to bring out all material which may be of service to children or teachers, and analyticals have therefore been made very freely. In all cases where the simplified subject heading is used, the A. L. A. heading follows in parentheses, and cross references are made. The cards will probably be like the sample shown at the meeting, with space for the call number to be written in. Copies of

these sample cards may be had by addressing Mr. Anderson at the Carnegie Library.

The cost will depend partly on the number of subscriptions received, and will probably not be over one cent a card, provided fifty sets are subscribed for. The charge will, however, include only the cost of the additional work required, as the two co-operating libraries bear all cost of composition and making ready. It will be noticed that the subject cards are not duplicates of the author cards, and this increases the cost.

The catalog will be enlarged by adding all books contained in the Carnegie Library children's collection not already cataloged for the Cleveland Library, and it will be kept up to date by cataloging the important children's books of each year.

It is proposed to prepare a list of one thousand volumes which are considered valuable in the two co-operating libraries. It is believed that such a list will be composed largely of books which are in use and are approved in most of the libraries in the country. Copies of this list, as soon as it is ready, will be sent to all applying for them.

Cards will be printed for the books in this list first, and subscriptions will be received only for entire sets of the cards for these books. Subscriptions may be extended to include the cards for the entire collection, and all subsequent additions at cost; but it should be borne in mind that if the number of subscriptions drops off after the completion of the first lot of one thousand, the cost per card will be somewhat increased.

All applications for the list of books, or for sample cards, and all subscriptions for cards should be addressed to Edwin H. Anderson, Librarian Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In presenting this statement Mr. Brett emphasized the fact that the arrangement to print the cards for their own use had been definitely made by the Pittsburgh and Cleveland libraries. He further called attention to the fact that the Carnegie Library has its own printing plant, and is therefore able to offer to other libraries the cards at the bare cost of additional press work and stock without any charges for composition. The cataloging is so well advanced that it will be possible to begin printing soon after the list of one thousand volumes is decided upon. It will be carried on as rapidly as the routine work of the two libraries will permit.

Those present at the session of the Children's Librarians Section showed cordial interest in the undertaking. If sufficient subscriptions for these cards are secured, it is hoped that this enterprise may be a saving of time and expense in many libraries. It should, if successful, make it possible for a library opening a children's department to secure the catalog cards at the same time the books are ordered.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE Librarian of Congress has made public the following recent appointments to the service, including those taking effect July 1, 1902:

Alexis V. Babine, California, \$1,500.
 Charles A. Barr, New York, \$1,200.
 John E. Bulmahn, Indiana, \$360.
 Mary B. Coffin, District of Columbia, \$360.
 William H. Cole, Colorado, \$1,200.
 Emily T. Earle, New York, \$720.
 Charlotte St. John Elliott, Tennessee, \$720.
 Lucy C. Daniels, Wisconsin, \$1,200.
 Jessica L. Farnum, New York, \$720.
 William S. Fuller, District of Columbia, \$360.
 Omar G. Gillett, Missouri, \$360.
 Philip S. Goulding, Vermont, \$900.
 James H. Graham, Texas, \$360.
 Hallie I. Herriott, Indiana, \$720.
 Bertha E. Hyatt, New York, \$900.
 Olive M. Jack, Nebraska, \$600.
 Evelyn B. Jones, New York, \$360.
 Theodore W. Koch, Pennsylvania, \$1,500.
 Olive C. Lathrop, Michigan, \$720.
 Walter H. Lee, District of Columbia, \$720.
 Charles G. Leonard, Maryland, \$1,200.
 Marian J. McCants, Tennessee, \$600.
 Mary Moffatt, Indiana, \$360.
 Anna Perry, South Carolina, \$360.
 Helen L. Plummer, Colorado, \$720.
 Harold W. Porch, New Jersey, \$360.
 Anna M. Priest, Pennsylvania, \$360.
 Alfred F. W. Schmidt, California, \$1,200.
 Wilhelm B. Schultz, Virginia, \$720.
 Mildred D. Searle, Colorado, \$360.
 Helen Sharpless, Pennsylvania, \$720.
 Eliza J. Skinner, West Virginia, \$1,200.
 Cora E. Smith, Massachusetts, \$800.
 Stephen C. Stuntz, Wisconsin, \$1,200.
 Earl G. Swem, Iowa, \$1,200.
 Jessie H. Thomas, New York, \$900.
 Helen M. Thompson, Maryland, \$900.
 Harvey W. Tuttle, Ohio, \$900.
 Clara E. A. von Tangen, District of Columbia, \$600.
 Sallie F. Waller, Alabama, \$720.
 Willard O. Waters, Illinois, \$900.

Regarding these appointments and the possibility of future vacancies, as well as the principles on which selection to the Library of Congress force are based, Mr. Putnam has made the following statement:

The list includes (1) employees recently confirmed after probationary service; (2) appointments to certain positions that have recently become vacant through resignation or death; (3) appointments to certain positions

in the Copyright Office, which, though carried by the appropriations act for the year beginning July 1, were made "immediately available," and so became effective in April last, and (4) appointments to positions carried by that act, but effective only on July 1. These latter positions were all in the Catalogue Division.

The appropriations act provided in all for but thirty-three positions, nine in the Copyright Office and twenty-four in the Catalogue Division. For these there were considered (a) persons in the regular service in lower grades whose claims to promotion customarily take precedence of consideration of applications from outside of the force; (b) persons who had been previously in the employ of the library for special or temporary work, and who had demonstrated their fitness for our particular work, and (c) applications from without. When it came to these, about 1,600 applications were considered.

The above list includes forty-one persons. A few other positions besides the above have been arranged for, but the appointees will not take office until the fall. Their names will be given in a subsequent list.

There are no further appointments to be made or arranged for, and there is no encouraging prospect for the hundreds of applicants whose applications are still on file. Among them are scores of persons who would be useful to the library; scores, in fact, who have had special training for our work. These have not been "rejected" as disqualified. The question was not of rejection but of selection.

What we have done was to select out of the 1,800, two-score persons whose experience and apparent capacity offered a presumption of fitness for our work. These have been or are to be put at work for a probationary period of from three to six months. This period is, in a sense, an examination. At the end of it they discontinue unless their fitness has then been proven.

The chance for further appointments in the near future is very meagre. The catalog force, to which there have been the largest additions during the past two years, has now reached a normal, and an endeavor will be made to keep the general service within the present general limits. The business of the Copyright Office is increasing at about the rate of 10 per cent. a year, and will require each year some slight addition to the force there.

It will be noticed that of the new positions filled some carry salaries as low as \$30 per month. Some of the appointees who have accepted these low salaries have done so not in admission that their services are worth no more, but only that they may get an opportunity to show qualifications for a higher salary later.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF
TRENTON, N. J.

THE history of the library movement in the city of Trenton dates back to the years of Benjamin Franklin.

One of the directors of the Junto Club Library, founded by Franklin, was Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who resided for seven years in Trenton. He returned to Philadelphia in 1750, and before his removal gave £500 for the establishment of a public library in Trenton. The library continued to flourish during the colonial period until December, 1776, when it was destroyed by the British. In 1797 the Trenton Library was reorganized under the title of Trenton Library Company, consisting of about sixty proprietors or shareholders. In 1804 a printed catalog was issued indicating a collection of 700 volumes. In 1855 the books were transferred to the Trenton Library Association, which had been organized in 1852. This association flourished for a time, but ultimately its books and those of the library company passed into the custody of the Y. M. C. A., which had also a library. In 1879 these three collections were delivered into the care of the W. C. T. U., which in 1899 had on its shelves about 6,000 volumes issued to the public on the payment of a small fee.

In May, 1900, the board of trustees of the Free Public Library of the City of Trenton was appointed and immediately entered upon its duties. In August of the same year a site was purchased and the erection of the new building begun. The collection of books held by the W. C. T. U. was purchased and the organization of the library with all its details of book purchases, cataloging, etc., was taken up in earnest. When the plans of the library were formed the stack system was adopted, but further consideration modified the system, and the reference room has now been equipped with open shelves to accommodate 1,500 volumes, and a children's room with open shelves for 1,200 volumes is a later compromise.

The number of volumes now accessioned is 21,000, and the collection, fully classified (D. C. system) and cataloged, is growing steadily. The library is well equipped with modern appliances without having adopted all the novelties evolved during the late years. The demands of the public on the library, the efficiency of the resources already at our disposition are yet to be ascertained, and the problems will be dealt with as they arise; the necessity of further alterations and of deviations from the old order of things is perhaps awaiting us, but it will have to be demonstrated.

The building is situated on Academy street, near the very centre of the city, and the total cost of building, including site and interior furnishings, amounts to \$115,000. The architect was Spencer Roberts, of Philadelphia. A spacious vestibule with marble floor and a wainscoting of Sienna marble leads into the main hall, from the rear of which ascends the marble stairway to the second floor. The main hall is twenty-one feet square. Opening on the sides wide entrances lead into the different rooms of the first floor. The floor of the main hall is of white marble and the pilasters of the arches and the front wall are done artificially in pavanazza marble. The pilasters will be copped in bronze and gold. The ceiling has a splendid cornice effect, and around the ceiling, about a foot from the walls, is a row of 80 incandescent electric lights.

The stairway leading from the rear of the main hall is of Italian marble, with bronze balustrades and mahogany hand rails, and runs up to a mezzanine floor or landing, whence there are two stairways, one on each side, to complete the ascent to the second story of the building. At the head of the first flight of stairs which lead to the rear wall of the building is a large stained glass window, with a smaller one on each side. These windows are in full view from the main hall, and the centre one contains a beautiful Italian landscape scene. The whole effect is highly artistic. On either side of the foot of the main stairway is an alcove leading back to a coat room and two toilet rooms.

Leading from the main hall on the right, as one enters, are archways to the main reading room and the reference room. The latter is in front and is 23.6 x 17 feet, with an alcove adjoining the vestibule. The reading room is 23.6 x 32 feet and extends to the rear wall. Both rooms have floors of quartered oak and are wainscoted with antique quartered oak. In the rear of the reading room is a large open fire-place eight feet wide and nine feet high in Ohio buff stone. On the left of the main entrance in front is another reading room, 26 x 21 feet, to be devoted to the use of children. Next to this is the delivery room, 26 x 13 feet, and immediately adjoining is the stack room. The stack room is 20 x 26 feet, and is in the rear of the floor space on the left of the main entrance. It extends upward through the second floor of the building, with three mezzanine floors that can be reached by a spiral stairway and also directly from the adjoining room on the second floor of the building. The arrangement of the stack room, constructed by A. W. & W. T. Westervelt, is such as to provide capacity for 40,000 volumes.

On the second floor of the building, on the easterly side, extending from the front to the rear, is a lecture room that can also be used for a reading room as the occasion demands. This room is 24 x 52 feet and has a raised platform in front. At the head of the stairways is a hall of the same size as the one on the lower floor. In the front of the hall and over the vestibule is the librarian's room, 21 x 9. From the librarian's room a door leads to the stage of the lecture room, and another leads to the trustees' room on the front of the westerly side of the building, and immediately back of the trustees' room and adjoining the stack room is the periodical and newspaper room. All of the rooms, with the exception of the trustees' room, are finished in antique quartered oak. The trustees' room is finished in mahogany, with an open fire-place of English red stone and mahogany. The delivery room is wainscoted almost to the ceiling. Throughout the decorations are most artistic, and the color schemes have been worked out with harmony and effectiveness.

The building is heated by steam throughout, with an excellent ventilation system. The basement of the building, besides supplying space for furnaces, etc., is utilized for storage purposes and also for working-rooms for some of the library staff.

ADAM J. STROHM, *Librarian*.

THE dedication exercises of the Trenton Free Public Library were held on the afternoon of June 9, and the building was opened for public inspection from 5 to 9 p.m. The formal presentation of the building to the city was to have been made by Ferdinand W. Roebeling, president of the board of trustees, but in his absence ex-Mayor Frank O. Briggs read Mr. Roebeling's address. Mayor Frank S. Katzenbach spoke briefly in acceptance, and addresses were delivered by John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, and Samuel H. Bullock, ex-president of the Trenton School Commission. Mr. Dana's remarks are given elsewhere. In Mr. Roebeling's address reference was made to the hoped-for use of the library's collection in aiding Trenton's industrial development. Special attention will be given to building up a technical collection, emphasizing especially such subjects as pottery, mechanics, chemistry, etc.; and also making the library a necessary adjunct to the art school of the city. At the conclusion of the addresses Rev. Morgan W. Cross presented a handsome American flag to the library, on behalf of Enterprise Council No. 6, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

WESTERN LIBRARY MEETING, MADISON, WIS., AUG. 28, 29, 30, 1902.

THE following announcement is issued regarding the general library meeting, to be held in Madison, Wis., August 28-30:

To Librarians, Trustees, and Friends of the Library Movement:

A meeting of librarians, trustees, and all others of the West and Middle West interested in library work will be held at the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1902.

The first session will be held on Thursday morning, August 28, at 9.30 o'clock. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of Public Documents Division, New York Public Library, will lead the discussion on the vexed question of "Public documents."

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there will be a short business session of the Wisconsin Library Association.

The Historical Library building will be opened Thursday evening. All are invited to attend for a social hour.

On Friday morning Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., will speak upon "The relation of the publisher to the public as it is largely affected by librarians." C. M. Roe, bookdealer, Chicago, Ill., will talk on "The bookseller and the librarian;" and Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, Milwaukee, will present "The book review—its worth and worthlessness." Each of these topics will be followed by discussion.

Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, there will be a lake excursion with picnic supper.

Saturday morning, August 30, will be devoted to the subject of "Library architecture." Many architects will be in attendance and an exhibit of library plans will be made. Patton & Miller, Chicago, will lead the discussion from the architects' point of view. George B. Ferry, of Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, the architects of the State Historical Library building, will speak on "The library beautiful." Librarians in attendance will discuss the subject from their standpoint.

On Monday morning, September 1, the officers of the various state library commissions will meet to discuss their problems and outline work for the coming year.

Madison affords a delightful place for rest and recreation, with its beautiful lakes and drives. The student of library affairs will be interested in the great collection of the State Historical Society, the University Library, City Library, with its attractive children's room, the offices of the State Library Commission, Grimm's bindery, Democrat Printing and Library Supply Company, etc., etc.

Application has been made to the Western

Passenger Association for a fare-and-a-third rate which will be granted if 100 or more persons are in attendance. When securing ticket, obtain a certificate from the agent over each line travelled, and hand these certificates to the secretary immediately upon arrival. Should the attendance warrant, a fare of one-third will be granted for the return trip. We would advise that inquiries be made of the local ticket agent to ascertain if any reduced tourist rates are in effect that would be available at this time to reach Chicago, Milwaukee, or Wauke-sha—near-by points. Secure receipts when purchasing such tickets.

Board at hotels and private houses may be obtained at reasonable rates by addressing the secretary, *in advance of the meeting*, if possible, stating what accommodation is desired.

Further information will be gladly furnished by Miss L. E. Stearns, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

(Signed)

H. M. UTLEY, Michigan.

A. H. HOPKINS, Illinois.

W. E. HENRY, Indiana.

W. H. BRETT, Ohio.

ALICE S. TYLER, Iowa.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minnesota.

EDNA D. BULLOCK, Nebraska.

F. M. CRUNDEN, Missouri.

J. L. KING, Kansas.

F. A. HUTCHINS, Wisconsin.

TRUSTEES' SECTION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29,
1902, 2.00 P.M.

The Trustees' Section will meet at the State Historical Library building on Friday, August 29, at 2 o'clock. The session will be open to librarians and all others interested. It is hoped that many trustees will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet and discuss questions of vital interest in library organization, administration, and management. Additional burdens and duties are being constantly forced upon wide-awake trustees, and a proper solution of many vexing problems can best be brought about by mutual interchange of ideas and experience.

"The relation of the city government to boards of library trustees" and its complementary subject will be discussed. "The local, untrained applicant vs. trained service" is another topic for consideration. "Principles of book selection by book committees" and other problems with which trustees have to deal, such as "The establishment of branches, stations, and the extension of library privileges to rural communities," will be presented by those having had experience in dealing with such matters.

The call for the Trustees' Section meeting is signed by nine trustees, each from a different state.

"LIBRARY WEEK" AT LAKE PLACID.

Now that the annual conference of the A. L. A. at Magnolia is so successfully over, it is time to call attention to "Library Week," the annual meeting of the New York Library Association.

Two years ago the association adopted a definite stated time, the last full calendar week in September each year (September 20-29), and a permanent place, the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks, for its annual meetings. The last two meetings have been very profitable and particularly pleasant—and this year's meeting, as the club seems more delightful than ever and the program promises to be even more interesting and profitable than former ones, seems likely to be an event not to miss.

The reports of the branches of work authorized last year—on library institutes, on library publicity, and on small reading lists—promise points for animated discussion. A round table session on detail work in small libraries conducted by the president, which those who saw her work in this line at the institutes insist on having; a session on children and literature opened by a new voice and from an unusual aspect; and some other things too much in embryo to discuss, will make up a program of interest and profit.

Special emphasis is laid upon the work of small libraries and upon discussion rather than longer papers. The meeting is likely to bring together—as has been the case each year—an attendance from beyond the borders of the state; and it should be especially useful to library workers in more limited fields and smaller towns, whose problems are now less considered in the national association meeting.

The New York Association welcomes all library workers, trustees, librarians, and assistants from all states, not New Yorkers only. Both place and time are so beautiful that this meeting should be remembered in planning vacations. The expense is not great. The club rates are \$10.50 a week for meals and from 50 cents to \$3 a day for room, whether occupied by one or two, the price of rooms being determined by size and location. Every room in the club is comfortable and wholesome.

It is expected that the New York Central will follow its two-years-old precedent and grant a rate of one fare for the round trip on the main line and all its branches. Further notices and circulars will be issued nearer to the time of meeting.

Write to Asa O. Gallup, Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex County, N. Y., about rooms. Write to Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., about membership.

THERESA H. ELMENDORF.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

A MEETING of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held at Magnolia, Mass., in connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18. The meeting was opened by Mr. Josephson, who was elected temporary chairman, and appointed C. W. Perley temporary secretary.

Addresses on "The scope of an American Bibliographical Society" and "A plan for an American Bibliographical Society" were delivered by Azariah S. Root and John Thomson respectively, which are printed elsewhere.

Mr. Bisbee advocated measures to secure the support of the Carnegie Institution. Mr. Nelson urged that the work of the proposed society could be better done as an affiliated society than by treating it as a section of the A. L. A. Mr. Roden thought that the broad scope of the committee proposed by Mr. Thomson rendered further discussion unnecessary.

Dr. Billings speaking as a trustee of the Carnegie Institution stated that, in his opinion, the Institution could not be looked to for any support as yet. It would want to know very thoroughly the capabilities of the proposed director, what he had done; also how much the cost would be; would want to have *results* first. No established institution would undertake to support such a bibliographical society otherwise. A new donor must be looked for.

The report of the special committee (W. Stetson Merrill, Clarence W. Perley, James W. Thompson) appointed to consider the matter of a national society was submitted as follows:

"As some time has elapsed since the appointment of this committee, and as there may be some persons present who were not at the Waukesha meeting, it seems proper to state that at that meeting, held on July 4th of last year, a committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of forming a national society of bibliography, either by enlarging the scope of the present society, or along other lines to be considered. This committee consists of three members, Wm. Stetson Merrill, of the Newberry Library; James W. Thompson, of the University of Chicago; and C. W. Perley, of the John Crerar Library.

"The committee decided at a meeting held in Chicago some weeks after the conference to endorse the opinion of Mr. C. W. Andrews as expressed by him at the Waukesha meeting, viz.: that 'the Chicago society go on a year or so longer, and issue a couple of creditable publications, thereby proving its reason for existence, and drawing more non-resident members to its ranks. At the moment when these outnumber the resident members it would be in order to change the name and organization of the society, and enlarge plans and field of work.'

"A circular letter was prepared and sent out to all members of the society, and to nearly as many more persons interested in bibliographical work; the circular was accompanied by a 'return postal card' on which correspondents were requested to express their opinion of the committee's plan, and to add any comments that seemed called for.

"The returns received from 87 correspondents indicate a very decided approval of the notion of a national society; even those opposed — seven, including two members — favor a national bibliographical movement, but think it can be conducted better through the A. L. A. Twenty expressly approve of a national society; of these, seven are members. Fifty-one favor the plan of the committee; of these, twenty-one are members. Nine are non-committal, including three members.

"Turning now to the question of immediate organization or prior increase in our non-resident membership, five have expressed themselves distinctly in favor of forming a national society at once, while sixty-seven think the national body should come as an expansion of the present society. This gives a proportion of 77 per cent. to 5½ per cent. against immediate organization.

"The matter of local societies or branches was submitted to our correspondents by the committee, and nine expressed approval.

"The question of organization, whether the national society shall be a federation of local societies or 'lodges,' or a central body with branches, may well be left for consideration when our non-resident membership list shall give indication of the relative bibliographic strength of the several sections of the country.

"The proposition that national bibliographic enterprises should be left to the A. L. A. was not originally contemplated by the committee, who received the first suggestion to that effect from among the latest replies to circulars addressed to non-members.

"The proposal, if it is to be entertained at all, seems to call for a joint discussion on the part of the two present organizations concerned, and as such to fall outside the scope of this committee's present inquiry.

"The committee, then, report to the society that their judgment as to a national bibliographical society, as stated above, has been supported by a large majority of members and other bibliographers addressed, and the committee submit it thus reinforced to the society."

A general discussion followed, and in accordance with Mr. Thomson's recommendation the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft rules and regulations for the government of the American Bibliographical Society, and to devise a plan for raising the necessary funds for carrying out the same; and that the power to act and organize such a bibliographical society with local

branches be entrusted to that committee, it being deliberately recorded that all steps taken during the current year shall be tentative only, with a view to the reconsideration and better adaptation of the ends to the means at the next meeting of the A. L. A., and that the committee confer with the proper authorities of the A. L. A. and the Bibliographical Society of Chicago to bring about accomplishment of this project."

The meeting then adjourned.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. James K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: Frederick W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

INFORMATION WANTED ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board wishes to print a supplement to its recent tract on "Library buildings," containing typical plans of libraries which conform to the most approved modern ideas. In order to get together a sufficient variety of the best plans from which to select, it asks librarians in all parts of the country who personally know of library buildings which have proved to be practically satisfactory from the working point of view, to send exterior and floor plans of such buildings with brief statement of size, cost, capacity, and architect to W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany, N. Y., for the use of the Board.

Examples of the following classes are specially desired:

1. Small village library.
2. Town library, 10,000-20,000 v.
3. City library, 20,000-100,000 v.
4. College library of not over 100,000 v.

Only about 12 plans can be used in the tract, but librarians who will respond to this call will serve the library cause by giving to the Board material for selection which cannot otherwise be obtained.

FULL SET OF PRINTED PERIODICAL CARDS FOR SALE.

The Library of the University of Leipzig has notified the Board that it desires to discontinue its subscription to the periodical cards, and is prepared to part with the full set of cards already received if any purchaser wishes to take them. Negotiations in regard to price should be opened directly with the librarian of the University of Leipzig. The Publishing Board has continued up to the present to print the cards which belong to this set, so that any one who buys the cards from the University of Leip-

zig can get the continuation from the Publishing Board. No other complete set of the cards is now obtainable so far as the officers of the Board are informed, and this is as good an opportunity as will occur to secure a set complete from the beginning.

State Library Commissions.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

On July 24 the governor appointed the members of the State Library Commission, created by the last Legislature. Three members of the commission are provided for in the act, viz.: the state librarian (Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers), superintendent of public instruction (M. Bates Stephens), and librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library (Bernard C. Steiner). The others, appointed by the governor for a two-years term, are Mrs. John M. Carter, Mount Washington; Thomas B. Mackail, Baltimore; Mrs. Charlotte Newell, Tome Institute, Port Deposit; W. Scott Roberts, Centerville. The commission is "to give advice to all free libraries and public school libraries in the state and to aid in establishing new libraries or improving those already established;" also to "organize and conduct traveling libraries throughout the state, and, in addition to the books given to or bought by the commission for this purpose, they may use such miscellaneous books from the state library as may be designated by the state library committee." An appropriation of \$1,000 is granted for necessary expenses.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison, Wis.

At the annual meeting of the commission, held on June 7, Mr. Hutchins reported that since June 1, 1901, 12 new free libraries had been established in Wisconsin, 19 new library buildings had been begun, \$402,000 had been given for library purposes, and plans for the summer library school at Madison had been largely developed. There are now 105 free libraries in Wisconsin.

The 12 new free libraries established during the year were at Elkhorn, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Prairie du Sac, Dodgeville, West Bend, Plymouth, Seymour, Wausaukee, Galesville, Pepin, and Columbus. The libraries of Madison, Neenah, and Portage have been reorganized during the year.

Of the \$402,000 given to libraries during the year, \$287,000 came from Andrew Carnegie and \$115,000 from Wisconsin citizens. In addition to these sums, \$1,500 was given to the state commission for the establishment of travelling libraries. The 19 new library buildings now in course of construction in various parts of the state range in cost from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

State Library Associations.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Edwin H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The second annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held in October, somewhere in the Pennsylvania mountains. The details will be announced in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The two subjects to be taken up at the meeting are travelling libraries and library institutes. Mr. F. A. Hutchins will make an address, and conduct a round table on the first, and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild will do the same for the second. Mr. F. M. Crunden will also speak, and there will be one session to discuss the differentiation of fiction. The meeting will be on Friday and Saturday, with an opportunity to stay on for Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Otto Fleischner, Boston Public Library.

Secretary: T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library.

Treasurer: Theodosia Macurdy, Boston Public Library.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Magnolia, June 18.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: *President*, Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian Boston Public Library; *vice-presidents*, D. P. Corey, trustee Malden Public Library, Mabel Temple, librarian North Adams Public Library; *secretary*, T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library; *treasurer*, Theodosia Macurdy, Boston Public Library; *recorder*, Nina E. Browne, *secretary* A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Proposed amendments to the constitution, tending to the closer connection between the state club and the local clubs, were discussed but not adopted. The matter was referred to the executive committee with the presidents and secretaries of the local clubs.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. Victor A. Nilsson, East Side Branch Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Library Commission, Minneapolis.

Treasurer: Mrs. Marie Brick, Public Library, St. Cloud.

The tenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Minneapolis in connection with the meetings of the Library Section of the N. E. A. The sessions of this section were held on Thursday and Friday afternoons in the reading-room of the University Library, and the first session of the

state association was held Friday a. m., July 11. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, Dr. W. W. Folwell, librarian of the University of Minnesota, presided. The meeting was opened with a talk on "The library profession," by Mrs. W. J. Southard, director of the Minnesota Summer School for Library Training. Mrs. Southard spoke of the necessity for training in library work, the advantages to be gained from the library schools, and of the various ways in which the small librarian may keep in touch with the development of the profession, but emphasized the fact that beyond education and training, character and tact were of most importance. Miss Emily H. Corson, of the Minnesota State Library Commission, read a very interesting paper on "The popular book," deploring the mad rush for the latest sensation, and suggesting various methods by which librarians could raise the standard of reading. A paper on "The publisher and the library," prepared by Miss Minnie McGraw, of the Mankato Public Library, was read by Dr. M. B. Wood, of the Mankato Library Board. The paper was a very good presentation of the net-price question in its relation to libraries. Discussion on these papers was deferred until the following morning, in order to allow time for the most important topic of the meeting, which was the subject of "Library legislation in Minnesota." Judge Daniel Fish, who is a director of the Minneapolis Public Library and a member of a state commission appointed to codify the laws of Minnesota, gave a very able, complete, and interesting presentation of the subject, giving the history of the library law from the beginning and showing its weak points and the need of revision. A number of library trustees were present at the meeting, and the discussion was led by Hon. C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud; Hon. B. E. Darby, Owatonna; and Dr. M. B. Wood, Mankato, each considering some special feature of the law. After some general discussion, a committee on legislation was appointed to work in co-operation with the State Library Commission, with the purpose of introducing amendments at the next session of the Legislature, which will promote the best interests of library work in Minnesota.

Through the courtesy of the Minneapolis Public Library Board and the librarians of the city, an outing had been arranged for Friday evening. The party, including about fifty librarians and guests, went to Minnehaha Falls by trolley car, and after a brief visit to the falls, and a somewhat hasty walk down the charming glen, took the steamer for a trip down the river. Luncheon was served on the boat, and nature had added to an already beautiful scene the glories of a Minnesota sunset, which will long be remembered.

At the Saturday morning session, Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota His-

torical Society, gave a very valuable report on Minnesota state documents, telling of the importance of these publications to the public libraries of the state and stating how and where they might be obtained. Miss Jeannette Clarke, of the Winona Public Library, gave an interesting talk on "Printed finding lists," showing the very admirable class lists and brief bulletins which have been issued by the Winona Library. The round table was conducted by Miss Gratia Countryman, of the Minneapolis Public Library. The discussion was largely on the subjects of net prices and state documents, and a resolution was adopted, recommending that the office of state librarian should be made a non-political office. The presence of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, Miss M. E. Ahern, of Chicago, and Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, of the John Crerar Library, and their interesting participation in the various discussions, added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Victor A. Nilsson, East Side Library, Minneapolis; vice-president, Mrs. Katherine M. Beals, St. Paul Public Library; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, librarian Minn. State Library Commission; treasurer, Mrs. Marie Brick, St. Cloud Public Library; executive committee, Miss Jeannette A. Clarke, Winona Free Public Library; Miss Lydia Poirier, Duluth Public Library, and the foregoing officers.

After a vote of thanks to the Minneapolis Library Board and the local committee for the entertainment of the preceding evening, the meeting adjourned.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Secretary: H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss B. I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

From the parent stock of the national conference at Magnolia sprang little meetings of the state associations, and on Wednesday afternoon, June 18, one was held by the New Hampshire Library Association, in the parlor of the Oceanside.

Well-known librarians, who were New Hampshire boys, — notably Mr. H. J. Carr and Mr. F. P. Hill, — gave account of their juvenile borrowing from old New Hampshire libraries, entertaining reminiscences which made one think of what a minor Mrs. Partington calls them — "remissnesses."

Professor Bisbee, of Dartmouth College, Miss Garland, of Dover, and other library workers with whom the state is favored, spoke briefly as the speech went round the circle assembled.

All present at Magnolia having an old home feeling at the mention of New Hampshire were invited to attend the meeting, and several dropped in who have become summer residents of the Granite state.

The session did not aim to be instructive, but may deserve to go down to posterity like the woman whose epitaph said, "She was so pleasant."

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: G. H. Baskette, Nashville.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville.

As a result of active work and correspondence by the Nashville Library Club, a Tennessee Library Association was organized at a special meeting held in Nashville on May 29. Officers were elected as follows: President, G. H. Baskette, Nashville; 1st vice-president, Charles D. Johnston, Cossitt Library, Memphis; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Lula B. Epperson, Nashville; 3d vice-president, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Library Association, Chattanooga; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Carnegie Library, Nashville; executive committee, Edwin Wiley, Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale, Mrs. W. D. Baird, Mr. Fisher. Meetings will be held on call of the executive board.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. L. Prather, State University, Austin.

Secretary: Benjamin Wyche, State University, Austin.

Treasurer: A. C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

The Texas State Library Association was organized at a meeting held at the State University, Austin, on June 9. At the organization meeting, Judge C. W. Raines, state librarian, was elected temporary chairman, and Benjamin Wyche secretary. The attendance of nearly fifty was representative of the leading cities of the state, and the meeting was both enthusiastic and energetic. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate officers for the ensuing year. On report of the committee a formal organization was effected, and the following officers were elected: President, W. L. Prather, State University; 1st vice-president, Miss Rosa Leeper, Dallas Public Library; 2d vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth; secretary, Benjamin Wyche, State University Library; treasurer, A. C. Read, El Paso Public Library.

The program was devoted to consideration of the following subjects: library legislation in Texas, library organizations of the state, women's clubs and libraries, the library and the school, how to help the small library, state library commissions and travelling libra-

ries, library possibilities in Texas, plans for promoting the work in Texas—all bearing practically upon the main purpose of the meeting, and giving opportunity for useful discussion.

A committee was appointed to draft a bill for a state library commission and endeavor to secure its establishment by the Legislature.

At the close of the business sessions an informal reception was held, an exhibit of fine editions, art books, medals, and other objects of interest having been prepared for the occasion under the auspices of the library of the state university.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Central Baptist Church, Southbridge, on June 3.

The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Mr. F. E. Corbin, chairman of the board of trustees of the public library. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, president of the club, responded, and a brief business session ensued, in which the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, West Brookfield, Mr. O. F. Joslin, Oxford; secretary, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester; treasurer, Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Brookfield.

Miss Mary Medlicott, of the City Library, Springfield, opened a discussion on "How to make the library and its advantages known." She said, in part, that although of late years the library has come to be placed at the disposal of people of all classes, there is yet much to be done in the way of making its treasures known to the public.

This may be accomplished first by posting at the library lists of books—the most recent additions, those of local or current interest, children's lists, and others. These may be supplemented by picture bulletins, made by mounting on cardboard illustrations cut from magazines, publishers' catalogs, or worn-out books of travel, or they may be made of the inexpensive Perry and Brown pictures. Care must be taken in arranging these bulletins, that the pictures may not be placed haphazard, but grouped about some favorite author or place of historic interest.

The next step in advertising is to reach outside of the library by providing lists for the reader to carry home. Miss Medlicott showed

some of the typewritten and printed lists which are in use at the Springfield library, also some of the picture bulletins. The library can reach out too through the local papers, the literary clubs, the public schools, and in numberless ways that are always presenting themselves to the watchful librarian.

After dinner, which was served by the ladies of the church, the meeting was called to order at two o'clock, and the suggestion of the Massachusetts Library Club that the local clubs become sections of the larger organization, while retaining their own officers and management, was approved by the members.

"Common sense applied to library buildings" was the subject of a paper by W. I. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library. Mr. Fletcher thinks that too many buildings sacrifice practicability to architectural beauty. They make magnificent monuments, but are entirely out of keeping with their purpose. Administration should be the fundamental consideration—the building should be fitted to it. The Forbes Library at Northampton he considers a model of fitness.

Mrs. J. C. F. Wheelock, of Southbridge, was the first speaker on "Co-operation between the public library and local organizations." She was followed by Mrs. W. D. Wilson, representing another literary club. Both spoke of the help that a trained librarian can give to club members, and in the general discussion following the idea was brought out that in co-operation lies the secret of success in all lines of progress.

MARY D. THURSTON, *Secretary.*

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. F. Swift, Yarmouth.

Secretary: Martha N. Soule, State Normal School, Hyannis.

A special meeting of the club was held at Chatham on June 4, with an attendance of about 30. It was an all day session, including a drive about the picturesque town and a visit to the lighthouse, dinner at the Hawes House, and a business session at the Eldredge Library. Miss Elizabeth Nye, of the Sturgis Library, Barnstable, was elected official representative of the club at the American Library Association at Magnolia. The recommendation that the club become a section of the Massachusetts Library Club was formally approved. Papers were read by Miss Soule and Miss Nye, and Rev. W. H. Mayhew and Heman A. Harding made addresses.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: F. G. Willcox, Public Library, Holyoke.

Secretary: Miss May Ashley, Greenfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The fourth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held June 6,

at Orange, with an attendance of about 60 people, representing nearly 20 different localities. Rev. L. A. Freeman, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Orange Library, opened the morning session with a few words of welcome. He was followed by a sketch of the "Progress of the year in the libraries of Western Massachusetts," by George Stockwell, of Westfield, president of the club. Very material progress has been made in many ways. Conway has received the most important gift in the Marshall Field building. Granville has also built a library well adapted to its purpose, South Hadley and Hadley have buildings in prospect, and Southampton and Tyringham have started a movement in that direction. Several towns have received larger appropriations, and libraries already well established report the adoption of the two-book system, the removal of the age limit, improvements in the charging system, the establishment of branches, and other changes, all in the line of progress.

Miss Harriet B. Winsor, of the Springfield Library, gave the first paper on "How to bring the best books and the people together." She began by defining best books as not necessarily the best books so called, but the best books the people will read. The choice of these "best" books may be made from publishers' lists, from book reviews, from books sent up on approval by dealers, and from carefully annotated lists gotten out by librarians and special students, the latter of which is the most satisfactory method. She suggested a great many simple, practical ways of interesting the people in the books, such as getting ministers, doctors, and teachers to suggest as they have opportunity, making the room cheerful with plenty of light, plants, and very simple pictures, such as could be cut from magazines, mounted and changed often, bringing together in one place all the books about a man or an event prominent in the public eye. "In short, try to make your library as comfortable, clean, and attractive as you would wish your own home to be, and be yourself as cordial as you would wish to be in your own home. Always have an air of helpfulness and be sure and make the people think the library is all theirs and you are simply there to help make the most and best use of it."

A paper written by Rev. J. D. Reid, of Greenfield, and read by Miss Delia Nims, a trustee of the same library, opened the discussion on "How trustees may help or hinder." Mr. Reid showed that as the library belongs to the community, the trustees are bound to make the library serve the public interest. One of their especial duties is to provide a suitable librarian, upon whom shall rest the management of the library in detail. In his or her province belongs whatever requires expert or technical judgment, and the minutiae of routine administration. The best results may be looked for in an atmosphere of mutual appreci-

ation and co-operation. Where both parties make much of standing on their rights, and each views the other as his natural enemy, the interest of the library and of the reading public is sure to suffer. Like everything else of human interest, all this is a matter, not of machinery, but of personality. The main thing is to have the right kind of librarian and the right kind of trustees. An interesting discussion between trustees followed, one side maintaining with Mr. Reid that the right sort of librarian should be selected, and she be allowed to carry the general responsibility of the library; the other, that the trustees should hold themselves responsible.

W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a paper on "Libraries on wheels." He showed how well equipped our towns are with books, and well-chosen ones, and how often, even in the places where they should be considered the greatest boon, they stand on the shelves for months at a time unread. Not until the public library finds some way to adopt the idea of carrying the books to the people, if necessary buying fewer books and spending some of its money on this work, will it fulfil its function and make readers, as it should, of all the people. The last feature of the morning session was a talk on "Book repairing," by Miss Mary Medlicott, of the Springfield City Library, and a practical illustration of the talk by James A. Lowell, also of that library.

After dinner at the Mansion house, the afternoon session opened with business. An amendment making the retiring president and secretary members of the executive board was passed. It was voted to ask the Massachusetts Library Club that the Western Massachusetts Library Club be made a section of the Massachusetts club, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. G. Willcox, of Holyoke; vice-presidents, G. N. Kingsbury, of Westfield, Miss Julia Kavana, of Wendell; secretary, Miss May Ashley, of Greenfield; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg.

H. H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, gave a brief talk on "How to furnish an up-to-date catalog to be used by patrons at their homes." He suggested two devices, one which might be called a cumulative finding list, printed on linotype and as each addition was made, the lines shifted so that an alphabetical arrangement was maintained. The second plan was to insert each new addition to bulletins on leaves, so that page 2, made up of A's, should be followed by supplementary page 2A, also made up of A's, although the two pages could not follow in strictly alphabetical order.

Rev. C. H. Hamlin, of Easthampton, gave the last address of the afternoon, taking as his subject "The new vocation of the librarian."

IDA F. FARRAR, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following students began a six weeks' course of instruction at the Chautauqua Summer Library School on July 5:

- Avann, *Mrs.* Eleanor T., Albion, Mich.; M.A. Baldwin University, Berea, O., 1873; librarian Albion College Library.
- Ball, Rosa, Albion, Mich.; B.S. Albion College, 1896; assistant librarian Albion College Library.
- Chipman, Katherine A., Anderson, Ind.; librarian Public Library, Anderson, Ind.
- Cotton, Willia D., Marietta, O.; Ph.B. Marietta College, 1898; librarian Marietta Public Library.
- Fitzgibbon, Eleanor, Carnegie, Pa.; Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1897.
- Gates, Sarah F., Canton, Pa.; Mount Holyoke College, 1890-92; librarian Canton Public Library.
- Gault, Edna M., West Middlesex, Pa.
- Hayman, Althea M., Middleport, O.; Marietta College, 1891-92.
- Horton, Jessie L., New Athens, O.; Franklin College, New Athens, O., 1890, 1900; librarian Franklin College Library.
- Lemen, Martha E., Dansville, N. Y.; Ingham University, Leroy, N. Y., 1889-91; Alma College, Mich., 1901-2.
- McKinney, Gertrude, Grove City, Pa.; M.A. Grove City College, 1898; librarian Carnegie Free Library, Grove City, Pa.
- Martin, Mary W., New York City; librarian Chautauqua Free Library.
- Morse, Miriam, Beaver, Pa.; B.A. Beaver College, 1900.
- Norman, Mabel E., Bradford, Pa.; substitute assistant Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.
- Reynolds, Georgia, Elkhart, Ind.; Oberlin College, 1892-94.
- Sawyer, *Mrs.* Harriet Price, Kent, O.; B.L. Oberlin College, 1890; apprentice Oberlin College Library.
- Sawyer, Mary, Boxford, Mass.; B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1876.
- Silver, Lena, Cleveland, O., Normal School, Washington, D. C., 1883-84.
- Skinner, Jeanie B., Chambersburg, Pa.; B.A. Wilson College, 1897; librarian Wilson College Library.
- Stoddard, Florence L., East Brookfield, Mass.; Wellesley College, 1896-97.
- Tuckerman, Josephine, Jamestown, N. Y.; substitute assistant James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.
- Walter, Alice E., Kennedy, O.; Glendale Female College, 1883-84; librarian Pleasant Ridge branch Cincinnati Public Library.

Woodcock, Mabel E., Canastota, N. Y.; assistant Canastota Public Library.

Special Students:

- Becker, Helena, Chicago, Ill.
- Underhill, Hannah L., Bath, N. Y.; librarian Davenport Library, Bath, N. Y.
- Wales, Caroline I., Toledo, O.; assistant Toledo Public Library.

The school, now holding its second annual session, is conducted under the general direction of Melvil Dewey. The resident director is Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, assisted by Miss M. E. Robbins, Miss Anna R. Phelps, and Miss A. R. Hazeltine, as instructors. Lectures have been given by Mr. Dewey, Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, Mr. W. R. Eastman, and Mr. A. L. Peck. The course is intended to help the librarians of small libraries, who have neither the time nor the money to spend on the more extended courses furnished by the various library schools.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The commencement exercises were held Monday, June 9. The following are the names of the graduates: Alice C. Atwood, Martha J. Conner, Ida J. Dacus, Frances E. Earhart, Emily M. Haynes, Charles E. Janvrin, Mrs. J. A. Jones, Kathrine McAlarney, Euphemia D. MacRitchie, Alice H. Newman, Bertha E. Rich, Jessie S. Sawyer, Alvena M. Surdam, Miriam B. Wharton, Bertha Wilder.

The graduates, accompanied by Miss Brown, started Tuesday, June 10, on a visit to the libraries of New York and Boston, afterwards attending the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia. A reunion of the graduates of the school was held during the conference.

On May 12 Mr. Cutter visited the school and spoke to the students on the subject of the Expansive classification. Miss Mary P. Farr gave an interesting account of her work of organizing the Johnson Public Library at Hackensack.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Ida J. Dacus, class of '02, resumes her position as librarian of the Library of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Miss Alvena M. Surdam, class of '02, has been appointed head desk assistant, Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

Miss Harriet A. Mumford, class of '97, will organize the McCann Library of Morristown, Pa.

Miss Anna B. Day, class of '01, has been appointed librarian of the Connellsville (Pa.) Public Library.

Miss Emma C. Wells, class of '98, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Paterson, N. J.

Miss Florence L. Drinker, class of '90, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library of Portland, Oregon.

Miss Beulah S. White, class of '00, has been appointed departmental librarian, University of Pennsylvania Library.

Miss Emily M. Haynes, class of '01, has resumed her position as librarian of the Joshua Hyde Library, Sturbridge, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The year just closed has been a successful one in spite of many disadvantages due to overcrowding and division of classes on account of the great size of the junior class.

Sixteen students have presented theses for the degree of B. L. S. and a large senior class is assured for next year.

It is the policy of the school to have the members of the library school faculty engaged in practical library work. Thus it is that each member of the teaching force is at the head of a department in the university library. It is also desired to seek the co-operation of the university faculty in those lines of work in which they are specialists. During the past year members of the university faculty to the number of 19 have addressed the senior class on the bibliography of their respective subjects. These lectures, together with general lectures by prominent librarians from different parts of the country, the lectures of the annual inspection visit to Chicago libraries, and the lectures before the library club, bring the total up to 36 lectures which have been provided during the year to supplement or enrich the regular course.

During the past year 35 positions have been filled by graduates or former students of the school. The kind of positions filled is shown by the following list: librarians, 7; assistant librarians, 2; organizers, 4; catalogers, 6; assistant catalogers, 3; loan desk assistants, 2; assistants in summer school 1; revisers, 2; assistants, 7; substitutes, 1. These have been distributed among nine states, as follows: District of Columbia, 3; Illinois, 17; Iowa, 5; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 4; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. L. S., JUNE, 1902.

Lillian Belle Arnold: Children's work in Champaign Public Library.

Adaline Maitland Baker: Departmental or group libraries.

Edith Clark, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1899: Partial bibliography of Niagara Falls.

Margaret Dunbar, B. L. (Monmouth College), 1896: List of books recommended for first purchase for a Normal School Library.

Mabel Louise Geiger: Study of Peoria Public Library.

Laura Russell Gibbs. (Bibliography presented in 1898.)

Edna Lucy Goss: Periodical literature in a library.

Marjorie Graves: Children's work in Champaign Public Library.

Harriet Emma Howe: Pedagogical library and museum of the University of Illinois.

Jennie Alice Hulce, Ph. M. (Hillsdale College), 1899: How to found a library in Hillsdale, Michigan.

Esther Anna Maxwell: Sunday School library, First Presbyterian church, Champaign.

Ada Patton: Plans for a public library in Paxton.

Arthur Bourne Smith, Ph. B. (Wesleyan university), 1900: Academic preparation for prospective library school students with outline courses of study.

Ellen Garfield Smith: Branch, delivery, and deposit stations.

Ida May Spaulding: Ten programs for a study club on Wisconsin history.

Lavinia Steele: Library commissions.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

REGISTER.

A "Register of the New York State Library School, Jan. 5, 1887-Dec. 31, 1901," is issued as Bulletin 73 (Library School 11) of the University of the State of New York. It gives a remarkable showing of what has been done, through this pioneer agency, for the development of trained librarianship. The register covers the first fifteen years of the school, and contains a complete list of the 363 matriculated students, with data for each as to residence, library school, college and library relations, attendance at and membership in library associations, and other professional activities. Summaries include a chronologic table of the most important events in the history of the school, positions filled, A. L. A. attendance, alumni lectures, etc. Of the 363 students recorded 287 are women. One hundred and eighteen were residents of New York, 234 from 23 other states, 3 from England, 2 from Nova Scotia, and 1 each from Australia, Germany, Holland, Norway, and Sweden. College degrees are held by 196, and 57 have taken partial college courses. In all, 87 colleges are represented, Wellesley leading with 27, followed by Smith with 22, Vassar 18, Cornell and Harvard 17 each, Mount Holyoke 13, Michigan 12, Nebraska 8, Chicago and Northwestern 7 each, Syracuse 6, Stanford 5, Alfred (N. Y.), Brown, Bryn Mawr, Oberlin, Radcliffe, and Yale 4 each; Adelbert, Bowdoin, Colgate, Rochester, Swarthmore, Wisconsin, and Women's College of Baltimore 3 each. The 62 other colleges include Dalhousie College (Halifax), Newnham College (Cambridge), Heidelberg University, and Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitet, Kristiania.

During the 15 years the students have filled 409 positions in New York, 495 in 29 other

states, 28 in the District of Columbia, and 6 in 4 foreign countries, making a total of 938 positions. Of the total number of students 112 are not now in library work, 14 have died, 98 withdrawn, and 28 women have married.

The register of students is arranged chronologically by classes, names being given in alphabetical order. The only point for criticism is the system of abbreviations adopted, which is carried to a degree verging on the grotesque. This, and omission of capitals and periods, gives such entries as "clsr and ctgr Galesburg (Ill) p. l. F 99-Jl 00," "ref ln and ctgr Vassar col lib Jl 92-date; at ALA mtgs 92, 93, 97, 00, mem L S assn," which, closely packed in small type, have a paralyzing effect upon the ordinary brain.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the New York State Library School Association was held during the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia, on Wednesday, June 18. Mr. Frank C. Patten, '88, president, was in the chair, and about a hundred members were present. After the usual minutes, reports, and business the president made a brief report of progress. He announced that the association had more than doubled in membership in the last year, counting now 195 on its rolls. He spoke also of the handbook of the association, to be published as soon as possible after the meeting. (This handbook is now printed and distributed.) He then reported that Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, was the unanimous choice of the executive board for the alumni lecture 1901-02, and that Mr. Andrews had accepted the invitation of the board. He delivered in June three lectures on the bibliography of science, and these will be printed and distributed to all members of the association. It was voted to continue the alumni lectureship.

Mr. Patten then introduced Miss Josephine A. Clark, '90, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who spoke on the need of more specialization in library training. Miss Clark made a strong plea for especial preparation for such work as the cataloging of public documents, and suggested various ways in which this training could be given and used.

A motion was then made to make the Advisory Committee on the Library School a permanent committee. Such a committee was appointed for 1900-01, Miss E. E. Clarke, '89, being chairman, and it made a report of great value. The motion to establish such a committee as a regular part of the association work was unanimously carried. It was later announced that the executive board had appointed the following committee: Mr. E. H. Anderson, '92, to serve 1902-03; Mr. J. L. Harrison, '93,

to serve 1902-04; Miss C. M. Underhill, '89, to serve 1902-03. The committee chose Mr. Anderson as chairman.

The nominating committee made its report and the following officers for 1902-03 were elected: President, Miss C. M. Underhill, '89; 1st vice-president, Miss M. F. Williams, '99; 2d vice-president, Mr. W. F. Yust, '01; secretary-treasurer, Miss I. G. Lord, '97; executive board, the officers and Miss E. G. Thorne, '97; Miss M. E. Hawley, '93; and Mr. J. I. Wyer, '98.

The meeting then adjourned for social intercourse. After some time thus passed President Patten again called the meeting to order to say that Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Dewey had come in and would speak to the association. He introduced Mrs. Fairchild, who spoke briefly on the need of time for meditation and true leisure, and on the great danger that this need may be neglected in the hurry and bustle of library work.

Mr. Patten then introduced Mr. Dewey, who supplemented Mrs. Fairchild's remarks by a plea for the keeping the physical nature in proper trim to do the highest kind of work.

After Mr. Dewey's speech the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

HANDBOOK.

The handbook of the association (No. 1, 1902. 32 p. T.) is issued in a neat little pamphlet. The introduction gives a short sketch of the association since its organization at Lake Placid in 1894; and this is followed by constitution and officers, list of alumni lectureships, and a full list of members.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR CLASS OF 1903.

Adams, Edith, Wellesley, Mass.; graduate Weston H. S.; graduate Wheaton Seminary.
Allen, Helen Chatson, South Westport, Mass.; graduate Bridgewater Normal School.
Austin, Henrietta Griffith, Orange, N. J.; graduate East Orange H. S.
Bethune, Edith Veronique, Toronto, Canada.
Bolton, Mary Veronica, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; graduate Richfield Springs H. S.
Churchill, George M., Elmwood, Mass.; graduate Boston University.
Claffin, Alta B., Cleveland, O.; graduate Toledo H. S.
Corning, Herbert L., Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduate Brooklyn Latin School; graduate Cornell Univ. Engineering School.
Fritz, Margaretta, Berlin, Germany; graduate Guild H. S., Wolfenbüttel, Germany.
Gleason, Caroline F., Lansing, Mich.; graduate Lansing H. S.; Univ. of Mich., 1892-93.
Jackson, Mrs. Arabella H., Westerleigh, S. C.; graduate Geneseo State Normal School.

Jonas, Katharine, Decatur, Ga.
 Lee, Mary Cornelia, Manhattan, Kan.; graduate Kansas Univ.
 McSurely, Ella, Oxford, O.; graduate Missouri Univ.
 Mann, Justine, Fays, N. D.; graduate Kansas City H. S. and St. Agnes School, Albany.
 Miller, Edith L., New York City; graduate DeLancey School, N. Y. City.
 Morris, Louise R., East Orange, N. J.; graduate East Orange H. S.
 Mulligan, Emily Hazel, Yonkers, N. Y.; graduate Yonkers H. S.
 Perry, Eva May, Monument Beach, Mass.; graduate Bowne H. S.
 Rathbone, Frances, Oakfield, N. Y.
 Stevens, Edward Francis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduate Colby College.
 Ward, Alveretta P., Columbus, O.; graduate Granville College.
 Williams, Lucia K., Indianapolis, Ind.; Heltemuth College, 1891-92.
 Wray, Elizabeth B., Yonkers, N. Y.; graduate Yonkers H. S.
 Wright, Ruth M., Avon, N. Y.; graduate Avon H. S.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the graduates of the Pratt Institute Library School, at the A. L. A. Conference, took a form different from the usual reception. An excursion to Gloucester, and a pleasant afternoon on the rocks there, made the event a very delightful one. There was a good attendance of graduates. Miss Hewins, of Hartford, was Miss Plummer's guest for the occasion.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Caroline Burnite, class of 1894, has returned after a year abroad, during which she attended the library lectures of Dr. Dzratzko at the University of Göttingen and visited libraries in Germany and Italy.

Miss Charlotte Douglas Keith, class of '94, branch librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was married June 19 to Rev. Shelton Bissell.

Miss Leslie Merritt, class of 1899 and 1900, has been appointed head cataloger at the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

LIBRARY TRAINING COURSE AT SIMMONS COLLEGE.

Simmons College, established in Boston, under charter of 1899, by the will of the late John Simmons, for the "instruction of women in such branches of art, science, and industry as may be serviceable in enabling them to acquire a livelihood," announces that a regular four-year course in library training will be begun in the year 1902-3. For that year the college departments will comprise Household economics, Secretarial work, Library training, and Science. The library course will include in addition to instruction in handwriting, cata-

logging, classification, and technical subjects, the study of English, French, German, physics, history, English literature and composition, and physical training. Beginning with the following year it is expected that an advanced technical course of one or more years will be offered for those who have had the necessary preparation. For the regular course at present the only entrance requirement is graduation from a well-equipped high school, or its equivalent. Further information may be had on application to the secretary of the college, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer course in library training conducted under the auspices of the University of California — which is the first formal library school organized on the Pacific coast — was opened during the last week in June for its six weeks' session. The director is Miss Mary Floyd Williams, B. L. S., of the Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco. The number of students is limited to 22, but double that number of applications were received. Among the students are Miss Charlotte Baker, librarian of the College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, N. M.; Miss Mary L. Innes from the Public Library of Dillon, Mont.; Mrs. Almeda N. Jay, librarian of the Public Library, Grand Junction, Col.; Miss Esther Nelson from the University of Utah Library, Salt Lake; and Miss Clara Northrup, assistant in the Portland Public Library. The other 17 are from college and municipal libraries throughout California.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

One of the officers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission writes as follows regarding the summer library school now in session at the state university, under its auspices:

"We have one of the best summer library schools this year that we have ever had. Twenty-five students are taking the elementary course, 18 former students have returned for the supplementary work, which has been outlined with special reference to their individual problems and perplexities, and about 50 more are registered for Miss Hasse's public documents course. Librarians are coming from as far west as Washington and Colorado, and as far east as New York, for this course. The summer library school of Wisconsin is no longer an experiment; but its worth is substantiated through the good work done by those who have attended its sessions. No one is admitted who has not had actual library experience. We make a great deal of the social side of the school, having informal parties, evening talks, picnics, drives, etc., that the students may get acquainted and discuss their problems."

Reviews.

HANDBOOK of library organization; compiled by the library commissions of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. April, 1902. Edited by the Minnesota Library Commission. Minneapolis, Minn. 79 p. O.

This contribution of the Minnesota Library Commission to the co-operative work of the several library commissions of northwest is one of the most practical and useful "library documents" of the year. It will be of service especially to those taking up the establishment or re-organization of small libraries. The topics dealt with cover Organization, Housing the books, The books, Administration, Library extension, Librarianship, Library supplies, these being treated from the point of view of the small popular library, active in children's work, and ranging in size from 500 to 2,000 volumes. There are illustrations of cards, card trays, Mr. Eastman's suggested plan for a small library building, lists of supplies, of library literature, and an abundance of concise practical hints.

THE LITERATURE OF AMERICAN HISTORY: a bibliographical guide in which the scope, character and comparative worth of books in selected lists are set forth in brief notes by critics of authority; edited for the American Library Association by J. N. Larned. (American Library Association annotated lists.) Boston. Published for the American Library Association by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902. 9 + 588 p. O. net, \$6.

This dignified and imposing volume is the most important contribution to bibliographical literature that has been made in a long time. It is important intrinsically in its matter and quality, but still more as an example of co-operation in bibliographical work, and as an object lesson in the practical working out of the "evaluation" theory. "Appraisal," "evaluation," the principle of authoritative book selection, which Mr. George Iles sponsored and has championed for so long, is here presented in a form that commands thoughtful attention and must promote a more serious consideration of Mr. Iles' great project for the critical annotation of modern literature in all its branches.

The "Larned 'guide,'" as it is likely to be known, has been in preparation under the general direction of the A. L. A. Publishing Board for several years, and its plan and scope are, in the main, familiar to library

workers, so that they need only be outlined here. Briefly, the work carries out on a much larger scale the plan followed in the two preceding A. L. A. publications, "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," issued in 1895, and the "Bibliography of fine art," of 1897, and like them it has been made possible only through the generous financial aid and devoted services of Mr. Iles, who with characteristic modesty has not permitted his name to appear on the title-page. The volume represents four years of work and the services of some two-score contributors, in addition to those of Mr. Iles and Mr. Larned, the latter's work as editor being also given entirely as a labor of love. The carrying out of the scheme was undertaken in the spring of 1898, when Mr. Iles provided for its execution and continuation by a gift of \$10,000, which, however, represents only a part of his total contributions. The choice of Mr. Larned as general editor was especially happy, as his work on his own great compendium of "History for ready reference" gave him peculiar fitness for work in the field of historical bibliography. Under his direction a noteworthy corps of contributors was secured, nearly all men eminent in historical study and experienced in reviewing. The list of contributors is given in full on the title-page. It includes among others the names of Edward S. Bourne, Edward Channing, Davis R. Dewey, B. A. Hinsdale, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Herbert L. Osgood, Edwin E. Sparks, George M. Wrong, Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Samuel Adams Drake, Grace King, Paul Leicester Ford, W. E. Foster, J. K. Hosmer, William McLennan, R. G. Thwaites, Stephen B. Weeks, and George Parker Winship. To three contributors of special fitness three divisions of the work were assigned *in toto*. These were the late Paul Leicester Ford, to whom was confided the division dealing with "sources" of American history—archives, collections of documents, and like material; William McLennan, who has handled the Canadian division with painstaking care; and George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown collection, who is responsible for the record of Spanish, Portuguese, and West Indian material. To other specialists were assigned the literature of their subjects, as church history to Dr. Jackson, education to the late B. A. Hinsdale, and so on.

In his brief "Introductory" Mr. Larned points out that the "Guide" is "intended to be neither an exhaustive bibliography of American history nor merely a selection of the best books in that department of literature, nor does it name merely curious books. The se-

lective aim in its preparation has been to embrace the books of every character, good, bad, and indifferent, concerning which it seems to be important that readers of various classes should be told what their merit or demerit is. This takes in text-books for school children as well as source books for historians and treatises for statesmen; and it includes a considerable class of popular writings from past generations which have disappeared from the bookstores, but which survive on the shelves of public libraries, where lingering echoes of an old undeserved reputation help to carry them into unwary hands." It is thus made clear that selection is based on practical reasoning, though there is ground for dissent from some of the principles set forth. In particular, it is an open question how far books should be included for the sole purpose of condemnation. Despite Mr. Larned's reasoning, it seems superfluous, and, indeed, undesirable to place on record in such a work books that are unworthy, inaccurate, or superseded. Inclusion in a work of this character might well be made the proof of a book's fitness. If it is not here it is because it was not worth noting, would be a fair rule to follow, for no work of this kind, if it be kept within practical limits, can include more than a small proportion of all the poor or unreliable literature, and at the same time be really a "guide" to books of the better sort.

The work is classed in six main divisions — Sources; America at large; the United States; the United States by sections; Canada; Spanish and Portuguese America and the West Indies. Each division has numerous sub-divisions, sometimes arranged by subject, in other cases chronologically. Thus, under "America at large" are the sub-divisions *General history*, with sub-classes Early government explorations and surveys, Later geological and geographical surveys, National surveys, state surveys, Miscellaneous geographical literature; *Archæology-Anthropology*, with its sub-classes Archæological studies, Aborigines; *European discovery and early exploration*, with sub-classes, General accounts and collections, Pre-Columbian discovery, Spanish and Portuguese discovery and early exploration, Other discoveries and early exploration. Under "United States" the divisions cover Historical periods, with chronological sub-classes, Comprehensive history, Constitutional and institutional history and exposition, Economic history, Educational history, Church history. The Canadian section presents first materials for history (cartography, bibliogra-

phy, documents, society transactions), followed by constitutional and institutional history, comprehensive histories, French régime, English régime, history of the several provinces, and educational history, while the Spanish-American section covers first general works and then regional divisions. Following the main divisions is an appendix contributed by Professor Channing, giving lists of books suggested for a school library, a town library, and a private working library. A list of publishers cited and a most detailed and thorough index, covering 110 pages, complete the work.

In all, at a general estimate, about 5,000 titles are recorded in the main divisions, with annotations varying in extent from two lines to fifty. Author entries are given, except for biographies, which appear under name of subject; and in the main titles are given with sufficient fulness and with bibliographical accuracy, place and date of publication, publisher, and number of volumes being indicated. Entries are numbered consecutively, and the index refers to section numbers instead of to paging. These entries run from 1 to 4145, but in many cases a single section number applies to a series of reports or collection of documents, so that the total of entries is in excess of the section number record.

The annotations call for a word of special comment, as they are the essential feature of the "appraisal" scheme. On the whole, only praise can be given to the skill, accuracy, and excellence embodied in these brief critical comments. Each annotation bears the initials of its contributor, or other indication of its source. In the main the annotations are admirable, compact, and lucid, setting forth simply the essential points of the work noted. It is unfortunate that a considerable number are drawn from reviews, written with another purpose, or from earlier works of reference, for, excellent as these often are, they are not in accord with the principle of special expert evaluation. It is most interesting to turn the pages and note the variety and wealth of the information presented and analyzed. No brief review can hope to indicate adequately its range and richness. Only a careful examination by those familiar with the great field of American historical literature, its pitfalls and its by-ways, can make clear how remarkable a task has here been accomplished in the classification, presentation, and analysis of this immense mass of material. Much, that as a rule is familiar only to the special student or scholar, is here set forth and made available, in the full record of the publications of histori-

cal societies and clubs, the Force tracts, the Hakluyt series, the archives, surveys, and official records, while the index gives clue to the most minute, curious, and elusive facts and details. One criticism here may be made in the form of a suggestion, that for rare volumes, older works, sets of scarce society serials, or like publications, it would be most desirable to indicate libraries or other institutions in which copies are available for public use. As the record now is, the student is directed to much material, but left in ignorance as to where he may consult it. To a certain degree this information could be supplied if such library should check on the page margins titles of works in its own collection: but this is an inadequate remedy. The inclusion of this data in later editions or future "guides" of this character would not be a serious undertaking and would be a most useful, and indeed essential, addition.

The work lends itself to a variety of uses — uses likely to increase and multiply as its scope becomes better known. It is of value in every library as a guide for the reader and to the librarian, and in the rounding out of the collection; its appendixes give valuable suggestions for the smallest library of town or club or school, or for the private book-buyer; and to all interested in American history, as serious workers or as "gentle readers," it is a veritable storehouse of interest and information. The volume is handsomely printed, with a broad clear page, similar in form, style, and binding to the familiar Poole and A. L. A. index volumes. It is intended that the "appraisal" here begun shall be continued by a supplementary series of annotations on the current and future literature of American history, edited by Mr. Philip P. Wells, librarian of the Yale Law School, and we understand that this continuation work is already well in hand, under the general direction of the Publishing Board.

It but remains to affirm the conviction that in this "Guide" the cause of "appraisal" has received a practical demonstration of utility and effectiveness that is likely to have important results. It was fitting that at its Magnolia conference the American Library Association should have put on record "its sense of the wisdom, persistence, and munificence" of Mr. Iles in planning and carrying through this notable enterprise. Time and use must, of course, test its value, but if their verdict goes to confirm this first judgment, the systematic "appraisal of literature," on a broad, general plan, is likely to be an organized bibliographical activity of the future.

STEINER, Bernard C., *ed.* Rev. Thomas Bray: his life and selected works relating to Maryland. (Maryland Historical Society, Fund publication, no. 37.) Baltimore, 1901. 252 p. 8°. pap. \$3.

This number, although it bears the date of 1901 as the year of publication, was not, as a matter of fact, issued until 1902 was several months old.

In 1896 Dr. Steiner published in the October number of the *American Historical Review* (2: 59-75) an extended article on "The American libraries of Rev. Thomas Bray." Of this article, reviewed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of November of that year (21: 501), it was said: "Dr. Steiner has written a new chapter in the history of the public library movement in America." In the volume before us there are republished the pamphlets, etc., by Bray, on which the article in the *American Historical Review* was based. Some of these are now exceedingly rare. The library of the Maryland Historical Society contains by far the most complete collection of Bray's works to be found in the United States. For several of them the Society paid more than \$50 each, at the rate of almost \$3 per page. The republishing of these rare works on libraries, etc., will enable libraries to obtain at a moderate price the works relating to the first American library movement.

Preceding the works by Bray is "A short historical account of the life and designs of Thomas Bray, D.D." (p. 9-50), from an unpublished manuscript in the Bodleian Library, by the Rev. Richard Rawlinson. Rawlinson's life of Bray is the basis of an anonymous pamphlet, "Publick spirit, illustrated in the life and designs of the Reverend Thomas Bray."

Following the life of Bray are his works, p. 51-205, as follows: —

"An essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge, both divine and human, in all parts of His Majesty's dominions, both at home and abroad." London, 1697.

"Apostolick charity, its nature and excellence consider'd in a discourse upon Dan. 12.3." London, 1698.

"The necessity of an early religion, being a sermon preached the 5th of May before the honourable Assembly of Maryland." Annapolis, 1700.

"Several circular letters to the clergy of Maryland, subsequent to their late visitation, to enforce such resolutions as were taken therein." London, 1701.

"A memorial representing the present state of religion on the continent of North-America." London, 1700.

"The present state of the Protestant religion in Maryland."

"A letter from Dr. Bray to such as have contributed towards the propagating Christian knowledge in the plantations."

"A memorial representing the present case of the church in Maryland with relation to its establishment by law."

"*Bibliotheca parochialis*: or, a scheme of such theological heads both general and particular, as are more peculiarly requisite to be well studied by every pastor of a parish. Together with a catalogue of books which may be read upon each of these points." Part I. London, 1697.

Following the works of Bray is an appendix, "An answer to a letter from Dr. Bray, directed to such as have contributed towards the propagating Christian knowledge in the plantations," by Joseph Wyeth (London, 1700), and "A list of His Majesty's council of Maryland, and the burghesses of the General Assembly of the said province." The notes by the editor include pages 235-252.

The works by Bray of special interest to librarians are the "Essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge" and his "*Bibliotheca parochialis*." The latter was printed before the former and is frequently referred to in the Essay. These two pamphlets clearly show that Dr. Bray was two centuries in advance of his time. How modern his ideas were is best shown by a few quotations: "That within a Month after, the following Books to the value of Thirty Pound, be sent down into the subscribing Deanaries to such Places as from the Visitation shall be directed. And that they be made up in such Boxes, or Book-Presses, with Shelves in them, and Locks and Doors to 'em, as will serve both to preserve 'em in the Carriage down, and in the Place where they shall be deposited for the Publick Benefit. And being kept in such moveable Repositories, they can at any time be remov'd to any other part of the Deanary, as by the Vote of the Clergy at a Visitation shall be judged most convenient to have 'em lodg'd in; and that without the Charge of building any Room wherein to lay 'em up." This is the traveling library of to-day.

The whole scheme of libraries, their cost, the methods of raising funds for the purchase of books, and how they may be preserved, is carefully considered and worked out in detail. The latter — their preservation — is so interesting that we let Bray tell it in his own way:

"Thirdly, and now I am to show how the *Lending Libraries* particularly, may be preserved.

"How the *Parochial* may be secur'd from Loss or Imbezelment, is, I hope satisfactorily shewed in the Prefatory Epistle to the *Bibliotheca Parochialis*: But it being design'd that these *Lending Libraries* should travel abroad, it may seem that the Books will be in

danger to be soon lost by passing through so many hands: However, in order to their being fully secur'd, it may be provided by these following Methods; 1. That they be marked upon the Covers to what Deanary they belong. 2. That they be lock'd up in Book-Presses made on purpose to keep them in. 3. That they be deposited with the Rural Dean, or with the Minister or School-Master in some Market-Town, if near the Centre of the Deanary, that so they may with very little trouble be sent for any Market-day, and as easily return'd within a limited time: And it may be presum'd, that any Minister or School-Master, for the use of such a Library under his Key, will be willing to undertake the trouble to lend out the Books, and receive them in upon occasion. 4. That the Limitation of Time for keeping a borrowed Book be determined by the Reverend Subscribers at the Visitation, as a Month for a Folio, a Fortnight for a 4o. and a Week for an 8o. which will have this good Effect, that a Book will be read over with speed and care; which if one's own, might lye in a Study without being quickly or very carefully perused, upon presumption that being one's own it may at any time be read; and therefore this by the way may be considered as one Advantage of *Lending Libraries*. 5. That the Borrower having sent a Note desiring any Book, his Note be filed up, and his Name entered in a Book kept in the Library for that purpose, what Year, Month and Day he borrowed such a Book; and upon the Return of the Book, the Note be also return'd, and the Name of the Borrower cross'd out. 6. That a Register of the Books belonging to every Deanary, be given to the respective Bishops, and Arch-Deacons. 7. That each Library may be visited once a Year by the Arch-Deacon in Person, or by three of his Clergy deputed by him to see that the Books be not imbezeled or lost. And by these means I believe they will be very well preserved; for why? Their being Letter'd to what Deanary they belong, will prevent their being transferr'd into any Man's private keeping; or if they are, they'll be as readily discover'd and own'd, as any living Creature by its Ear-Mark; and the Arch-Deacon's Visitation will call 'em all in once a-year: And indeed so far am I from fearing that those Libraries will suffer any Diminution by loss of Books, that I believe that they will daily encrease; for the thing being once put on foot, the Clergy at every Visitation will be apt to continue some small Subscriptions to buy in the new pieces as they shall come forth; especially such as shall tend considerably to the improvement of any part of Christian Knowledge. And moreover, the Foundation being once laid, many Learned Persons amongst the Clergy, and others who have a Zeal for the Churches Good, will be

likely to leave at their Death, their own Libraries, as additions to these Lending Libraries proposed, and perhaps Legacies to buy Books.

"But to proceed, if now and then a Book should be lost, this ought no more to discourage our Design, than it should have hindered our Fore-Fathers from building of Parsonage-Houses for us, because sometimes they fall to decay; or from giving Tythes and Glebe for the Maintenance of the Clergy, because those do suffer daily diminutions by Modus's growing upon us through the importunity of some, and the more Violent Sacrilegious Invasions of the Churches Rights by others. Not to say, That there may be Provision made by Law to secure these Libraries, and to repair their Loss, as well as the other Dilapidations of the Church.

"And whereas it may be objected, that the Books will be so often Borrow'd, that it will be hard for any one to have the Book he wants. I am so far from being much concerned to answer it, that I heartily wish the great Use and frequent Borrowing of Books out of these Libraries, may make it a real Objection."

This pamphlet, the "Essay towards promoting all necessary and useful knowledge," from which the above quotations are taken, closes with a catalog of books designed to lay the foundation of lending libraries to be placed in all the market towns in England. References to Dr. Bray's high regard for libraries recur again and again in his other works.

Of the "Bibliotheca parochialis" Dr. Steiner reprints only the introduction and the "Proposals for the encouragement and promoting of religion and learning in the foreign plantations." From the Proposals the following quotations are taken: "3. That in Order to the Preservation of every such Library to succeeding Ages without Loss (as far as can be Humanly provided in any thing of that kind) there be made an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Parish; and that every such Catalogue be fairly written in four Books of Vellum provided for that purpose: The first whereof to be left with the Lord Bishop of London for the time being; a second with his Commissary, or some chief Clergyman in every of those Plantations where such Libraries are provided; and a third to remain in the respective Libraries themselves: and a fourth to be deposited in the Vestry of each of the said Parishes.

"4. That the Commissary be obliged, at least once in three Years, Personally to make a Parochial Visitation; And then, besides the Charge of his Duty in other respects, that it be incumbent also upon him, particularly to Inspect the Parochial Libraries, and to see that none of the Books be Imbezell'd or Lost: And that the Church-Wardens of each Parish be also obliged, every Year, before the Visita-

tion, to inform themselves in what Condition the said Books are, and to Present accordingly at the Visitation.

"5. That for further Security to preserve them from Loss and Imbezelmment, and that they may be known where-ever they are found; in every Book, on the one side of the Cover, shall be Letter'd these Words, SUB AUSPICIIS WILLIELMI III. on the other side the Name of the Parish to which these Books do belong: EX. GR. E. BIBLIOTHECA DE MARY-TOWN: E. BIBLIOTHECA DE JAMES-TOWN, &c.

"6. That the Minister of each Parish, his Heirs and Administrators, may be obliged, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly provided and made for that purpose, to make good what Books shall be Imbezelled or Lost by his fault.

"Means of obtaining such Parochial Libraries.

"1. That Application be made to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, for their Charitable Contributions to so Pious a Work; and especially that the Merchants and Traders to the Foreign Plantations be earnestly call'd upon, as Persons principally concern'd, to encourage this Design: It being most reasonable to expect, that in Gratitude to God, and the Inhabitants of those Plantations, the more plentifully they have reaped of their Temporal Things, the more liberally they should sow to them in Spiritual Things.

"2. That Application be also made to such Learned Authors as are now living, that they would bestow some of their own Books, which shall be judged useful to the Purposes aforesaid. Lastly, in Gratitude to the Benefactors towards this Pious Design, all those who shall Contribute any thing thereunto, shall have their Names and respective Sums; And the Authors shall have the number of Books given by 'em, transmitted to Posterity, by being Registered in Books kept for that purpose in each of the Libraries, and deposited in the Vestry of every Parish."

Bray was a man of great energy. He founded the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and his missionary zeal was the cause of his efforts in behalf of libraries. In the two societies founded by Bray his influence is still at work, and has been continuous for two centuries. To what extent he influenced the library movement of the present day it is difficult to determine. There is reason to believe, however, that his library ideas were not wholly lost or forgotten (or even inoperative) during the century and a half preceding the modern public library movement.

The references to the notes for the "Bibliotheca parochialis" are somewhat confused, so that considerable annoyance is caused in referring to them. The numbers do not refer to the proper notes. There is no index.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DANA, John Cotton. Fiction in libraries. (In *N. Y. Times Saturday Review*, June 8.)

Mr. Dana's main point is that "the question is not one of close censorship or complete *laissez faire*, but a question of more or less supervision. I believe supervision has generally been insufficient in the selection of fiction." His review of the general arguments against close fiction selection and supervision is keen and practical, and his suggested remedy is an abundant supply of a few of the best novels of the past, and an unyielding discrimination against the current novels "which haunt our bookstalls and appeal to the majority."

How to Help Boys (3 Dexter Row, Charlestown, Boston) in its quarterly issue for July considers almost exclusively the subject "Boys' reading." Its contents include "Some recent studies of boys' tastes in reading," by W. B. Forbush; "Books and children," by Julian Hawthorne; "Boys' reading, from the publishers' standpoint," by D. C. Heath and Warren F. Gregory; "List of books for boys' reading," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Suggestions for a boy's own library," by Frances Jenkins Olcott, and other articles and notes that will be of interest to those concerned with library work for young people.

The Library for July contains an elaborate paper by A. W. Pollard, on "Two illustrated Italian Bibles," with many interesting facsimiles; the second instalment of G. F. Barwick's account of "Humphrey Wanley and the Harleian Library;" and the third section of Sketchley's review of "English book illustration of to-day," with bibliography appended. There are other shorter bibliographical contributions.

The Library Association Record for June is mainly devoted to a reprint of Augustus De Morgan's essay "On the difficulty of correct description of books," published in 1853. It will be remembered that this essay was recently reprinted in pamphlet form by the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. It is a curious coincidence that De Morgan's paper should have been chosen thus almost simultaneously by two different editors, and that each editor should be unaware that any other reprint had been or was to be undertaken.

The Nineteenth Century for July contains a most interesting account of "The Islamic libraries," by Khuda Buksh, late chief justice of Hyderabad, India, whose own remarkable private collection of Oriental literature now forms the public library of Patna, India. The brief description of that library given in this article is reprinted elsewhere. In his review of

the Islamic libraries, which is a series of incidents and allusions rather than a historical study, Khuda Buksh emphasizes the services to learning rendered by the followers of Islam. To Moslem Spain "Europe owes perhaps the largest debt, for it was Spain which handed the lamps of learning to the Aryans of the West when they were able to receive it." Many of the famous libraries of Caliphs and Moslem scholars are described, among them the royal library of the Fatemides of Cairo, with its 100,000 volumes, to which "the public of all classes were admitted and had permission to read or copy as they pleased, the works which the Caliph had sent to it from her own libraries."

LOCAL.

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library building was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies on the afternoon of July 13.

Ashby, Mass., Campbell Memorial L. The handsome memorial library building, given to Ashby by Edwin Chapman, of Boston, was dedicated June 17. The building is classic in style, built of red pressed brick, 50 × 40 feet in dimensions. It is a story and a half in height, the centre of the roof being formed by a copper dome with glass lights, which rises over the delivery room. The delivery room is 16 × 10 feet, and opens from the entrance vestibule. The counter is of marble. On either side are the reading and art rooms, each 13 × 23. They are entered through marble archways and are furnished in birch. The stack room, at the rear, has eight large double stacks.

Belmont (Mass.) P. L. The handsome new library building, the gift of William G. J. and Esther C. Underwood, as a memorial to their son, was formally opened on June 18. Dedication exercises were held in the evening. The library stands on Pleasant street, completing the handsome square of public buildings in the centre of the town. It is the only library in the state to have a smoking-room.

Binghamton, N. Y. The proposition to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 for a library building was carried at a special election held in June, by a majority vote of 498.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. (21st rpt. — year ending June 1, 1902.) Added, 1,927; total, 38,140. Issued, home use, 149,216; ref. use, 22,696; new registration, 1,822; total registration, 17,260; receipts and expenses, \$27,921.28.

During the year alterations were completed whereby the library is enlarged to nearly twice its original size. These included a children's room, which has been generally appreciated. Unfortunately, in the face of enlargement requiring increased service, the library appropri-

ation was reduced \$2,000 — to an amount less than was received in 1895. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of "the recent very serious increase in the price of books," it will be "impossible to provide for the full use of all the improvements in the enlarged building."

Four free art exhibitions were held during the year, and there were delivered 27 free lectures to adults and 12 illustrated free lectures to children.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A delivery station has been opened at 333 Bleecker street, to be known as the Ridgewood Station. The books, about 700 in number, were turned over to the city by the Ridgewood Household Club, which had been carrying on the library in connection with other philanthropic work for some months. The use of the room was also given by the club. The station differs from a branch only in the hours of opening, which are 12 a week instead of 76. Miss Margaret Gash, Pratt Institute, 1900, is in charge. The Astral Branch, which was turned over to the city on Sept. 15, 1901, by the Pratt Institute Free Library, was closed for nine days during the month of May that the room might be remodeled and refurnished, as an open-shelf library. This leaves the Schermerhorn street branch, formerly the Union for Christian work, the only one of the 19 branches with closed shelves. Of the 9 apprentices who completed their six-months term in April, 8 were certified to the Civil Service Commission for the eligible list of the library.

On the evening of June 3 the staff of the library gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Hill, to commemorate the first anniversary of Mr. Hill's taking office as chief librarian. The only guests were the directors and apprentices. There were 120 present.

The July circulation for home use, exclusive of traveling libraries, was 105,691 v., a gain over July, 1901, of about 27,000 v. The library has spent for books, from January to July inclusive, \$21,161.42.

A site for the new central building has been secured, at Franklin avenue opposite Hancock street. The property is 100 × 125 feet and adjoins the Unity Club. It was bought by direct purchase for \$24,000.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. At the annual meeting of the society held June 10, the following statistics were presented: Added, 2,801; total cataloged, 16,202. Issued, home use, 34,973, of which 25,552 v. were fiction. New members, 47; total membership, 421. Receipts, \$1,895.02; expenses, \$1,871.66. The most notable gift of the year was a set of the Jesuit Relations, from ex-Mayor William A. Courtenay.

Chattanooga (Ga.) Carnegie L. The site at Georgia avenue and East Eighth street, reported favorably upon by the sites committee

of the library board, was accepted by the city council on June 3, when an ordinance was passed authorizing its purchase for \$15,500.

Chelsea (Mass.) P. L. (32d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31 1901.) Added, 561; total, 17,503. Issued, home use, 74,498; school use, 1,528. New registration, 674; total registration, 2,259.

A children's room was established during the year, and as a result many more juvenile books are now needed.

The year's circulation shows a decrease of 2,484 v. from the record of 1900. This is accounted for by a novel combination of reasons: "the tragic death of President McKinley, and the local smallpox scare."

Chicago, John Crerar L. (7th rpt., 1901.) The year was notable for the action taken toward securing a central site for a permanent building on the Lake Front Park. Plans for the building were based on an estimate furnished by the librarian of the amount of space likely to be required for the next forty or fifty years. "His report included shelf room for one million volumes, a reading room for 400 readers, a periodical reading room for 100 readers, other special reading and study rooms, and proportional provision for administration."

Accessions for the year were 11,320 (9,438 purchased); total, 76,432. Of 5,720 gifts only 1,882 were entered in the list of accessions. The total recorded use of books was 32,193, and there were 1,046 admissions to the stack. Number of visitors, 54,828. Expenses for the year were \$93,290.23 (administration, rent, etc., \$59,665.71; books, periodicals, and binding, \$31,410.71).

The first serious loss sustained by the library occurred on the evening of February 18, when a serious fire broke out in the bindery of Ringer & Hertzberg, binders for the library. The total loss to the library amounted to \$803.71, and included 177 volumes, 158 volumes of serials, 46 pamphlets and other material. The money loss was covered by insurance, but it has proved impossible to replace some of the volumes, so that breaks in sets have occurred, "which damage their value far more than the original cost of the missing volumes." This accident has emphasized the need of a fireproof building with quarters for a bindery.

Special attention is given to the Library of Congress printed catalog cards, to which the library has subscribed from the first.

In administrative details "an important change has been made in the treatment of serials. Only publications which do not appear in complete volumes, are of composite character, and are intended to continue publication indefinitely will be kept in the periodical alcove. All other serial publications will be considered as continuations and placed in charge of a special assistant."

The library has issued, as a 10-page pam-

phlet, with frontispiece portrait of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Andrews' account of "The John Crerar Library, 1894-1901," reprinted from Blanchard's "History of Chicago." This forms an attractive handbook of the library, including an historical sketch and a description of the collections.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1901.) As this report appears a year after the close of the period it covers, much of the information recorded has already been noted in these columns. Added 14,233 v., 7,955 pm.; total, 215,558 v., 35,751 pm. Issued, home use, 689,544 (fict. 77.6%), of which 207,631 were drawn through the 40 delivery stations. Registration, 39,961. Receipts and expenses, \$98,404.02.

There is a good frontispiece of the main hall, numerous illustrations of other departments, and some interesting diagrams of variations in circulation. The report covers the first year's administration of Mr. Hodges, who was appointed librarian in May, 1900. His special efforts have been given to developing the facilities for open access, and bringing the library into closer relation with the public. A department for the blind has been established with the aid of a newly organized Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Traveling libraries have been sent out to the farming districts of the county, and to the city fire-engine houses and like places; a beginning in home library work has been made, and the children's department has been developed. The apprentice training system has been introduced, with a class of six members.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (33d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 1,469; total, 171,592. Issued, home use, 809,515 (fict. 36.2%; juv. fict. 20.9%). Attendance, 441,164. New registration, 13,800; total cards in use, 59,861. Receipts, \$99,914.54.

A detailed and interesting report. The librarian's general review is followed by a more elaborate statement from the vice-librarian, Miss Eastman, which includes reports from heads of departments and branch libraries.

During the year the library was removed to the temporary main building which it will occupy until a permanent and more adequate structure can be erected. The removal, and the consequent closing of the main library for over four months, naturally largely reduced both the circulation and the accessions, but made it possible to carry forward much needed work in cataloging arrears, etc. An interesting plan adopted as an aid in the removal was the special issue, when desired, of five books upon each card, to be returned after the opening of the library. As a result of this, many borrowers were supplied with additional reading for the period that the library was

closed, and incidentally the number of books to be moved was much lessened.

Mr. Brett describes somewhat fully the arrangement of the new building, which has, however, been already noted in these columns. He points out that the building is still inadequate, and can in no way be regarded as taking the place of a substantial and permanent structure.

A department of stations has been created, under a stations librarian, for the administration of the increasing work done through these agencies. The organization of a separate children's department has also been effected, with Miss Effie Power as children's librarian. A special need is the appointment of a reference librarian for the main library collection, which now numbers over 30,000 v. More shelf-room for the newspaper collection is also badly needed.

"The needs of the library go far beyond these, and are much greater than can be met with the funds now available. It needs one million dollars to expend for buildings for a main library and branches, for which the funds now on hand would largely if not entirely provide sites. It needs as much more, that is, another million, as a book endowment fund, from the proceeds of which the more permanent and valuable collections may be built up. The library system so organized would require not less than \$150,000 annually to support it. These sums, large as they are, would not provide any more adequately for our library work than our public schools and colleges are provided for by public support and endowment."

Miss Eastman's report, with its numerous quotations from other members of the staff, deserves more attention than can be given it in a brief summary and will repay careful reading. The most significant thing about the report of the Cleveland Library, which applies also to the recent reports of other large libraries, is the evident tendency toward a more elaborate organization, the creation of various departments each under a chief or head, the development of branch or delivery systems, and the general increase in the machinery of administration.

Columbus, Ga. The city council on July 2 voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a library building. The vote as first taken was 8 to 8, and the deciding ballot was cast by the mayor. The site will be purchased by public subscription.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. (10th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 2,937; total, 30,001. Issued home use, 141,031 (fict. 53.93%; juv. 28.59%); ref. use, 28,745. Receipts, \$15,865.82; expenses, \$13,811.

A capital report, well arranged and well printed. New features in the year's work have been the opening of a children's room, re-reg-

istration of borrowers, and the preparation of numerous subject catalogs for reference room use. The percentage of fiction issued was 3.76 less than in the year preceding. The duplicate "pay collection" "continues to be an aid in meeting the demand for popular new books." The revision of the catalog has been begun and is progressing slowly.

The opening of the children's department on March 28 "marked a consummation long desired by every one connected with library administration. The conditions under which the work is being done are still far from ideal, but even with all the existing disadvantages the room is a vast improvement."

The preparation of 44 reference bibliographies for the reference department (covering 2,937 cards) is described. These were made with direct relation to study work in the schools, in local clubs, and like demands, and they have proved extremely useful.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1902.) Added, 1,770; total, 16,795. Issued, 52,359, of which 38,051 were issued at the main library, 8,942 through the delivery stations, and 2,401 through schools; reference issue, 2,957. Fiction issued, including juvenile, 84%. New registration, 1,271; cards in use, 2,140; expenses, \$7,298.02.

The year's circulation was accomplished without the loss of a single book, which is attributed to the operation of the Newark charging system recently adopted. Comparative tables of the issue, attendance, and class percentages show the years ending May 31, 1901 and 1902, to have been the most successful years in the library's history. In 1901 the per cent. of fiction issued was reduced from 88.50% in 1897 to 82.01% (including juvenile). "The problem of supplying the demand for the latest popular works was solved in part by the adoption of the 'duplicate' and 'seven-day' systems." Over 14% of the total home issue was through the five delivery stations now in operation. The total registration is over 7,000, and probably one-half of these are children who are "ardent patrons of the library whom neither adverse weather nor the library's remote situation from residence centres can deter." A notable effort in the direction of co-operation between school and library was the formation of a library club composed almost entirely of school teachers. During the year there were circulated through the pay envelopes of the largest employers of labor over 4,000 printed slips calling attention to the advantages of the library. A complete dictionary finding list of English prose fiction, adult and juvenile, has been prepared for publication. The list comprises nearly 10,000 entries, and it was necessary to make catalog cards for about 5,000 books included in it, as they had never been cataloged nor shelf-listed.

Iowa State L. (28th rpt. — two years ending June 30, 1901.) Added, 10,632; total (miscellaneous, law, traveling libs., and historical collections), 89,547.

The most important event in the two years covered was the consolidation of the various state library departments — previously separate organizations — into one institution under one general administration. The transfer of material effected under this reorganization revealed the great need of additional shelf-room. Mr. Brigham says: "This condition with which we are confronted emphasizes the supreme necessity of speedily completing the Historical Building, that the miscellaneous portion of the State Library, now temporarily occupying space needed by, and by law accorded to, the law, document, and traveling library departments, may be wholly removed to the Historical Building as directed by the last General Assembly, and that the already congested newspaper section of the historical department may be speedily relieved."

The work of the several departments is separately reported on. The traveling library work, it is found, "is becoming more and more dependent on the library commission for its development, and the library commission is finding it increasingly essential as a means to the principal end of its labors, namely, the founding and upbuilding of self-sustaining free public libraries." The transfer of this department to the direct care of the library commission is recommended.

Appended to the report is a full D. C. list of accessions, followed by a list of state and government documents and an author list.

Lexington (Ky.) Carnegie L. On June 15 a meeting of the Lexington Library Company was held and final action was taken transferring the property of the association to the newly-organized Carnegie Free Public Library. The purchase from the funds of the association of a site for the new building was also ratified. This action terminates the existence of the Lexington Library Company, but gives to the new free public library the nucleus of an excellent institution. The transfer is made on condition that all property and assets thus transferred shall be devoted to free public library purposes, and that "if at any time said public library should be abandoned and not maintained, that all of the property herein conveyed shall revert to the Lexington Library Company."

Ludlow (Vt.) Fletcher Memorial L. "The book of the Fletcher Memorial Library" has been issued in commemoration of the beautiful building given to Ludlow by Allen M. Fletcher. It is a tall octavo pamphlet of forty pages, beautifully printed on heavy tinted paper with fine portrait and many illustrations, and tied with white silk cord in a cover of rich brown.

It contains biographical sketches of Stoughton and Allen Fletcher, a description of the building, and an account of the dedication exercises, with the addresses delivered on that occasion.

McKeesport (Pa.) Carnegie L. The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on the afternoon of July 15, and in the evening a large musical and public reception was held. The building cost \$50,000 and is maintained by a yearly appropriation of \$3,000. Mr. Carnegie's offer was made and accepted in 1899. Miss Emily J. Kuhns is librarian.

The library now contains 3,000 v., costing \$2,500, which were the gift of Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, on condition that a like sum of \$2,500 be raised within three months by the citizens of McKeesport. Five hundred dollars of the sum required had been pledged in advance.

Mankato (Minn.) Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on July 2, with Masonic ceremonies.

Massachusetts State L. (Rpt. year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added, 4,779 v., 4,416 pm. The expenses for books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., were \$6,543.08; for binding, \$870.30.

The usual careful and useful list of additions for the year makes up the bulk of the report (p. 13-269).

Mosinee (Wis.) Joseph Dessert P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Feb. 14, 1902.) Added, 246; total, 899. Issued, home use, 3,699 (fict. 2,860, incl. juv. fict.). New registration, 95; active borrowers, 250.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt., 1901.) Added, 3,680; total, 77,707. Issued, home use, 111,849 (fict. .767%). New cards issued 1,615. Expenses, \$17,353.11.

Mr. Tripp, the librarian, refers to the movement in many libraries to cut down purchases of fiction, but expresses his opinion that "if the people want fiction—and 75 % of them do—fiction they must have, till by judicious suggestion and advice something better is demanded."

New Britain (Ci.) Institute. (48th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1902.) Added, "over 3,000;" total not stated. Issued, home use, 128,561 (fict. 41%). Number borrowers, 4,700. Receipts and expenses, \$9,559.38.

The report is mainly devoted to a description of the beautiful new building in which the library was installed in May, 1901. The removal has been followed by increased work under far more pleasant and useful conditions.

New York City, Aguilar F. L. Soc. (13th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1901.) Added, 11,278; total, 78,940. Issued, home use, 781,379, an increase of 109,271, of which about half is juvenile. Receipts, \$46,481.70; expenses, \$44,740.36.

"In no year since the foundation of the library has the work been so effective," says Dr. Leipziger, in presenting the report of the library committee. This seems borne out by the report of the librarian, who reviews briefly the work of each of the four libraries, the traveling library, and the cataloging department. The Fifth-street library was removed during the year to new and attractive quarters at Avenue C and 7th street, where it occupies three upper stories in a bank building. This library "is one of the pioneer children's libraries. Most of the children of the neighborhood have been coming to it since they were little children, and they now compose the majority of the adult readers." In the new quarters the separation of the children's department has attracted many more adult readers.

From the traveling library department 33,667 v. were sent to 23 schools and clubs, nine vacation playgrounds, and other places.

New York City, School libraries. At a meeting of the Board of Education on July 7 provision was made for appointment of a supervisor of school libraries at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Heretofore Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of libraries and lectures, has had entire control of all the libraries connected with the Board of Education. By the change now made in the by-laws, he is now relieved of the charge of the libraries, and his title will be supervisor of lectures. He will also be relieved of half of the work he has been performing. Dr. Leipziger's salary was recently raised from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. The new office created is an important one, as the supervisor will have entire control of the school library system of Greater New York, which it is expected will be largely developed.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. The new Carnegie building was dedicated on the evening of June 30, with elaborate exercises. The chief address was delivered by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; and Charles S. Green, the librarian, read a dedicatory poem entitled "The fruit of the tree of knowledge."

The building cost \$50,000, the amount of Mr. Carnegie's gift; and in addition the purchase of the site and the equipment of the children's room were carried through by efforts of the members of the Ebell Society, the leading local women's club.

Parmelee L., Chicago. On June 24 a receiver was appointed for the Parmelee Library Company, a commercial concern which has been carrying on a system of circulating libraries for several years. Its liabilities are said to reach \$30,000. The company has been conducted for about 16 years, and is said to have about 125,000 books scattered in its various branches throughout the country, especially in the Middle West and South-west.

Pennsylvania State College, Centre Co. At the commencement exercises, held in June, it was announced that the board of trustees had taken the action necessary to secure Andrew Carnegie's offered donation of \$100,000 for a library building. Work on the building will begin during the summer.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. (6th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1902.) Added, 21,187; total, 138,278, of which 90,577 are in the central library. Issued, home use, 488,126, an increase of 12.18% over the previous year, with a decrease of nearly 3% in the issue of fiction (64.10%). New registration, 6,501; total registration, 42,182.

This report is an extremely interesting review of the activities of a great city library, admirably organized and equipped for the broadest kind of work. It covers in sequence the various departments, — catalog, circulation, reference, reading rooms, — branches, children's department, and printing department, and it will repay reading in full.

It is intended to issue during the year a complete printed classed catalog of the entire collection. This will probably make two volumes, of some 1,500 pages each. Its preparation has been simplified by the fact that all the composition for it has been accumulating for years, in the form of linotype slugs, saved after first being used for the card catalog and monthly bulletin. "If we print the proposed catalog we can melt down the standing metal and use it again and again, saving only the composition for future supplements. With the two complete dictionary card catalogs already provided for the public, and a classed catalog in book form, in which all the books on a given subject and related subjects are grouped together, we shall be prepared to offer unusual advantages not only to the general reader, but also to the special student."

As frontispiece to the report is given a large folding map of Pittsburgh, with indication of the library agencies, — central building, branches (5), deposit stations (2), school collections (45), home libraries (30), reading clubs (11). This may be studied to advantage as showing a carefully-developed scheme for the distribution of library facilities.

Special attention is given to the work of the children's department, which includes storytelling and reading circles, the supply of books in school and at summer playgrounds, the establishment of home libraries and reading clubs in tenement districts, and the conduct of the training school for children's librarians. One interesting point touched upon is the difficulty of selecting children's books. "Now that our book collections are older and the children have read much, the question of selection has become more complicated. There are children who claim to have read many, if not

all, of the books in the children's rooms; there are also children who have developed tastes which must be satisfied, yet guided. Moreover, when children are rapidly passing into the period of adolescence we have to meet an entirely new demand. They are wavering between the use of the children's room and the adult library, and at this stage we must lead them from children's books to the best of adult literature." To this end there have been selected and placed on the children's shelves "a collection of good books written for adults, but within the interest and comprehension of young people. These books are not kept separate, but are shelved with the juvenile volumes, so that the children who browse among them may come across them casually."

The library has issued a well-printed, illustrated manual, giving "Some information about the Carnegie Library," and prepared especially in view of the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The full description of the various departments and branches will be interesting and suggestive to librarians.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (24th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 6,819; total, 99,520. Issued, home use, 120,604 (fict. 56 + %), a gain of 14,152 over the preceding year. New registration, 6,908; total cards in use, 16,079. Receipts, \$61,176.25; expenses, \$60,750.38.

Several changes have occurred during the year in the library force, and Mr. Foster points out that "one of the library's greatest needs is the establishment of a system of carefully graded examinations for admission to the library force, and also a training department in connection with the library."

There is evident a decrease in the circulation of fiction. In the children's department the amount of non-fiction issued is very marked, and in the main collections there is apparent "a steady gain in the proportional use of works in the 'arts and sciences' as compared with those in the 'historical classes.'"

A sub-station delivery system to schools and clubs has been put in operation, with excellent results.

"The reference work is developing and expanding to a degree not equalled by any other department," the special factors toward this end being the large supply of books on open shelves and the generous issue of shelf permits. "The annoying mutilations which made it necessary to place a lock on the door of the Map Room (admitting readers only on application to an attendant) are deeply to be regretted. This course is apparently unavoidable, so long as there is no separate attendant for this room. These mutilations have not, as yet, been traced to any one person, but it is supposed that all are the work of one hand."

Quincy (Ill.) P. L. At the annual meeting of the board, held in July, the directors elected as librarian Miss Margaret Ringier, for six years deputy librarian. The services of the librarian then in office, Miss Elizabeth Wales, were thus summarily dispensed with. The only notification Miss Wales received of the proposed action was conveyed in a letter sent to her just previous to the meeting by Dr. J. B. Shawgo, president of the board, which stated simply that "owing to financial reasons a majority of the board have decided not to employ you for the ensuing year, and by the request of the board you are hereby notified of the same in advance of the regular meeting." Miss Wales was absent on vacation at the time of the meeting, and the note of dismissal was sent, as explained by the vice-president, "to save her railroad fare in coming back." She had been given no previous intimation of the possible result of the annual meeting. Three members of the board were absent from the meeting, a quorum of five being present. The only reason given for the action taken is that the library's appropriation does not permit it to continue the librarian's salary at the rate previously paid. The excellence of Miss Wales' administration of the library seems to be generally admitted. According to the new organization effected at the meeting Miss Margaret Ringier was promoted to the post of librarian at a salary of \$50 per month, or \$25 less than was paid previously; Miss Leonora Wall was made deputy librarian at \$25. The janitor receives \$45, but \$5 less than the librarian, and the page \$20. The directors state that the saving of Miss Wales' salary of \$900 a year, despite the advance made in the other salaries, will give the board much more money for the purchase of books.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (20th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added, 4,251; total, 54,550. Issued, home use, 172,855 (fict. 49.04%; juv. 25.98%). New registration, 5,096; cards in use, 11,211. Receipts, \$24,-462.80; expenses, \$20,779.79.

The home use shows a gain of 10,945 over the preceding year.

Swissvale, Pa. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,-000 for a library building was accepted on July 8.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. On June 6 the board adopted the following classification of library employees:

Class A, heads of departments, maximum pay \$75 a month.

Class B, assistants to heads of departments, maximum pay \$50 a month.

Class C, general helpers, maximum pay \$45 a month.

Class D, second grade helpers, maximum pay \$30 a month.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. In its April bulletin the library recorded a total of 12,906 v., being a gain of 4,340 during two years. During April there were 10,977 v. issued for home use. With this gain in circulation the issue of fiction has decreased 11 per cent.

Titusville, Pa. At a special election held June 30, it was voted to accept the offer of the Benson heirs for a free public library. The gift was conditional upon an annual city appropriation of \$2,000 for maintenance. The building will cost between \$25,000 and \$40,000. There was much adverse feeling against the acceptance of the offer, when first made, and even after it had been accepted by the council that body refused to grant an appropriation, and it was withdrawn by the donors. The recent election was held to secure final public decision.

Tyringham (Mass.) Town L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on June 29, when addresses were made by Richard Watson Gilder, R. S. Rudd, and Rev. Mr. Rowland. Among those present were Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, and Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The library is being built by the town itself, the architect, H. Neill Wilson, gives his services, and the land is also a gift.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The new Carnegie building will be opened to the public on October 1. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will attend the opening exercises.

Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct. During the year ending April 30 there were presented to the library 1,212 bound volumes and 5,618 pamphlets and periodicals. The largest single gift consisted of 418 bound volumes, 21 pamphlets, and 109 packages of clippings from the library of the late Rev. Joseph Pullman, class of '63, presented by his widow.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. By recent action of the board of education the course at the Wilmington High School has been so extended as to give hereafter preparation for admission to college. In celebration of this action the library prepared a general exhibit, including special bulletins showing college buildings and life, special lists of college stories, and the use of college pennants and emblems for decoration. Catalogs from nearly all the colleges of the East, and from all the larger universities, were arranged alphabetically on a shelf in the reading room, and many fine pictures of college buildings were displayed. The exhibit aroused very general interest among young people and older readers.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (42d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added, 5,819; total, 135,791, of which 25,471 are in the Green Library, 47,459 in the intermediate apartment, and 62,861 in the circulating department.

Issued, home use, 224,552; ref. use, 119,131; Sunday use, 2,513; holiday use, 890. To children under 15 years 39,692 v. were issued, an increase of 18,845 v. over the previous year.

This, however, does not represent the whole use of books by children, which Mr. Green gives at about 71,000 v. The total increase in the use of the library over the preceding year is given as 24,712. Through the eight delivery stations 14,644 v. were issued. New registration, 4,957; total registration, 38,666. Receipts, \$44,992.98; expenses, \$42,521.39.

Five exhibitions of photographs and other reproductions were held during the year. "A successful experiment has been tried this year in imparting, in an elementary way, bibliographical knowledge. The course of lessons was opened by Mr. E. Harlow Russell, the accomplished principal of the State Normal School in Worcester. Two hundred and fifty teachers and others came to the library building to listen to him as he handled a large number of books placed before him, and showed the audience the especial value of every book in aiding in the work of teaching. A second lesson, on books useful to persons interested in the study of botany, was given by Miss Helen A. Ball. She is thoroughly conversant with the literature of the subject, and gave a very admirable account of the merits and defects of works upon flowers and botany.

"The idea of the librarian in starting work of this kind was to bring together the best books in the library on some subject of immediate interest, and engage a speaker of large knowledge of the literature of the subject to talk about the value of the books, in themselves, and for special purposes. The results have been so good that preparations are making to continue the work the present year."

FOREIGN.

Rodleian L., Oxford. (Rpt., 1901.) The accessions for the year reached a total of 63,858 "printed and manuscript items," of which 45,577 were received under the copyright act and 11,180 were acquired by gift or exchange. It is estimated that the annual increase of the library equals about 17,000 octavo volumes. Among the most important manuscript additions were "the only known copy of the York Gradual, a large folio of the 15th cent., with the music in full;" an extraordinary Burmese volume, supposed to be about 70 years old, describing and illustrating the royal collection of elephants, many of which are in the most brilliant colors, "suggesting that the animals themselves had undergone the process of painting," and a singular Chinese manuscript consisting of portraits of Buddhist saints drawn on sacred fig leaves specially prepared.

The illness of the librarian is referred to with regret. The celebration of the tercentenary of Sir Thomas Bodley's foundation will take place on October 8 and 9.

Gifts and Bequests.

Chicago, Library bequests. By the will of the late Huntington W. Jackson, of Chicago, bequests of \$1,000 each were left to each of the following institutions among others: Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Bible Society, Chicago Society of Home Teaching and Free Library for the Blind, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Literary Club, Field Columbian Museum, John Crerar Library. In each case the interest on the legacy is to be devoted to the purchase of books.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late Dr. Anson Judd Upson the library receives a bequest of \$5,000, the income to be used for the purchase of books.

Carnegie library gifts.

Lawrence, Kan. June 20. \$25,000. Accepted July 7. The offer of a site, from Mrs. Charles P. Grosvenor, was also accepted.

Lorain, O. July 21. \$30,000.

Marion, O. July 12. \$25,000.

Montclair, N. J. July 20. \$10,000 additional, making a total of \$40,000.

Shelbyville, Ind. June 25. \$5,000 additional, making a total of \$20,000.

The following foreign gifts are reported:

Cork, Irel. Aug. 2. £50,000 for a free library building.

Eastbourne, Sussex, Eng. July 13. £10,000. A site has been given by the Duke of Devonshire.

Isle of Man. Mr. Hall Caine, who has recently been in correspondence with Mr. Carnegie regarding the establishment of libraries throughout the Isle of Man, has issued a statement to the Manx people, announcing that he has received from Mr. Carnegie "an important and most generous proposal." He adds, "As Mr. Carnegie's magnificent offer is, very properly, conditional on the active co-operation of our people and on the sympathy and support of our legislature, I shall ask for time to formulate a scheme such as may benefit not only my own town, Ramsey, for which my appeal was made, but Douglas, Peel, Castletown, and the whole of the island."

Lambeth, London, Eng. July 10. £12,500, for completion of the Lambeth library system.

Leicester, Eng. June 30. £12,000.

London, Eng. June 19. £15,000 for branch libraries in the borough of Poplar.

Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales. June 21. £6,000.

Partick, Scotland. June 20. £10,000.

Librarians.

BASSETT, Homer Franklin, for nearly thirty years librarian of the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct., died at his home in Waterbury on June 29. Mr. Bassett was born in Florida, Mass., Sept. 2, 1826. At an early age his parents removed to the Middle West, and he studied at Berea (O.) University and at Oberlin College. From 1837 to 1850 he resided at Rockport, O., and from 1850 to 1858 spent his winters teaching in Ohio and Connecticut, returning for the summer months to his farm at Rockport. In the spring of 1859 he opened a private school in Waterbury which was maintained for eight years. In 1872 he was appointed librarian of the Bronson Library, a post which he held until his resignation, because of age and ill-health, on March 1, 1901, when he was succeeded by Miss Helen Sperry. During his long term of service he won a high reputation as an entomologist, and published several works that are among the standard manuals on the subject. He served a year as town treasurer, and was for many years a member of the board of education. Mr. Bassett was married three times. He is survived by two daughters.

CLARKE, Miss Elizabeth Porter, reference librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y., succeeding Miss Martha Bullard, resigned. Miss Clarke is a graduate of the Armour Institute Library School, class of '96. She has served on the staff of the Central Library of Syracuse, has organized several libraries, and since October, 1897, has had charge of the reference department and school work of the Evanston library.

ELROD, Miss Jennie, librarian of the Columbus (Ind.) City Library, has been appointed assistant state librarian, and entered upon her new duties at the State Library, Indianapolis, early in June. Miss Elrod is president of the Indiana State Library Association.

GRIFFIN, Miss Etta Josselyn, who is in charge of the reading room for the blind of the Library of Congress, has been granted leave of absence to attend the International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Blind, which meets in Brussels August 6-10. Miss Griffin sailed on June 21 and will return September 1, visiting while abroad the principal schools, libraries, and institutions for the blind. Her trip was made possible through the gift of a substantial sum from a few persons interested in Miss Griffin's work and desiring to aid in its development.

GOULDING, Philip S., New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

GREEN, Samuel Swett. Mr. Green's interesting "Reminiscences of John Fiske," delivered before the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 30, 1901, have been issued as a "separate" from the Proceedings of the Society.

HUMPHREY, Miss Gertrude P., Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library.

KEYES, Miss Virginia M., of the Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1900, has been appointed librarian of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library.

NASH, Herbert C., librarian of Leland Stanford University Library, died on June 7, in Pomona, Cal., where he had gone in the hope of regaining health. He had been absent from the library since last Christmas, and had visited many of the California health resorts, with the intention of going ultimately to Arizona. Mr. Nash was born in Nice, France, Aug. 25, 1857, of American parents. He was educated in France, and was from 1877 to 1881 American vice-consul at Nice. In 1880 he met Senator Stanford and became tutor of Leland Stanford, Jr., and later on became the private secretary first of Senator Stanford and then of Mrs. Stanford. He was appointed librarian of the university in 1896. He was secretary of the university board of trustees from 1886 until his death.

OWEN, Miss Anna, has been appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library of Columbus, Ind., succeeding Miss Jennie Elrod, resigned.

SMITH, Miss Cornelia, has been elected librarian of the Warren (O.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth Smith, resigned.

THOMPSON, Miss Helen M., of the New York State Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

VAN BUREN, Miss Maude, of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains short article by J. I. Wyer on "Practical bibliography," setting forth the requirements of good bibliographical work; the conclusion of Miss Medlicott's annotated reading-list on Alfred the Great; and a further instalment of George Watson Cole's "Bermuda in periodical literature."

BRONSON (*Mich.*) F. P. L. Catalogue, 1901 [1902]. 72 p. O.

An author and title list in one alphabet, crude and elementary. "Les miserables" appears only under L, in title entry; such words as Report, History, etc., are used as title entries, and there are such entries as "Acme biography, various," and "Hill, C. T. Millenery, Theoretical and Practical," which leaves one doubtful whether it deals with bonnets or the millenium. The call number seems to be simply an accession number. The catalog was compiled by J. Frances Ruggles. It is prefaced by a "Prolegomenary," which states that "the present fine and comprehensive aggregation of tomes embraces carefully selected works in history, biography, science [etc.]. If any familiar title is missing it is likely owing to the work having fallen by the wayside after becoming disabled by constant usage."

The Co-operative Bulletin of Providence Libraries for June is entirely devoted (21 p.) to an alphabetic co-operative list of the periodicals currently received in 15 libraries of Providence and vicinity. These include the State and Y. M. C. A. libraries, and libraries of various associations, departments of Brown University, etc. There is indication of the library or libraries where each periodical listed may be consulted.

The FITCHBURG (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for July prints a reference list on French artists, dealing with Bouguereau, Breton, Greuze, Baudry, Ingres, Meissonier, Poussin, and others.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for July contains lists of Jewish periodicals, works relating to the American Colonization Society, and literary annuals and gift books contained in the library. In the June number was printed a list of the Russian and other Slavonic periodicals received.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains five special reading lists, covering Coronation, Westminster, Stories of animals, Bret Harte, Good books for boys and girls.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Library bulletin no. 40. Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1902. Washington, 1902. 67 p. O.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF N. Y. State L. Bulletin 74, Bibliography 34: A selection from the best books of 1901; with notes.

The annual annotated list of 250 books published in the United States during the preceding year, recommended for purchase by the libraries of the state. To aid in the choice for smaller libraries, collections of 20, 30, 50,

and 100 v. are indicated, to be bought if the purchase of the whole list is impracticable.

VICTORIA P. L., MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY. Catalogue of the Public Lending Library. Melbourne, 1902. 8 + 603 p. O.

A dictionary catalog, with D. C. notation. It includes much analytic work and full contents, entries for series and composite books. Under main country divisions, such as English poetry, English literature, etc., are given brief lists (without titles or call numbers) of the individual authors represented in the collection. Similar references to individual biographies are made under historical and like divisions. The catalog is neatly printed, and gives the impression of painstaking and intelligent work.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

- Allen, Freeman Harlow, 1862- (Manual of arithmetic).
- Augsburg, De Resco Leo, 1859- (Augsburg's drawing books 1-3).
- Baker, George Henry, 1859- (Economic locomotive management. . .).
- Ballough, Charles Augustus, 1856- (Sibylline leaves).
- Bechtel, John Hendricks, 1841- (Proverbs. . .).
- Berkeley, William Nathaniel, 1868- (Laboratory work with mosquitoes).
- Biddison, Valeda Hull, 1861- (A brief course in psychology).
- Blackwood, Alexander Leslie, 1861- (Diseases of the lungs).
- Blanchard, Edgar Franklin, 1862- (The re-adjusted church. . .).
- Crayon, Joseph Percy, 1841- (Rockaway records of Morris county, N. J., families).
- Dawson, John James, 1855- (The voice of the boy).
- Donnelly, Francis Patrick, 1869- (Imitation and analysis; English exercises based on Irving's Sketch-book).
- Doyle, Sherman Hoadley, 1865- (Presbyterian home missions).
- Emerton, James Henry, 1847- (Common spiders of the United States).
- Fuller, Phoebe Waight, 1856- (Shadows cast before).
- Greene, James Gereau, 1863- (Analyzed New York decisions).
- Harris, William Henry, 1845- (The law governing the issuing, transfer and collection of municipal bonds).
- Hibschman, Harry Jacob, 1879- (The Shetek pioneers and the Indians).
- Hills, Aaron Merritt, 1848- (Life of President Charles G. Finney).

- Homans, James Edward, 1865- (Self propelled vehicles. . .).
- Jenkins, Charles Francis, 1865- (Guide to historic Germantown).
- Judson, Charles Francis, and Gittings, John Claxton (The artificial feeding of infants).
- Keller, Sarah (Kulp) ["Mrs. J. A. Keller"] (Pennsylvania German cook book).
- Ketler, Isaac Conrad, 1853- (The tragedy of Paotingfu. . .).
- La Seer, Elmer Jean, 1868- (The hand and its lines).
- Leahy, Walter Thomas, 1858- (Clarence Belmont. . .).
- Lowe, Albert Joseph, 1877- (The gas consumers instructor).
- McGowan, Francis Xavier, 1854- (Two series of Lenten sermons).
- McKay, Henry Jay 1874- (The poetical works of Henry J. McKay).
- McKinney, Alexander Harris, 1858- (The child for Christ).
- McLaughlin, Robert John, 1867- (Language notes for higher grammar grades).
- Perky, Henry D., 1844- (Wisdom vs. foolishness).
- Pickenpauh, Mrs. Laura Dering, 1831- (New-old southern cookery).
- Rapp, John Michael, 1862- (Geographical outline manual of North America).

Bibliography.

ASIATIC RUSSIA. Wright, George Frederick. Asiatic Russia. New York, McClure, Phillips & Co., 1902. 2 v. 22 + 290; 12 + 291; 637. il. 8°.

Volume 2 contains a 5-page bibliography.

BOERS. A list of the books and pamphlets on the Boer republics and the Boer war published in Germany; compiled by S. Pevschmann. (*In Börsenblatt*, July 17, 18, 1902.)

Pt. 1 contains 61 books published before the war; pt. 2, 198 books, published since the war began.

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS. Lawrence J. Burpee, 351 Stewart street, Ottawa, Canada, announces that he has in preparation for the Royal Society of Canada a bibliography of Canadian publications issued during 1901. He will be glad to receive information, giving place of publication, publisher, and other full technical data, of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, or papers in society transactions by Canadians, published in 1901.

CHEMISTRY. The *Chemical News*, July 11, 1902 (86:13-15), prints the 20th annual report of the Committee on Indexing Chemi-

cal Literature, from advance proofs of the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1902. It notes the works published and gives notes of foreign bibliographies and works in progress.

CHURCH MUSIC. Dickinson, Edward. Music in the history of the western church, with an introduction on religious music among primitive and ancient peoples. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. 9 + 426 p. 8°. The bibliography includes 85 titles.

COLE, George Watson. Compiling a bibliography: practical hints, with illustrative examples, concerning the collection, recording and arrangement of bibliographical materials. New York, The Library Journal, 1902. 2 + 20 + 4 p. O.

A reprint, with addition, of Mr. Cole's address before the Pratt Institute Library School, given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November and December, 1901. An especially interesting feature is the series of careful transcripts of actual records made in elaborate bibliographical work.

CRIME. Hall, Arthur Cleveland. Crime in its relation to social progress. New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 8°. (Columbia Univ. studies in hist., economics and public law, v. 15.) net, \$3. \$3.50. Contains a 9-page bibliography.

DIBDIN, CHARLES. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin, *continued*. (*In Notes and Queries*, May 31, 1902. p. 421-423.)

This installment deals with works published in the period 1782-1787.

EDUCATION. Wyer, James Ingersoll, and Lord, Isabel Ely, *comps*. Bibliography of education for 1901. (*In Educational Review*, June, 1902. 24: 61-64.)

The number of titles included is 319, as compared with 481 for 1900. The annotations are unusually well made, and the introduction is also of more than usual interest.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Moody, William Vaughn, and Lovett, Robert Morss. A history of English literature. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. 8 + 433 p. 12°.

The "reading guide," pages 383-411, is intended as a working bibliography, to serve

as a guide to a first-hand acquaintance with the authors treated in the volume.

FITZ GERALD, Edward. Prideaux, W. F. Notes for a bibliography of Edward Fitz Gerald. London, Frank Hollings, 1901. 11 + 88. 12°.

These bibliographical notes were first published in *Notes and Queries* during 1900. They are here arranged under the following chapters: "Separate works," "Posthumous works," and "Contributions to books and periodicals."

GAINE, Hugh. The journals of Hugh Gaine, printer; edited by Paul Leicester Ford. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902. 2 v. 12 + 240; 12 + 235. il. 8°.

The first volume is a biography and bibliography; volume 2, journals and letters. The issues of Hugh Gaine's press, 1752-1800, comprise pages 85-174 of the first volume. They form a most interesting part in the history of publishing in New York City during the eighteenth century. Mr. Ford's great bibliographic knowledge is evident on every page, in the annotations.

GRAESEL, Arnim. Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre. "Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage der Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre, Neubearbeitung von Dr. Jul. Petzholdts Katechismus der Bibliothekslehre." Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1902. 10 + 584 p. pl. facsim. 8°.

GREEK LITERATURE. Fowler, Harold N. A history of ancient Greek literature. (20th century text books.) New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1902. 10 + 501 p. 12°.

The bibliography of 18 pages is useful chiefly for the part relating to editions and translations.

HARTE, Bret. A brief sketch and a bibliography of Bret Harte. (*In The Book-lover*, v. 3, no. 3, Midsummer holiday number, New York, July-August, 1902.)

HUPP, Otto. Gutenbergs erste Drucke: ein weiterer Beitrag zur Geschichte der ältesten Druckwerke. Regensburg, G. J. Manz, 1902. 98 p. pl. 4°. 18m.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE has issued, up to the present time, five special manuals in which the Decimal classification is expanded and adapted to special subjects. These cover the physical sciences, bibliography in general, agricultural sciences, photographic sciences, and "Locomotion and

sports." Each manual, besides outlining the classification scheme, gives the general rules of the institute for the formation of a bibliographical "repertory." The *Bulletin* of the institute is now completed through its sixth volume (1901). The last number (fasc. 4-6) contains an outline of the classification of Locomotion and sports, articles on the organization of national institutes of bibliography, contemporary bibliography in Russia, the bibliographical handling of periodicals, and varied notes on bibliographical projects and publications.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *Division of Bibliography*. List of references on reciprocity, books, articles in periodicals, Congressional documents; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin, chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 38 p. l. O.

NAPOLEON I. Kircheisen, F. Bibliography of Napoleon. London, Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., 1902. 8°. 5s 6d.

According to the *Athenaeum* the work has been "tested at several difficult points and found accurate and complete so far as examination has gone. The book is recent and includes the work of Mr. Rose, though not that of Mr. Watson. The system of arrangement adopted, coupled with the system of the index, is not very clear or satisfactory. But there is nothing more difficult than to arrange the cross-references in a publication of this kind so as to suit all readers and users of a bibliography."

PRINTS. Whitman, Alfred. The print-collector's hand book. London, George Bell & Sons, 1902. 11 + 160 p. il. 8°.

Contains an 8-page bibliography, partly annotated.

VIRGINIA. Ballagh, James Curtis. A history of slavery in Virginia. (Johns Hopkins University studies in hist. and polit. science. Extra vol. 24.) Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1902. 8 + 160 p. 8°.

Contains a 6-page bibliography.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION. Warfield, Benjamin B. The printing of the Westminster confession. iv: In modification. (*In Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, July, 1902, 13: 380-426.)

Most of the editions noted in this part of the bibliography of the Westminster confession are those of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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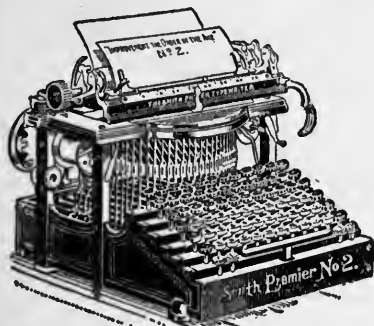
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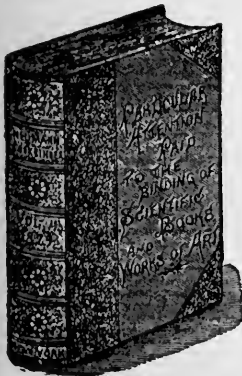
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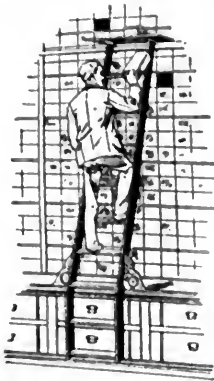
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Herringshaw, T. W., Poets of America.

Cass Library, Cleveland, O.
Pushkin's Poems from the Russian.
Green, Lives of Princesses of England.
Early American eds. of Dickens.

Free Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, nos. 594, 664, 665, 708, 969, 971, 972.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Electrical Engineering (Chicago), v. 10, no. 60.
Engineering Magazine (N. Y.), v. 1, nos. 1, 3, 4.
New England Bibliopolist, v. 10, nos. 5, 6; v. 11, no. 6.
Præco Latinus (Phila.), v. 1 to 3.
Talent (N. Y.), v. 2, no. 7, Jan., 1892.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 5th Ave., N. Y.
Beecher, Lyman, Autobiography, 2 v.
Douglas, Picture Poems for Young Folks. Osgood, 1872.
Hymns for Mothers and Children, compiled by the author of the Violet, Daisy, etc. Walker & Fuller, Boston, 1866.
Cupples, Green Hand.
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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

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1856—1902.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 9

A FAVORITE exordium of modern library oratory is the contrast between the librarian of an earlier day and his successor of the present time—the dreamy custodian of dusty tomes (to use the orator's favorite characterization), contrasted with the energetic practical distributor of books to the people. This contrast is drawn again, but from the opposite point of view, by Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, in a recent *Book Buyer*. The modern librarian, says Mr. Lee, lacks the indefinable qualities of the real librarian. He is too businesslike, too worldly-minded; his attitude toward his books lacks sensibility; "he seems to have decided that his mind (any librarian's mind) is a kind of pneumatic tube or carrier system for shoving Immortals at people." Mr. Lee's indictment is amusing; and it has a basis of sound sense that library workers, in the present insistence on methods and machinery, are apt to lose sight of. It is true that the days of the old-fashioned librarian are past; mustiness, inconvenience, solitude, for each of which Mr. Lee makes whimsical plea, are no longer necessary library attributes, and happily so. But it is true also that we are prone nowadays to overvalue the mechanics of library administration. "Love of books" is one of the time-worn recommendations of the incompetent assistant; it is none the less a prime qualification of the best library service. As Mr. Putnam pointed out at Magnolia, order, system, apparatus are necessary to the operation of the modern library; but we should give heed that in securing these we retain and foster those characteristics of knowledge and love of books that distinguished the old-fashioned librarian.

WITHIN the last few weeks Great Britain has received a generous proportion of Mr. Carnegie's favorite "investments." Over a score of towns and cities in the United Kingdom have been offered sums ranging from ten thousand to sixty thousand dollars and over for library buildings. The numerous

gifts to the various London districts are especially notable, as evidence of Mr. Carnegie's desire to see branch library systems developed for the larger cities. As usual, the gifts are conditional upon a guarantee of proper maintenance of the library by the town—in many cases upon the acceptance of the Library Acts—and the furnishing of a site; and in several cases towns that have heretofore refused to avail themselves of the Acts have adopted them in the hope of, and before applying for, a Carnegie gift. The gifts so far reported, scattered as they are through England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, are likely to have a marked influence upon general library development in Great Britain, especially in the direction of professional training for library work. One of the English library periodicals has already presented the need of organized instruction of the sort, and has urged that Mr. Carnegie's gifts to individual libraries might be supplemented and made more effective by "the endowment of librarianship," in the form of a central institute, where all library and bibliographical interests should be represented, where librarians should be given thorough technical training, and where information and material on library subjects should be preserved and distributed to the public. Organization on such a scale as this is somewhat theoretical; but it is evident that the large increase in modern and attractive library buildings which Mr. Carnegie's gifts ensure will create administrative needs that only some system of professional training can satisfy.

THERE has been evident within the last few years a decided strengthening of what was recently termed the "progressive wing" of the catalog world, and a corresponding reaction against some of the minutiae of sign and symbol that have set library practice apart from conventional usage. This was shown at the meeting of the Catalog Section at Magnolia, by the votes in favor of capitalizing German

nouns and the names of historical events and epochs, and by the discussion on capitalization in general. It is also to be observed in the advance edition of the new "A. L. A. rules," just issued by the Library of Congress for the A. L. A. Publishing Board's advisory committee. This revision of the A. L. A. rules of 1883 was begun in the spring of 1901, when the introduction of printed catalog cards through the Library of Congress made necessary more uniformity in type, cards, and form of entry. At the same time it was hoped through this revision to bring existing codes into more harmony and give the A. L. A. rules more practical authority than they had heretofore possessed—a hope that has been already partly fulfilled, as the fourth edition of Cutter's rules is in substantial agreement with the committee's code. In the meantime this advance edition of the revised rules is submitted for criticism and suggestions. Especially is consideration called to the proposed treatment of government publications and issues of academies, which is a marked departure from previous American practice, while in various minor points, such as the use of centimeters for size designation instead of the letter symbol, the omission of forenames not used by the author, and like examples, the tendency toward a broader standpoint is apparent. Catalogers should give close attention to this revised code, and the comments and criticisms asked by the committee should be promptly forthcoming.

Communications.

ERRATA IN GIFTS AND BEQUESTS REPORT.

THE statement in the "Report on gifts and bequests" in the Proceedings of the American Library Association, 1902, p. 118, regarding gifts to Havana, is not wholly accurate. It there states that the sum of \$250,000 has been offered to the Public Library of Havana for the erection of a library building, and that the library has also received the gift of over 3000 volumes, only 300 of which are bound, from Señor Figarola-Cañeda. It is true that Mr. Carnegie has offered to the town council of Havana \$250,000 for a public library building. Regarding the gift of volumes, this was made not to the future Public Library, but to the National Library, established under my direction in Havana in October, 1901.

D. FIGAROLA-CANEDA, *Director.*

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL, }
Havana, Cuba. }

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THROUGH an oversight the names of the members of the committee on an American bibliographical society were not printed in the proceedings of the Magnolia meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. The following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. John Thomson, Philadelphia, chairman; Mr. Wilberforce Eames, New York; Mr. William C. Lane, Cambridge.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,
Chairman of Magnolia Meeting, Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS OF BOOK EVALUATION.

BEFORE we reach satisfactory methods in library statistics and in book evaluation, some units of measurement will be necessary: our electric light current is charged by "watt-hours," the product of the number of watts by the hours they are used. The complete and accurate measurement of the effect of a book would require some such unit as "book-quality x hours-reading x reader's-condition"; each factor being compound as well, e.g., "reader's-condition" being affected by his receptivity at the time of reading, the usual permanence of his impressions, and the wisdom with which he acts on them. This is, of course, too delicate a test to be practicable. But such a unit as "hours-enjoyment" can be applied in comparing various classes of books; "enjoyment" being used for the reader's state of mind while reading, whether he agrees or disagrees. If "Hohenzollern" requires three hours for reading, its effectiveness is three "hours-enjoyment"; if "Making of an American" requires 15 hours, 15 "hours-enjoyment" is its value. And the same person reading both would have received pleasure in the ratio of 3 to 15; so that the effectiveness on this simple comparison of "Making of an American" is five times as great as that of "Hohenzollern," and the library has a right to reckon on this basis the work it has done in circulating these books an equal number of times. The "hours-enjoyment" of books can be accurately determined once for all by persons reading with "average" rapidity, and its value as a measure lies largely in its exactness and its independence of personal opinion. To be sure it takes no account of the intrinsic worth of a book's contents, nor of the fact that all of a book may not be read. But the library now regretfully reporting a circulation of 3000 volumes of fiction and 1000 non-fiction would more truly express its work if, on a basis of three "hours-enjoyment" to a novel and of 15 to a volume of non-fiction, it declared it had given 3 x 3000 or 9000 "hours-enjoyment" fiction and 15 x 1000 or 15,000 "hours-enjoyment" non-fiction.

DREW B. HALL.

THE MILLICENT LIBRARY, }
Fairhaven, Mass. }

THE VEXED QUESTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.*

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Document Department of New York Public Library.*

THE attitude of the average librarian to-day toward documents is that of the paleontologist toward structural zoology before the study of constructive anatomy had been formulated. The peculiarity of documents, as books, is their relation one to another. When we lose sight of this, and hold in one hand only a minute fragment of a complex whole, is it to be wondered at that we encounter puzzling obstacles?

There are then two alternatives for the librarian facing the question of public documents: either he must become a student of the constructive anatomy of civic administration, or he must be content to confine his use of documents, as fragments, to an exhibition of them, together with his other specimens of literature on his cabinet shelves. Perhaps if, when speaking of public documents, we did not lose sight so absolutely of the fact that documents are but an expression of government, government in the abstract (not only of the United States government) we might be in a position more readily to appreciate their significance. If we but remembered that organized governments such as ours is to-day have existed since 1789, and that the history of unorganized governments follows closely the inception of the family as a unit of society, and that so soon thereafter as the art of preserving records by graphic means was invented public documents came into existence, we would have an inkling of the immensity of the study of public documents. A royal Assyrian proclamation, inscribed on stone, is a public document; a Chinese ordinance passed thousands of years ago, providing for the establishment of the vast system of public roads of that country, is a public document; a Phœnician wax tablet containing a tariff schedule is a public document; Egyptian hieroglyphics decorating the walls of a tomb and representing a regal decree, make in effect, a public document.

Public documents exist wherever civic organization has taken place in a civilization

having invented the art of graphic expression. As in the nomenclature of other social developments so we have in that of public documents a reminder of their evolution. Notable are the Pipe Rolls of Great Britain, about the true origin of which there is a division of opinion, it being maintained on the one hand that these early finance reports were so called because the accounts on rolls, like a pipe or conduit, encompassed the income and outgo of the country's wealth; and on the other hand it is maintained that they received the name because the accounts were inscribed on huge skins and were rolled up when not in use, representing in contour a pipe. In France the repository of government archives is to-day called *Trésor des Chartes*, which was the name the old kings who lived in the saddle gave to the name of the coffer holding the royal seal and official parchments, and which they carried about with them from battle to battle.

Without going beyond the era of organic administration beginning in 1789, the complexity of the construction of the study of public documents may be illustrated by the fact that there are in existence to-day 35 federal publishing bodies other than that of the United States, and that there are 743 local publishing bodies other than the half hundred American commonwealths, and that there are 153 colonial publishing bodies other than the three American colonies, and of municipal publishing bodies the name is legion. The extent of the study may be further illustrated by the statement that each one of these 36 federal bodies, and 743 local bodies operates upon practically the same political basis. They are all agreed as to an organic act, which they publish and call a constitution, the result of the study of which is called constitutional history; they all promulgate certain decisions for the public welfare which they call laws, the result of the study of which is called the study of comparative legislation; they are all conducted by a representative body, the result of the study of whose deliberations is called parlia-

*Report of address, delivered at Western Library meeting, Madison, Wis., Aug. 28, 1902.

mentary history; to administer the provisions of the representative body, each of these 36 federal, 793 local and 156 colonial governments has instituted a relatively similar system of executive offices, the result of the study of which is called comparative administrative law.

A collection of public documents may then be either legal, and contain only the laws of one or more governments; or it may be parliamentary, and contain only the parliamentary proceedings of one or more governments; or it may be administrative, and contain only the executive reports of the administrative departments of one or more governments. An administrative collection again may be further subdivided, for it may be the purpose of its promoters to collect particularly the literature on the economic interests of the civic administration, or on the prudential interests, or on the protective interests. So there may be libraries which are strong in financial and commercial reports of one or more governments, libraries which are strong in insurance reports, education reports, reports on penal institutions of one or more governments, or libraries which are strong in reports on the preservation of public health, the improvement of public comfort, by the maintenance of good roads, good lighting, perfect sanitation, the establishment of parks, etc., of one or more governments. Looking then at the question of public documents as it is related to the work of the American librarian, I may be permitted here to make again the statement that we will continue to experience difficulty in the handling of these documents so long as our conception of their relation to government in general and the relation of any one document to the organization of the country publishing that document is not clear. It is not at all necessary, though it would be well, that we have an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of political administration; but a general understanding of the fundamental principles is necessary in order to handle documents satisfactorily.

The universal comment of librarians concerning documents is, "Here we have all this valuable material stowed away and no one can get at it. Every day brings us more. Of course, not knowing what it is, we must keep all that comes until we do find out what it is." And then the greatness and the glory of the

country is expatiated upon, because it overwhelms a great and glorious people with a wealth of valuable literature. Of course, theoretically, it is very fine to know that our country is so generous in the distribution of valuable literature that there is not a school child in the land that can not have a Smithsonian report so that it may write a composition on Indian mounds, etc. The idea of the provision for the diffusion of knowledge among its people by a government is very beautiful, but in this particular instance, viz.: the means by which this diffusion is brought about, there is quite another side to the question. Imagine a storehouse of books at the present moment more than twice as large as the Wisconsin Historical Society's library, and being augmented at the ratio of 500 per cent. every six years, imagine such a collection broken up every year among 540 libraries, which have in the first place no voice whether to take or leave, in the second place no choice whatever in what to take or leave, and which in the third place are left to defray the entire expense of the preparation, storing and care of this unsolicited gift, and you have a general picture of a government depository. At the time of the 56th congressional session, the distribution to depository libraries equalled 527 volumes a year to a library, eating up on an average 96 feet of shelving. The larger proportion of depository libraries are libraries of between 10,000 and 25,000 volumes, a large per cent. are libraries of under 5000 volumes, sacrificing 96 feet of shelving a congress. Has it ever occurred to a librarian of a library of say 2000 volumes, supported by the town say at \$900 or \$1000 a year, to question the propriety of asking the town to pay storage and service for material practically useless to that library? Has the solution never suggested itself to you? Have you never thought that if you were given the option of selection, the effect desired might be attained with far greater satisfaction? Have you ever questioned the reason of the present system of maintaining federal warehouses at local expense? Is the compensation for you adequate? All these are pertinent questions to the librarian and they touch the very heart and core of the so-called "vexed question."

To keep alive the present system of distribution the American government maintains to-day the largest printing plant in the world,

costing \$5,300,000 a year, the salaries alone amounting to \$3,750,000. The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1900 alone cost \$148,000; 1600 people were employed at a total amount of \$91,200; 500,000 copies were printed, requiring 3700 reams of 100-lb. book paper 24 x 38 inches; 590,000 lbs. of 48-lb. machine finish paper, 24 x 38 inches; 20 bbls. of flour, 3500 lbs. of glue, and 700 pkgs. of gold leaf, costing \$4000.*

The point is, does this enormous amount of money expended on the part of the federal government, together with the expenditure for maintenance on the part of the local warehouses, represent in all cases an expenditure wisely directed? You are not interested in documents, you are interested in a quantity of material foisted upon you, which is in your way, which you hesitate to return to its donor, about the unquenchable source of which you are very much in the dark, and it is your complacency in permitting yourself to remain in the dark on this subject that has now resulted in the "vexed question of public documents." It is not the large libraries, with facilities, who are perplexed by the problem, but it is the small library, with limited means, to whom this indiscriminate continuous donation is an embarrassment. The incongruity of a system that will give to a library of 300,000 volumes the same service that it gives to a library of 3000 volumes, is too evident to be commented upon. There is no relief for you unless you take the initiative step to bring about a change in the law which provides for uniform distribution based upon proportional representation. So long as you are content to rest under the operation of this law, so long will you continue to have with you the vexed question of public documents. There is no solution possible so long as the law as it stands to-day continues in operation. The service to libraries should be graded, suitable to the demands of the library, and should be based upon geographic relation. You observe I do not so much advocate retrenched distribution as rational distribution.

Second only to the method of distribution in causing annoyance to libraries is the method of "make up." As you know, the government issues two editions of its publications, the congressional or sheep, and the de-

partment, or cloth edition. Both of these editions are on the list sent to depositories, and this duplication embarrasses you with the question of whether to keep both editions intact, and so maintain a duplicate set of little used material, or whether to keep only one, and if only one, which one? This is not a question which ought to come to you at all. In only the rarest of cases are you called upon to readjust a set of private publications to meet conveniences of shelving. Documents, if issued for use by libraries, should be issued in customary library editions, and should be held subject to the demand of a library. I have not decided in my own mind whether I would recommend the abstraction from the sheep set of all reports other than committee reports, memorials, petitions, etc., printing them in a bureau edition, and distributing them in this form to depositories, and reserving the collected committee and other reports from general distribution, or whether it were best to continue a congressional edition as it is made up to-day, and depositing this in eight or ten of the largest libraries over the country, and distributing only the department and bureau reports to libraries. As a rule it is not the department and bureau reports that are as much in demand in a library where documents are used at all, as it is the current committee reports upon questions being now discussed in Congress. These it is which the college library and the larger public libraries want as soon as they can get them, and these it is which are served to them at the largest possible interval of time.

It is then the present system of distribution and the present system of makeup which are the real causes of your difficulty in handling public documents. If you are seriously inconvenienced, and find that you are struggling under a burden unjustly imposed upon you, you have several alternatives. You may ask to be relieved of all depository designation. In this case you would need to make application to your representative for all documents of which you want a copy, and you would stand a reasonably certain chance of getting as much as would be good for you; or, you might address a remonstrance against the imposition to your representative, asking him to refer it to the proper committee. It is possible that a number of such remonstrances might bring about a hearing on the question

*Annual report of Public Printer, 1900.

before the committee, and the determination of the distribution revert to the librarian. The Superintendent of Documents has at present no authority to issue documents to libraries generally on selection, and under the code you must take all or nothing. The matter of cataloging public documents, were the distribution and makeup simplified, would be attended with no more difficulty than is the cataloging of any corporation publication.

I do not want to give you the impression that I undervalue or underappreciate the public documents, for I do not. As a class of books, it is by far the most important in existence. Public documents are the record of the birth of history. All over the world for hundreds of years countries have been occupied in keeping these birth records, and a library of to-day having the means to collect a set of these birth records, would raise a monument more magnificent than any ever erected. Bancroft has very eloquently expressed himself on this subject when he says: "It is because God is visible in history that its office is the noblest except that of the poet.

. . . To him and to him alone history yields in dignity; for she not only watches the great encounters of life, but recalls what had vanished, and partaking of a bliss like that of creating, restores it to animate being. . . But history, as she reclines in the lap of eternity, sees the mind of humanity itself engaged in formative efforts, promulgating laws, organizing commonwealths, constructing sciences. . . Of all pursuits that require analysis, history therefore stands first."* But a public document in general, as reflecting this conception of history, and public documents as seen only from the point of view of the incumbent of a United States government depository, are two very different points of view. The mere fact that among American librarians the term "public documents" has come to signify only the publications of the United States federal government, is a commentary on the enormity of the incubus. For if you really regarded public documents as having the great value which you only assume they have, we would have a larger number of perfect files of state documents and of city

documents. A public document does not lose historic value merely because it is not a public document of the United States federal government, and I venture to say that those public libraries, supported by public taxation, which have a file of the town documents, or even an attempt at a record of what constitutes such a file, is a very small number indeed.

If you are really interested in public documents, in your library, and in your community, there is no one piece of work you could do which would further these interests more than the beginning at once of the collection of a file of your town documents. There is in a city no more appropriate place than its public library for such a collection, and no more worthy work for a public librarian to have accomplished than to be able to bequeath to a city a record of its official life. City officers are as a general thing very negligent about preserving files of office reports, but by constant inquiry at the city offices, rummaging in second-hand shops, dunning newspaper offices, making friends with the old inhabitants, you will set to work mysterious forces which presently will materialize in the beginnings of a collection of city documents. There are public library trustees who are prone to frown at first upon such a suggestion, but who, when the collection has been enriched by a gift or two, may be detected, when touring a visiting trustee over the library, saying to him, "Yes, and this little book belonged to Mr. Blank, who has lived here thirty years and who found it among his father's books. No one else here seems to remember having seen a copy. It is an original print of the first town charter. You see we have had it specially bound. Our librarian is much interested in developing this collection."

There is another argument in favor of local collection. It has been said that the study of comparative constitutional history has been superseded by the study of comparative administration. The staple sources, outside of fugitive pamphlets, are the newspapers and the documents. Newspapers are now being pretty generally preserved, and if a plea for documents can be made sufficiently convincing and repeated with sufficient frequency, it may be that librarians will in time come to realize the importance of collecting local material.

* Oration delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the New York Historical Society, Nov. 20, 1854.

BOOK-INDEXES.

BY FLORENCE CRAGG, *New York Public Library.*

THERE are few writers on the subject of index-making, but to those who have written I am indebted for a few valuable suggestions which I have adopted in my own system of indexing. In order to set forth this plan clearly, I have thought it proper to state some different ideas of indexing and then to refer briefly to the system which might with advantage be accepted by all indexers of books, a system based on long experience of detailed and technical work.

Broadly used the word index means a guide, anything that shows or directs in any way, such as the arm of a guide post or the hand of a clock; applied to literature it may generally be understood to mean a list of entries representing more or less subject-matter, and indicating where it is to be found. To many minds this statement presents very varied ideas, to the librarian it means very generally the catalog, to the careless reader the table of contents of a book, to many others it represents a syllabus, digest, summary, register, calendar. These are all indexes, because in their own proper way they are guides to information, and this is the one purpose of an index. But the form of index to be considered here is that known as a book-index. This may be defined as an analysis of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated of or mentioned in a book or series of books, pointing out their exact position in the volume. In this form indexing is the art of discerning and expressing in brief the important point or points of a subject, and presenting these under representative headings arranged in alphabetical order.

The value of indexes was recognized in the earliest days, and it is extraordinary that the indexes of the present are so much on the level of those made centuries ago. It is surprising, too, in these days of eagerness and hurry, that publishers do not realize the value of really good indexes to the books they publish; many books are published without any indexes whatever, and the rest are apt to have indexes so defective that they mar the books entirely. It is, however, certain that the demand for indexes is in some small

degree increasing, and not only so, but there is call for better work.

An indexer has need of many high qualifications to enable him to thoroughly handle the work before him. He must first of all be accurate, not only in matters of figures, but in the true representation of the subject matter of the text; he must possess powers of analyzing, having strength of will to reject many a point that by an amateur would be inserted in the index; he must also be able to place his entries under the most likely headings and to look at the subject in hand from all points of view and eccentricities of mind. These qualities are developed in an indexer only by long perseverance in the practice of indexing.

The indexer of to-day has the task and the opportunity of transforming a system that has remained in rudimentary stage during years of progression. It is his duty to fight unflinchingly against many details in this method and endeavor to make his productions what they should ever be—clear, ready-of-reference, informing guides.

An index should be made throughout by one person, for indexing is an undertaking in which a number of persons cannot really and effectively work together. A good index may be produced by this method, but many can never acquire the thoroughness of one who has descended through all its grades and must therefore have a practical knowledge of each. It is almost essential to the uniformity of the index that the compiler of an index shall arrange and edit the same; many indexes in London are compiled in offices where there are many workers, each taking a part, but this method involves greater labor, and I am sure does not produce the best results. As to the question of detail in an index, this depends very largely on the matter in hand; for instance, in the indexing of a daily newspaper and a set of old historic records, there are two entirely different ends in view; in the first every detail of present day interest must be noted and every subject developed to its fullest extent; in the second we have events from which the spirit of great de-

tailed interest has passed; here one must have the faculty of rejecting from the index what is ephemeral while not missing a single point worthy of indexing. This distinction was brought very forcibly to my mind a few years ago when I had the privilege of assisting in compiling the index to the current debates of the British Parliament, and, at the same time, the index to the "Hansard debates" from the time of William IV. to about 1890; in the current debates to provide for the demands of the Members of Parliament, a very strict analysis was necessary, while in the "Hansard debates" the index, though indeed detailed, was not so minute.

Indexing is divided into three distinct parts—the first, compilation; the second, sorting and editing; the third, publication. Compilation is the most important part of the work, and means the actual making of the entries representing the analysis of the text. In starting out to index a book it is well to get a general knowledge of the whole before making a single entry; this is important as affecting the final uniformity of the index and also makes the task easier throughout to the compiler. Having obtained this knowledge of the whole the next step is to treat the matter in detail considering the subject in hand from all points of view and taking out the headings that are likely to be uppermost in the mind of the seeker. An index should never oblige a reader to stop and think under what heading the compiler has been led to register an entry, but every catchword in the text or out of it that in any way represents the subject or part of it must be taken out. Brevity is certainly a thing to be studied, but only after adequate representation has been made. The second thing to be done is to make entries of these headings, for no heading must ever be inserted without some word explaining the cause thereof; the details of the subject must be represented in such words as will convey the exact meaning of the text; it is a part of the work which needs great care and thought, in setting forth the subject in brief and suggestive form, bearing in mind that the index is only the key and not the actual information. There are many errors often made at this stage of the work resulting in total misrepresentation of the text, thus the oft-quoted instance—"Mr. Justice

Best said that he had a great mind to commit the man for trial," was indexed as "Best, Mr. Justice, his great mind."

The second stage, that of sorting and editing, is of great importance, as no index will be satisfactory, however well compiled, unless it be well arranged; first of all the cards must be sorted and then the whole revised, the indexer comparing critically the entries and different headings with a view to noting agreements or discrepancies. Alphabetical order has superseded the other forms of arrangements, but the numerical or book order of subdivision (or subheadings as properly termed), is still an evil that needs remedying, alphabetical order being the substitute for the present system. By commencing each subheading on a new line, the required detail among perhaps many others is found at once.

Old System.

Census, speeches on ninth, 443; bill for taking, 450; literature of, 461; defects in old system, 479; remedies, 490; mortality schedules, 500; ninth census completed, 619; social statistics, 625; amendt. of system, 714.

New System.

Census:
Bill for taking, 450.
Defective system, amendt., 479, 490, 714.
Literature of, 461.
Mortality schedules, 500.
Ninth census:
Completion, 619.
Speeches on, 443.
Social statistics, 625.

The publication stage is also of importance, as it includes the final revision of the index and the proof-correcting, particularly noting details of indentation and continued headings peculiar to the proof of an index. Headings should be printed in marked type, indentation being used as a sign of repetition of the same heading in preference to all other forms. Wheatley says: "There are few points in which a printer is more likely to go wrong than in the use of this repetition sign; it must only be used for headings exactly similar, the heading being repeated when the second entry differs from the first. Many indexes are full of the most perplexing instances of this detail, leading to great absurdities."

The following are capital illustrations of this error:

Fish, Hamilton.

—Stewing.

Lead, casting.

—Kindly Light.

United agency.

—States.

—Tube Company.

Needless to say that only a very slight mention has been made of the multifarious details contained in index-making, details of cross-referencing, condensation, arrangement, etc., details full of importance and interest to the ardent indexer, the strict attention to which decides finally the value of the index.

A lengthy account of these details would perchance be out of place here, and indeed their value is not evident to the one who merely reads of them, but—though often unconsciously—to those who use them, and to those who after careful study and perseverance are made perfect in the art of indexing.

SOME FADS AND FALLACIES IN LIBRARY WORK.*

BY ELLA F. CORWIN, *State Library, Lansing, Mich.*

TRAINED workers have done much for libraries, and the time has come when no others can hope to gain recognition where the best work is required. It should hardly be necessary to explain that by trained workers, I do not mean only those who have received their training in a library school, but also include those who have acquired their training, step by step, in a well-managed, thoroughly organized library, than which training there is no better. There is always danger, however, of going to extremes in the details of any work, and in the technicalities of library work this danger is hard to be avoided.

Perhaps nothing has done more toward bringing library work near to the dignity of a science than the admirable systems of cataloging and classifying now found in all up-to-date libraries. These represent the attempt to make available all of the resources of a library and to allow no material, even though it may seem insignificant, to be lost.

A carefully trained, intelligent cataloger, by the application of recognized rules, the help of the carefully worked-out system of subject headings, cross references, and analytics, may and does make the treasures of the library accessible to users to a surprising and delightful extent. And at the present stage of library development a general catalog is more useful on cards than it is in printed form. But the card catalog is too frequently a vehicle for the fads and fallacies of the cataloging extremist. *

The advanced cataloger in her over-zeal

is not satisfied with bringing into orderly and systematic grouping the contents of the library, but with the use of cards she adopts the plan of designating subjects by color schemes, and there are introduced into the catalog blue, buff, yellow and green cards in bewildering variety. Nor does she stop here; dots and spaces begin to have significance, and colored inks are brought into play. A mistake of two dots on top of each other when they should be side by side may have the awful result of transforming Jane into John, and woe to the uninitiated if he commit the blunder of calling a man an editor at a distance of one-half a centimeter instead of a whole one.

I have seen catalogs made by persons who seemed to have a dim idea of the system to be used, but who had completely lost sight of what the system was for, the result being a mere jumble of meaningless cards, representing useless effort and waste of time to such an extent as to be pitiful.

A thorough-going dictionary card catalog, especially for a good-sized library, must necessarily seem to the casual user a thing fearfully and wonderfully made. It behooves us, then, to put more meaning into it, and, if possible, to make it what we claim it is—a guide, or better, a *key* to the resources of the library, simple enough to be used by a child and complete enough to satisfy the most thorough student.

I have heard a seeming seeker after signs and symbols in the library field dubbed a "semi-colon woman," and the term seems to me a happy one. We need in our profession, perhaps more than in any other, people with

* Part of a paper read before the Michigan Library Association.

a broad outlook and a grasp on the larger meanings of the work. There should be no place for any others.

What is true of this tendency in cataloging is also true in classifying. No branch of library organization seems to give the worker more satisfaction than to see books of a kind, no matter how badly scattered, marshalled into line, side by side, by use of the Decimal Classification worked out by Mr. Dewey. But it would seem that even Mr. Dewey has gone classification mad when we try to work out his scheme for biography as given in the latest edition of the Decimal Classification. To be sure, it has the advantage that you are pretty sure to know the book thoroughly by the time you have found out where it belongs, and have learned, for instance, that the simple little story of a pious and earnest missionary named Smith cannot be allowed a quiet place with the other Smiths, but must be searched through to find whether he was a Methodist or Baptist, or of some other faith. After you have placed him satisfactorily, with the Presbyterians, perhaps, and he is carefully numbered 922.5, then you must begin all over again and find out whether he is English or Irish or American or what-not; and when your unassuming missionary is finally classified and put on the shelves, he will bear a legend something like this: 922.5415 S 642—and I have no doubt that if the shades of the departed are inspecting your work from the regions where they are at peace, this particular shade feels more important now than he ever did in the body.

Another feature which has received great attention in the discussion of library methods and which I think can safely be called a fad, is the picture bulletin. I thoroughly believe in the use of bulletins, and appreciate the great help and benefit they are to the patrons of a library, having found them an essential feature in my own work. But their improvement should be in the way of more intelligent and helpful work and not in an effort to attract attention after the manner of—and sometimes in not much better taste than—posters on bill boards.

The librarian of a small library which I once visited had heard a great deal at a recent library convention about pictures and picture bulletins, and being anxious to show

her patrons how she had profited by her attendance at the convention, had introduced with great pride into her library pictures of recent lecturers, singers, actors and others who had come or were to come to the town. The library looked like a barber shop in consequence.

In another library where picture bulletins are a special fad, I was so impressed with the beauty of the bulletins (and they *were* beautiful) that I completely forgot to look at the list of books, and after I had left the library could not tell one named on the list, which was much to my discredit, I admit, but I do not believe the object of the bulletin was in the least enhanced by the pictures. It is true that good pictures are educational, and when judiciously used in a library—or any where else—make for culture. But unfortunately all good librarians are not always good art critics, and in some libraries, especially children's rooms, the dignity and beauty of the surroundings are spoiled by atrocities of pictures, colored and otherwise, which have been collected and arranged by the librarian at infinite pains with most direful and inartistic effect.

I would eliminate from a library everything which detracts from the dignity of the place, everything which in the slightest degree makes one, child or adult, forget that it is a place of study, a place to gain knowledge and to add culture, which should have an atmosphere all its own. I would make the room attractive because of its beauty and dignity, the courtesy of the librarian and the staff and their genuine whole-souled desire to bring to the patrons in the easiest way all the stores it contains. If this is done it will not be necessary to give luncheons in your reading-room, nor to advertise by means of pictures or signs, nor to use any undignified device to make your library popular.

In these short notes I have only tried to point out a few of the dangers in our profession. We hear so much discussion and receive so much literature on the technicalities of the work that there is danger of our getting to a point where we shall come to think that a library exists only for the purpose of classifying and cataloging it.

Mere technicalities of library work are not hard to acquire, but a knowledge as to the best use of a library is hard to acquire, and

it is to this end that our best energy should be directed.

A librarian may have the best technical training it is possible to give, he may know all the mysteries of all the signs and symbols of the work, he may be well versed in the latest fads regarding pictures and travelling libraries, but let him be wanting in courtesy, sympathy, modesty, broadmindedness or good judgment, and he is an inevitable failure. On the other hand, let him possess these qualifications, and he will be quite sure to acquire what is needful of the others and make the best kind of a success of his work.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *American Architect and Building News* has printed an article of much interest to librarians in Sidney K. Greenslade's extended review of "Libraries in the United States." Mr. Greenslade's paper was prepared for the Royal Institute of British Architects, was read at the meeting of March 17, 1902, and was later printed in the *Journal* of the society. It is printed in serial form in the *American Architect*, the first instalment appearing in the issue of July 19, and the final one in the number for August 30. Mr. Greenslade does not discuss the subject in general terms, but describes carefully, though briefly, representative American buildings covering (1) Reference libraries; (2) University libraries; (3) Town libraries (in three divisions); (4) Branch libraries; (5) Small libraries. Among the buildings described are the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, New York University, the public libraries of Boston, Newark, Providence, Utica, Pawtucket, Fall River, Duluth, Tacoma, and the Carnegie libraries of Atlanta, Ga., Davenport, Ia., and East Orange, N. J. The New York Public Library is regarded as "perhaps the most important library now being erected in the States." The scheme adopted for it has resulted in "a magnificent working plan," and it is added, "If for one moment the plan of this library is compared with that of Boston it will be easily seen how rapidly the science of the librarian has developed. Of course, the Boston library was fine for its time. Both architects and librarian had to learn what was wanted. The library building as understood now in the United States, planned for its open shelf rooms, rooms arranged for free access to stack, and well-fitted children's rooms, is quite a recent development, and each year progress is made towards the creation of the ideal plan. Altogether," Mr. Greenslade says, "this seems nearly as per-

fect a library as is possible. The magnificent group of reading-rooms in the top floor, with the huge stack below; the very fine approach to these rooms from the main stairways from the first to the main floor, so arranged as not to return on themselves; the position of lending delivery-room—its very direct connection with the street and the stack, and its isolation; the arrangement of the children's room and periodical-room, with their separate stacks and easy access from the main entrance; the possibility of future extension of both main reading-room and stack-room easily assured without interfering with existing arrangements—are among the very many features that call for particular comment."

Among the other buildings described, the Boston Public Library, though recognized as architecturally of very high merit, is criticised for "the position of the fine reference reading-room in relation to the stack-room, the cramped position of the delivery-hall, and the unfortunate shape and position of the stack-room, necessitating the use of elaborate mechanical arrangements for carrying the books."

THE LONDON TIMES DISCUSSION ON APPRAISAL.

AN interesting discussion on the subject of "appraisal" of literature was opened in the *London Times* of July 25 by a communication from Dr. Emil Reich on "Mr. Carnegie and bibliography." Mr. Reich's thesis is the need of a great elective bibliography, as a guide to libraries in the selection of books and a factor in the organization of national education, and he suggests that Mr. Carnegie might well apply a generous fund to this purpose, as the most important supplement to his library benefactions. He says in part:

"Over 15,000 bibliographies have been published—useful, admirable bibliographies, many of them elective bibliographies. Elective and really authoritative bibliographies alone have practically not been published at all, except a few works of so unwieldy a size, so complicated a construction, restricted to publications of so limited a time, as to render them useless for any other than highly trained specialists.

"Such elective bibliographies could not have been published before. The competent compilation of such elective bibliographies entails more expense than even the foremost of publishing houses would care to risk. Scientific academies, on the other hand, cannot very well do more than publish complete, not elective, bibliographies meant for specialists."

Dr. Reich's scheme for "a system of organization which would ensure the utmost efficiency, regardless of mere traditional 'authority,' in the choice of books, and which might very well lead to a very speedy termination of the work, say in four to six months," is thus outlined:

"Leaving out fiction for the present, as a subject that is better dealt with separately, we shall here consider only the requirements for an elective bibliography of serious subjects of study made for the use of public libraries (not for specialists). And first of all, we may assume that the number of broad subjects read up in public libraries, even in such of 50,000 volumes, does not exceed 30. Each of these subjects shall be entrusted to three scholars; each of these scholars to draw up a list of 1500 such works on his subject as he has long known from personal study to be really good, helpful, solid works. Each list of 1500 works shall be 'graded,' so that the first 500 works shall be such as would do for a smaller public library, the next group of 500 works such as would be required for a larger public library, and the last group of 500 works for a very large public library.

"The works to be found mentioned in all the three lists of the three scholars entrusted with the bibliography of a certain subject would be considered as absolutely recommendable; as almost equally good, the works obtaining mention in two lists; while the works mentioned only in one list might be either submitted to the vote of two new scholars or kept back as alternatives.

"However, each of the three times thirty scholars would himself be controlled by being furnished with a complete and not merely elective bibliography of his subject at the hand of the central committee, which might very well be left to a few competent hands. Such a small central committee is, as every student of bibliography knows, quite able to point out all of the complete, if unsifted, bibliographies of any subject, and has thus, one might almost say, a mechanical means of controlling the three times thirty sifters, especially with regard to omissions.

"In that way, and in that way alone, would it be possible to arrive at lists of books the value of which had been examined by the personal study of competent men. Nor would it be in any way difficult to arrive at a list of the required three scholars for each subject without giving offence to any one or bowing inconsiderately to mere titles. The scholars that have a solid grasp over the literature of their subjects are well known to the student from their laudable habit of appending critical bibliographies to the several chapters of their work. There can be no doubt, for instance, that Mr. J. G. Fraser has, of all living folklorists, the greatest grasp over the great literature of his subject, let alone over the literature of Greek archæology. In adopting this strictly objective standard, the required three, or, if Mr. Carnegie prefers, five scholars for each subject might very well be reached with the almost complete certainty of having secured in them the most competent men. Once that list is made up the rest is a mere question of labor and expense."

Dr. Reich's suggestions are reviewed by

several correspondents in later issues of the *Times*. Practically all the comments are favorable, although a few recognize greater difficulties in the undertaking than Dr. Reich allows for. Among these is Dr. Garnett, who points out that "the foreseen difficulties of any undertaking are nothing to the unforeseen," but adds that he "has no doubt of its substantial practicability, provided that it is not marred by over-elaboration and that sufficient attention is paid to the requirements of the average man." Charles W. Sutton, the librarian of the Manchester Free Library, calls attention to Mr. Carnegie's endowment gift to the American Library Association, as indicating the initiation of an undertaking similar to that proposed by Dr. Reich. To this, Dr. Reich responds, in the *Times* for Aug. 22, stating that his proposal differs widely from the stated purpose of Mr. Carnegie's A. L. A. endowment. He says: "What I proposed was the endowment of a central committee and a number of experts, not with the 'income' of a fund limited to less than £800 per year but with a fund sufficiently large to cover the expenses of a definite great bibliographical and educational task in its inception, continuation and termination within a relatively very limited period of time." There is evident misconception of the use to be made of the A. L. A. endowment in his further remark that "Dr. Billings cannot with the small annual revenue at his disposal draw up reading lists remotely resembling such selective bibliographies as I submitted to the attention of Mr. Carnegie. All that Dr. Billings can do and all that he is doing is to draw up lists of what is practically current literature for the benefit of his readers." He adds: "My proposal excludes current literature proper, for evident reasons. There is no final judgment on contemporary literature. Leibniz ignored Newton's 'Principia,' and so did the Continent in general for a long time, and Schopenhauer's immortal work was nearly ignored for nearly a generation. The 'Carnegie-lists' I propose refer to the literature of the past, or roughly speaking to the period ending with the nineteenth century."

THE merely educated can scarcely ever be brought to believe that this world is an interesting place. When they look at a work of art, good or bad, they expect to be interested, but when they look at a newspaper advertisement or a group in the street, they do not, properly and literally speaking, expect to be interested. But to common and simple people this world is a work of art, though it is, like many great works of art, anonymous. They look to life for interest with the same kind of cheerful and uneradicable assurance with which we look for interest at a comedy for which we have paid money at the door.

G. K. Chesterton, in "The defendant."

WESTERN LIBRARY MEETING,
MADISON, WIS., AUGUST 28-30, 1902.

A MEETING of librarians, trustees and other friends of the library movement was held at the Historical Library building, at Madison, Wis., on August 28, 29 and 30, 1902. One hundred and fifty-four persons were registered, of whom 109 were from Wisconsin, 23 from Illinois, 5 from Iowa, 4 from New York, 3 from Minnesota, 2 from Nebraska, 2 from Kansas, 1 from North Dakota, 1 from Indiana, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Michigan, 1 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Texas. Of this number there were 103 librarians and assistants, and 25 library trustees.

J. I. Wyer, of the Nebraska Library Commission, presided at the first session, which was opened with an address of welcome by F. A. Hutchins, of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Document Department of the New York Public Library, then led the discussion on "The vexed question of public documents." Miss Hasse's address is given elsewhere. (See p. 815.)

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Charles McCarthy, Madison, made a plea for the quicker publication and distribution of documents, much valuable material being a year behindhand. The chairman stated that the government index to public documents was always several months late. Miss Brooks, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, explained the method used in her library in cataloging the material, particular attention being paid to articles on glass, steel and other subjects of local interest. It was stated that the Library of Congress had the publication of catalog cards for documents under consideration. The Department of Agriculture already issues such cards. Miss Hasse advised accessioning, classifying and cataloging documents and scattering the books under the different subjects in the library. Mr. Hutchins called attention to the great waste incident to the present manner of publishing and distributing public documents, and moved that a committee of three be appointed, the chairman of the session to serve as a member, who, in conjunction with Miss Hasse, should consider the subject and report at the last session. The chair appointed F. A. Hutchins and A. H. Hopkins as his co-workers. Mr. Hutchins, upon request, was excused, and the name of Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was substituted. The secretary called for a rising vote of thanks to Miss Hasse for her able and instructive paper.

Thursday afternoon, the officers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission kept "open house," giving the delegates opportunity to visit the fine new rooms in the Capitol. Visits were also made to the City Library, while many enjoyed a drive on the shore of Lake

Mendota. In the evening, the Historical Library building was thrown open for an enjoyable social hour tendered by the staff of the Historical and University libraries.

Anderson H. Hopkins, president of the Illinois Library Association, presided at the session on Friday morning. Those present listened with rare enjoyment to an informal talk by F. N. Doubleday, publisher, New York City, on "The relation of the publisher to the public as it is largely affected by librarians." This was one of the brightest talks ever listened to by Western librarians—indeed, so teeming with good things did the secretary find it that she herewith confesses her delinquency in taking notes, and her total inability to adequately reproduce the many bright points made. The woes of the publisher with his daily receipt of a barrel-and-a-half of manuscript were dwelt upon, humorously and again pathetically. The statement was made that it cost from \$5000 to \$10,000 a year to read such matter. The modern plan of selling subscription books for "\$1-a-month-for-the-rest-of-your-natural-life" found a warm champion. Advertising practices of publishers were dwelt upon as being a necessary factor in this competitive and commercial age, the speaker whimsically alluding to a desire for some means of telepathic communication through entire communities to the end that each and every citizen might be possessed of the desire to buy the latest book. In prophesying as to the work of the publisher of the future, Mr. Doubleday stated that there would be (a) a department devoted to the publication of magazines and periodicals; (b) an educational department, publishing better cyclopedias, etc., than those now compiled, and in addition conducting correspondence schools; (c) the publication of miscellaneous books; (d) a subscription department on a more extended system than that now in vogue. The publisher of the future will also, as sometimes happens now, (e) have books written for him on subjects of current interest by writers in his employ; and (f) he will place these books directly in the hands of the public on the principle of the shoe advertisement—"from calf to customer." In response to an inquiry, the speaker alluded to the recent attempt of his firm in publishing special library editions of popular books; and stated that the venture was meeting with but little encouragement from the librarians who had been demanding better bound books for years past! The speaker then presented the publisher's side of the recent "net" price controversy, showing the great cost involved in modern book-publishing.

Carrying out a suggestion made by Mr. Doubleday that librarians make suggestions to publishers of needs in the book world, Mr. Hutchins made a plea for better books in American biography—better lives of Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Kit Carson, Daniel

Boone, etc. A pledge from Albert Brandt, publisher, Trenton, N. J., was read by the secretary as follows: "Every book bearing my imprint shall be mentally and morally honest as to its subject matter and text, so far as lies within my power to have it so. Every book issued by me will be honestly made from honest, all-rag paper, free from wood-pulp and other adulterants. Every book that I publish will be sewed by hand, 'all-along,' in the old-fashioned way and 'opened' before shipping to ensure a stout and flexible back." The hope was fervently expressed that other publishers would see the error of their ways and do likewise.

The discussion was naturally followed by an address on "The bookseller and the librarian," by C. M. Roe, Chicago. Mr. Roe entered immediately into an explanation of the present difficulty by stating that it was a "haggling over prices," the pocketbook being more sensitive than any part of the actual anatomy. It would require many years yet, the speaker contended, to reimburse the bookseller for his losses of the past ten years. The organization of the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association was defended as not being combinations for monopoly, but formed solely for conserving legitimate profits in a business which has been well-nigh ruined by indiscriminate price cutting. This form of combination or co-operation was said to be beneficent in its nature as it seeks to create and foster bookstores everywhere. The Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations exist not for their own corporate aggrandizement, but in order that each individual member, be he never so small, may have an equal chance to secure a reasonable profit. Three reasons contributed to the organization of the combination: first, the unfortunate custom of giving discounts to certain classes had been gradually extended until it included the entire book-buying public and increased from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., and even 30 per cent., leaving the bookseller scarcely enough to pay expenses; second, the department stores had seized upon the popular books for advertising purposes, selling them for a few cents above cost, and often for cost or less, giving the public the impression that the regular bookseller was charging exorbitant prices and making enormous profits and so alienating the public from him; third, libraries were securing their books at about their cost, in some cases at cost, the bookseller losing his expenses. In May, 1901, the rule of the American Publishers' Association, that booksellers should allow librarians only 10 per cent. from the prices of all new "net" books went into effect. The librarians at once urged publishers to increase the discount to 25 per cent. The booksellers protested at this as it would make the library trade as unprofitable as it was before. To date, the Publishers' Association has taken no action in the

matter. Even with the help of the "net" price system during the past year, one of the largest book-supply houses has declared a dividend of but two per cent. The speaker did not agree with Mr. Dewey that the free public library will supplant the circulating library and the small bookstore, as well. The great increase of wealth and of general knowledge, he said, assures a steadily increasing body of readers who will make it possible and profitable for the private circulating library and the bookseller to exist along with the greatest possible number of public libraries. A little readjustment is necessary—a seeking of new methods, of cultivating our own special field rather than a loss of temper or a resort to frantic appeals and extreme statements.

The bookseller always has been and always should be the most logical and natural channel through which publishers distribute books to libraries. He has a training and facilities which make it advantageous to both publisher and librarian to have him act as intermediary. He is willing to spend time and money to look up books which he alone knows how to secure and to advise about the best of the many editions and binding and to risk a goodly sum of money in carrying a large stock of goods that publishers may be represented and that librarians may have opportunity for selection near at hand. But for all this he very naturally and justly wishes a fair compensation. This the old method would not give and the new will give only in scant measure. In view of these facts, then, would it not be well for librarians to desist from presenting further resolutions to the publishers, asking for larger discounts, and turn their attention rather to securing larger appropriations for the purchase of books? Of money there is a plenty and there should be little difficulty in securing enough to give an ample stock of books to every library in the land unless, indeed, public benefactors are more anxious to be represented by beautiful and striking library buildings which stand all day in the eyes of the people, rather than by the more obscure but in the end more powerful witnesses to their generosity which stand silent on the shelves within. The speaker concluded with the thought that he had faith enough in the common sense of librarians and booksellers generally to look forward to the day when both will be working harmoniously, each for the good of the other, and for the benefit of the greatest book-reading and book-buying public the world has ever known—the American people—whom they have the extreme good fortune and exalted privilege to serve.

The chairman then presented the librarians' side of the question, making a forceful argument for a lower discount to libraries. The discussion was carried on with the utmost courtesy and good feeling on both sides.

Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, literary edi-

tor, Milwaukee, Wis., then presented the subject of "The book review—its worth and worthlessness." It seemed presumptuous, the speaker said, to speak to an assembly of librarians concerning the worth and worthlessness of book-reviewing. Librarians know more about the subject than any other class of persons in the world, and if a vote were taken there would probably be a unanimity of opinion on the general uselessness of what is nowadays called a review. In the matter of passing judgment on new publications, librarians have found it safe to go on the principle that if one wants a thing well done it is necessary to do it one's self. The librarian's evaluation of a book has a twofold worth, for he is compelled to judge of its influence upon that immense and constantly increasing body of persons commonly referred to as the "reading public." While the reviewer merely examines the book as an apothecary analyzes a new drug, the librarian is like a physician who must take account of its effect upon those to whom it is administered. Most of the ephemeral literature of the day is, to be sure, homeopathic; but in even the sugar-coated pills of fiction, dangerous or at least nauseating ingredients are to be found. Some wit has said that Americans are divided into two classes—those who make speeches and those who are preparing to make them; but it is nearer the truth to say that Americans are divided into two classes—those who write books and those who are preparing to write them. The prolific output of books—novels leading all other literary works in numbers—has changed the position of the reviewer. Once upon a time a reviewer was a personage of tremendous influence. A glance at any of our periodicals of 30 or 40 years ago shows how seriously the reviewers once regarded their profession and how patronizingly they treated those favored authors whom they condescended to notice. Until the latter half of the last century the book-reviewer was a personage whose dictum did much to make or unmake ambitious authors. His personality was clothed in mystery. He was a critic in the full meaning of the word. He analyzed the work of an author. It was with joy that he detected an anachronism or a trace of plagiarism. He did not skim over the pages of a new book. He took it home and burned midnight oil reading it. Before him, when he was really great, the publisher trembled. The review which appeared in a leading magazine or a weekly paper had something the same value that a scientist's opinion on a new consumption cure has nowadays. But the book-reviewer is no longer a *rara avis*. His species has become as numerous as that of the English sparrow. He is not confined to the weekly and monthly magazines; his is not now the privilege of carefully weighing what he says. In order to

keep up with the hundreds of books poured from the presses of the publishers, he must work unceasingly. He must have a place in the newspapers. It is this adaptation to the daily journals that has widened the fields of the reviewer and raised the question concerning the worth and worthlessness of his work.

It may have been in self-defence that many American publishers started literary magazines in which they could exploit the value of their own books and deal charitably with the books of other publishers who would return favor for favor. These literary magazines, owned by great publishing concerns, are to-day the best mirrors of contemporaneous literature. The worth of their reviews cannot be questioned, although if any fault is to be found with them, they are perhaps too lenient in judging the majority of the books, especially those that come from the presses of rival publishers. Professional etiquette naturally prevents the scathing condemnation of works that rival publishers have thought worth while to put upon the market. The reviews in these magazines have a special value in that they often, in interpreting a book, add to its real worth, since their writers bring to it scholarly appreciation and a peculiar clarity of vision. The eye trained to discover hidden beauties in fiction and poetry, philosophy in history and biography, and good in everything, detects talent and even genius where the ordinary person would be blind.

The book review columns in the daily papers have been set aside as a concession to the public. The multiplication of books and the increase of readers has so widened the interest in current literature that editors, who are, after all, very wise and far-seeing persons, have recognized that the up-to-date journal which gives a page each day of sporting events ought to be able to devote a column a day to books. The book column has proved so popular that most great newspapers have weekly literary supplements. To these the leading authors of the day contribute essays and critical articles. Thus gradually the book reviewer or literary editor of the daily paper has come to have almost as great an influence as the editors of the literary magazines.

The newspaper reviewer has much more space at his command than the magazine critic. He is supposed to know what will please the public, and the very nature of his work has compelled him to modify the old accepted style of review. For this reason it has become more and more the custom to avoid analysis and to tell the story. Newspaper readers care less about the author's style than they do about his plot. When they turn to the literary column they are pleased to know that Mr. Lariat Sombrero, the talented young western author who has recently settled in Chicago, has written a new novel

dealing with the breezy life of the prairies. They do not care to know whether Lariat Sombraero has improved his English. His split infinitives and his reckless use of shalls and wills disturb them not at all. They do not care whether he has grasped life truly and striven to interpret its meanings philosophically. What they want to know is whether the hero is a masterful young man who supplies incident for the pages of the book. They have a curiosity to find out whether the story ends happily. It used to be one of the unwritten laws of book reviewing that the story never should be spoiled for the possible reader. But nowadays the book reviewer in the daily papers frequently feels impelled to tell the whole plot to the end. His column is a feature. It must be made worth reading. While it may be a medium through which publishers can advertise their wares, above all things it must be made entertaining enough to hold the public interest. It has to compete with the tragedies and comedies of real life as recorded in the news columns. It has been charged that the book reviews in the newspapers are written with the main object of obtaining advertisements from the publishers, but the unjustness of this accusation must be generally acknowledged. The business office and the editorial department as a rule do not interfere. The book reviewer is given free rein. It is supposed that he will be trustworthy and conscientious. The fact that he points out the defects in a book does not deter the publisher from advertising in a newspaper that contains an unfavorable review. It must be remembered that the literary editor probably has praised nine books from each publisher where he has criticized one. As a rule publishers are satisfied if they have their share of notice. They are long suffering and patient. I have never known one of them to protest against a sarcastic or otherwise unkind book notice. The very nature of their business appears to fill them with an inexhaustible stock of hope.

This brings one to the question concerning the personality of the book reviewer. Is he conscientious and unbiased? As a rule, can his opinions be relied upon? Is he not likely to have strong preferences for certain lines of writing? May not his predilection for history and philosophy make him unfit to pass judgment on poetry and fiction? Does not the worth or worthlessness of his criticism depend too much upon the temperament? Those who happen to have had even a glimpse of the work of reviewing must know that a critic's lot is not a happy one. They know that the daily process of reading all sorts of books has the effect of wearing away many individual tastes. The reviewer devours books automatically, and withal so hastily that he has not time properly to taste them or to notice their distinct flavors.

It is to be expected that the book reviewer will be compelled to fight mental dyspepsia; but, fortunately, there are always plenty of books that act as tonics after the critic has been sated by inane fiction. As a rule it may be said that fear of this mental dyspepsia causes the majority of reviewers to be unduly kind to the literary works that pass through their hands.

Necessarily the author must be subjected to more or less injustice because of the reviewer's haste in reading books. The man whose work it is to scan the pages of new publications always has too much to do in these days when successful authors take two days off between books. Having read the title-page of a new book, he instantly classifies it under the head to which he thinks it belongs. He glances over the first chapter in order to obtain the locale of the tale and the names of the hero and heroine. When a book like "The story of Molly Mont Pelee" falls into his hands he gives it twice as much space as he has devoted to the last book of Herbert Spencer or the newest drama of Stephen Phillips. It is just here that the newspaper book-column becomes worthless from a literary point of view. It caters to an unworthy public. Its editor feels compelled to vie with the police reporter. The paragrapher who is always on the watch for something new upon which to turn a merry quip, falls upon Molly Mont Pelee and there is instantly a tremendous demand for her book. At this point librarians who are accustomed to distrust book reviews in general, and those in the daily papers in particular, step in to prohibit the circulation of the volume or to retire it to the quarantine department. As a result, Miss Molly Mont Pelee makes her fortune and the publisher rejoices over tremendous returns.

The most recent objection to the modern book reviewer was raised in one of the leading weekly publications. The discovery that the present cultivated generation is bored by "The autocrat of the breakfast table" led to the inquiry whether book reviewing, which is largely in the hands of men and women of mature age, really represents the cultivated sense of the time. It was pointed out that if any critic should canvass the opinions of a group of young college students, all of whom have come from reading parents, he would find that none cared for the Autocrat. Moreover, this failure of appreciation, it was declared, would extend to "My summer in a garden" and "The reveries of a bachelor." Is the average book reviewer too old to appreciate the point of view of young Americans? Is he behind the publisher in his understanding of what will appeal to the minds of young men and young women who are just from the universities. These questions seem too absurd to be considered. It is true that the humor of one generation appears flat, stale

and unprofitable to the next. It is true that with the changed conditions in American life there is a metamorphosis of literary ideas. Yet the middle-aged critic necessarily has the experience and discernment, the knowledge and discrimination that fit him to pass judgment upon new writers.

Another question often asked is whether the imprint of a publishing house famous for the high quality of its books does not influence the critic to praise mediocre writing. But even the wisest publishers will be found nodding nowadays, and every firm is likely now and then to bring out one or two books that are not up to its highest standard. It must be acknowledged that to a certain extent the reviewer is swayed by the publisher's name, but long experience has shown that American critics are quick to recognize excellence wherever it is found. . . .

The reviewer is, of course, the coadjutor of the advertiser. The department of promotion in every publishing firm approves of the book reviewer. Even when his work is not scholarly or worthy, the literary critic of the daily newspaper at least calls attention to new books. He awakens interest among a class of persons not reached by the distinctly literary journals or even by the monthly magazines. He has therefore a great responsibility. His opportunity for doing good is tremendous. It is his privilege to introduce the new books to the public. The advertiser keeps the public from forgetting them. The advertising methods of publishers have come in for quite as much criticism as the reviewing methods of literary critics.

Although it is easy to laugh at the megaphone system of crying literary wares, no thinking person can deny that it has produced good results. The newspaper reviews and advertisements buried among police items and department store announcements have awakened interest among thousands of persons who otherwise would not know when a new poet sings his first song or when a sincere student of life writes a great novel. The newspaper reviews lead to the reading of literary magazines. They inspire a curiosity to become familiar with the works that are exploited in the public prints.

Figures show that the vogue of the book review is on the increase and that the reviewers continue to multiply. Because nothing is perfect in this world, the book review that is in every way worthy may not be common, but there is not a month that does not bring to the public some essay of rare value. In this day good writing is so common that it passes almost unnoticed. But the time has gone by when Americans can be easily led by the opinions of any dictator. This is seen in the decadence of the editorial and even in the loss of a certain arbitrary influence that preachers used to wield. For this reason the book review is read nowadays more for the

news about the latest publications than for the guidance it may afford. In the case of literature that is really good, the book review does splendid service in bringing it before the public. Novels are likely to be read simply because they are novels, but poetry, philosophy, and history are not sought with the same avidity as the story that promises to introduce readers to an unreal world. A paragraph from the pen of some master mind, quoted in the course of a perfunctory review, may awaken a desire to become familiar with the work of power. Verses taken at random from the book of a poet may win for the unknown singer a wide following. Lines culled here and there from the pages of an essay may make thousands think. These possibilities lead to the belief that even though the book review may be only a book notice, even though it may be a careless synopsis of a careful author's work, even though it may be often unjust and frequently unworthy, it is an agent of modern education. Since this is true, its worth overbalances its worthlessness to such an extent that it must be accepted as a permanent feature of modern journalism. In the future it may improve. Indeed there may come a time when every library school has a department for the training of book reviewers, but until that period arrives, it is necessary to be to the faults of the review "a little blind and to its virtues wondrous kind."

Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Kinkaid's paper, the chairman thanked those who had taken part in the morning session for their helpful addresses.

At the Trustees' Section on Friday afternoon, F. A. Hutchins, presided, in the absence of Thomas M. Kearney. F. J. Finucane, trustee, Antigo, Wis., opened a discussion with a talk on "The relation of the library board to the city government." The three points of contact, he stated were (1) in the appointment of the library board, (2) the city's support and (3) the report made to the city council. The speaker then took up the first point and made a plea for the appointment of those only who were willing to work. With shirks he had no patience and drones should not be tolerated. Adequate support of the library should be given as a necessary part of civic life. The annual report to the council should be made full and complete; nothing as to the library's workings should be concealed. The library should be run on business principles, thus winning the respect of the city authorities and taxpayers. W. J. Stevens, trustee, Marquette, Mich., then told of his board's method of doing away with the drones—seeing to it that they were not reappointed. The chairman of the afternoon advocated the appointment of one or two politicians who knew how to reach men and to carry things through councils, etc. The discussion was followed by a talk by Miss

Merica Hoagland, organizer, Indiana State Library Commission, on "Library training—its demands and remuneration." This was a strong presentation of the duties and responsibilities of librarianship. The educational demands of the age were emphasized, and the importance of securing the best help possible in libraries—the great centers of public education—was dwelt upon. The modern librarian "should combine the womanliness of a Ruth and the patience of a Job with the wisdom of Minerva." At this stage of library development it is absurd to appoint the daughter of a politician or a broken-down teacher or a soldier's widow who needs financial aid. One can afford to perform these acts of charity in a private business, but the speaker believed that it was downright robbery to appoint an inefficient librarian who daily defrauds the people from that effectual service which it is their right to have. The question of remuneration is a serious one. The librarian of the small library should receive at least that paid a local High School teacher. For a library having an annual income of \$5000, the librarian should receive from \$75 to \$100 a month, the children's librarian \$45 to \$60, and the second assistant from \$20 to \$30. In the matter of salaries, we must remember that we are working in a transition period, and must deal patiently and intelligently with the situation, striving only to raise the standard of librarians in their respective positions and to fill vacancies as they occur with librarians of recognized fitness and ability.

G. L. Ridsdale, president of the board of trustees of the Marinette (Wis.) Public Library, gave a humorous account of his library "before" and "after" employing a trained librarian, paying a deserved tribute to the work of Miss Julia E. Elliott, now in charge.

Miss Mary Williams, librarian, Neenah, Wis., gave a bright little talk on "The principles of book selection." Miss Williams cited the advice given in the "Co-operative handbook on library organization" as being wise to follow. The best committee on book selection, she stated, was a committee of "one," thus ensuring against fluctuating likes and dislikes of larger numbers. The lack of money was a boon in one direction, as it made possible the selection of only the best for purchase. The committee should bear in mind the wishes and needs of the whole community and not of the cultured few.

Miss Emily Turner, librarian, Oshkosh, told of "The establishment of branches and stations" in larger towns, as filling a need that can be supplied in no other way. The speaker told of the establishment of two stations in her city which were patronized by children who had never visited the central library. "We have a saloon right on our corner," said a child, "and don't need to go

over to the part of the town where the library is."

P. V. Lawson, president of the Winnebago County Travelling Library Board, made a plea for the extension of library privileges to farmers. He stated that 80 per cent. of the libraries of Wisconsin allow farmers to draw books freely, and hoped that the plan would be universally adopted.

Friday evening, a steamer trip was tendered the visitors by the Madison Democrat Printing Company, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Later, an impromptu social hour was spent by some of the members at the Summer Library School house, where a number of the delegates unexpectedly made the acquaintance of "Sir Hinkum Feather Duster" and his numerous train of followers. Music and dancing closed the evening's pleasures.

Saturday morning, Normand S. Patton, architect, Chicago, Ill., opened the session by a talk on the "Essentials of library architecture." The speaker stated that his experience with library trustees led him to believe that a popular vote would give as the first essential that the library must be beautiful, an ornament to the town. In making an analysis of the practical requirements of the library architecture, there is a broad subdivision into two parts: first, the building must serve the convenience and comfort of the public; second, it must facilitate efficient and economical administration. Probably 90 per cent. of the failures in buildings rest in the provisions for administration to 10 per cent. in the arrangements for the public. The cause of this will be apparent upon a moment's reflection. An architect who begins for the first time the planning of a library is apt to imagine that he has himself a sufficient knowledge of the requirements and has little need of advice or special study. He says to himself: "Am I not a patron of the public library? and do I not know the various purposes which it is to serve? I will make the main entrance lead to a spacious delivery room, which shall be the focus of the interior and be surmounted by a domed ceiling. The delivery counter should be opposite the entrance, and back of this the book cases. Next I will have one or two stairways to the second floor, which can be grouped with the entrance hall. Then come the reading and reference rooms. These must, above all things, be quiet, and will most appropriately be placed in the wings where there will be added advantage of abundant light." All these and many other details will occur to the architect, who will proceed to lay out a plan combining convenience and comfort for the public with architectural beauty, and the plan will be successful in these particulars, because the architect being himself one of the public, is qualified to know the public wants.

When the architect has arranged the pub-

lic rooms, he turns his attention to the needs of the librarian and lays out a librarian's room convenient to the public and the book stacks, and finally, congratulating himself that he knows enough to add a cataloging room, considers the work done.

Mr. Patton had drawn a plan, typical of many, for a small library, containing a long narrow stack and other bad features, which he proceeded to criticise. The architect of such a design, he stated, should have imagined himself to be the librarian. Then he would have discovered that there could be no supervision of the reading room or children's room from the desk, thus necessitating placing special attendants in these rooms and increasing the cost of administration beyond the ability of the community. The first essential should be supervision. In these days of an almost universal open-shelf system, provision must be made to bring the book shelves or stack under the eye of the librarian as well.

Supervision of the reading and reference rooms may be obtained by broad lights of glass, but in the smaller libraries it is better to consider the whole floor as one great room, separate portions of which are set apart for special purposes. There need be no division between delivery and stack rooms when the public may pass freely from one to the other. The reading rooms should be shielded from the noise of those passing in and out to return and draw books; but a partial enclosure is sufficient for this purpose. There are reasons for giving the children a separate space, but such discipline should be maintained that the doors need not be shut.

The most perfect supervision of the stack room may be obtained by the radiating stack, which makes every aisle visible from the desk. A very short use of the "free access" system will develop the necessity of modifying the delivery desk. This can no longer be a counter with the librarian behind it, for the public comes from the stack room and attacks the librarian from the rear. The librarian needs a fortification on all sides, hence the circular or octagonal counter.

Taking up the subdivisions of the floor space—in smaller buildings the reference books may be placed in wall cases in the reading room. In larger libraries a separate room should be provided.

The children's room, a modern invention, must now be considered an essential. When the maintenance fund is small this room must be on the main floor. If there be a high basement the children may be accommodated there, with a direct entrance from the street, and there must be a special attendant in charge.

There is a marked tendency among librarians to do their work where they are accessible to the public and can oversee the

work of their assistants. Hence the librarian's room is to be considered not as a work room so much as a place for occasional conferences. This gives the architect more liberty in the planning of this room.

The cataloging is more likely to be done within the delivery counter, or wherever an assistant is required for supervision, and, therefore, the cataloging room may be omitted in smaller libraries, or the librarian's room used for cataloging. However, it is a convenience, almost amounting to a necessity, to have a general utility room connecting with the reading room and stack room. This may be cataloging room, or reference room, or special study, or seminar room. Whatever it may be called, it will serve a variety of purposes.

As a more practical illustration of the essentials of a library plan than can be given by any description, Mr. Patton had prepared a suggestive diagram of a library to cost from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars. The simplicity of the arrangement is partly because of the small appropriation, but simplicity rather than complexity should characterize even the largest buildings.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Patton's talk, the speaker was subjected to a fusillade of questions from all sides, his suggestion that the children's room might be placed in the basement bringing forth much caustic criticism. "Give the children the best room in the house" was a suggestion that was loudly applauded. The plan of arranging the books around the walls before the introduction of any stack, as exemplified in the drawings of John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, for the new Racine building, met with much favor. This plan has many unique features, the small collection of books—about 8,000 volumes—to be housed in a \$50,000 brick and terra cotta building admitting of wide latitude of arrangement. The plans for the new Marinette, Wis., library were drawn upon the blackboard and criticised most vigorously. A letter was read from a librarian calling attention to many faults in a building now under construction as showing lack of attention to details in library administration by architects. There was no place to store so much as a bottle of ink or a book awaiting repairs, except in an empty room in the basement. No part of the delivery desk was enclosed, no cupboard, no cash drawer—a three-cent fine presumably being taken down to the basement and locked in an enormous vault, with double doors and a combination lock; no book-lift, and the unpacking room in the basement on the opposite side of the librarian's office; a public toilet room next to the entrance and directly facing the delivery desk; the shelves in the children's room over six feet high; the top of the delivery desk of marble, etc., etc.

H. P. Bird, of Wausaukee, Wis., drew the plan of a "social hall," which he has presented to his home town. Wausaukee is a typical lumber town in the northern part of Wisconsin, the population of which is composed very largely of "lumber jacks," who work in the woods and neighboring sawmills. The "lumber jack" does not like to be considered an object of charity, and so a lunch room or lounging room has been provided on the first floor of the "social hall," where, for a few cents, he may purchase coffee and sandwiches or a meal in the dining room. On the floor above the lunch room there is a library of over 1000 volumes and a reading room with the latest papers and periodicals. This is kept open from seven o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, seven days in the week. A place is provided and stationery furnished for those who wish to write letters. In the basement a bowling alley is being installed and other amusement features. Mr. Bird's talk aroused great interest among the delegates who realized that the social life of communities is being almost wholly neglected by modern libraries and might be made a valuable adjunct in winning the interest of the workingmen, who, when all is said and done, do not patronize public libraries.

Upon the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee on Public Documents made the following report:

"To the Western Library Meeting

"Your committee on government documents respectfully submits the following report, prepared in consultation with Miss A. R. Hasse.

"The following is suggested as a form for letter to be addressed by libraries to Congressmen:

Hon. _____
_____ from _____

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

At the Western Library Meeting, held at Madison, Wis., Aug. 28-30, 1902, and attended by representatives from 13 states of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas, the following report of a special committee on United States Documents was adopted, and is forwarded to you with the urgent petition that you do earnestly try to get a hearing on the matters treated therein before the Committee on Library to the end that suitable legislation may be framed and enacted which shall correct any existing wasteful and unnecessary distribution of public documents, and which shall render more prompt and effective the printing and distribution of the indexes designed to make the contents of our government documents widely known and easily available.

1. *Graduated distribution to designated depositories.* Your committee recommends a graduated distribution of government documents to designated depositories, regulated in some degrees by the size of the depository library so that only the largest libraries and those so desiring, shall receive both cloth and sheep bound copies of documents issued in both forms.

Many of the smaller depository libraries would be glad to be relieved of the burden of shelving and caring for these second copies, and in many cases the smallest libraries would be glad to discontinue entirely certain titles for which they have little or no use.

Under present conditions every depository library, great and small, must receive every one of the five or six hundred volumes sent out annually, many of them in duplicate, or as a sole alternative promising any sort of relief, must relinquish its depository privilege and trust to the uncertain service by local Congressman.

Any such re-classification of depository libraries as recommended above, should of course be made only after consulting all libraries affected.

2. *Privilege of selection by non-depository libraries.* Your committee recommends that non-depository libraries which now can get documents only by constantly importuning local Congressmen or the various departmental bureaus, be permitted under proper limitations, to select certain titles most useful to them and which shall thereafter be sent to them regularly.

It is further suggested that this privilege of selection be extended to include single, occasional documents of special value and interest which may from time to time be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Documents for distribution.

3. *Larger edition of monthly catalog.* Your committee urges the monthly catalog of public documents which under the present law may now be supplied only to depository libraries, be issued in sufficient number to supply all libraries asking for it. Many libraries learn of the publication of valuable material only by chance or too late to profit most by it, but would be able if receiving the monthly catalog to follow current publications.

4. *Prompter issue of monthly catalog.* Your committee requests that the monthly catalog be issued more promptly than now. It is now from three to four months behind, appearing six or eight weeks after the British monthly catalog reaches this country.

"In conclusion, your committee heartily commends the efforts which are being made constantly by the Superintendent of Documents to make our government publications of the largest possible usefulness, and desires to mention specially the new cumulative index in the monthly catalog; the greater promptness in the issue of sheep bound volumes and the increased efficiency in mailing and regular receipt. We desire also to commend the legislation embodied in Senate File 4261, which failed to become a law at the last Congress, and to bespeak the efforts of all congressmen in securing passage of a similar law at the coming session.

J. I. WYER, *Chairman,*
MARY EILEEN AHERN,
A. H. HOPKINS."

The chairman of the committee made the further recommendation that the report herewith given be submitted for criticism to L. C. Ferrell, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and to Roland P. Falkner, Chief of Division of Documents, Library of Congress. It was moved and carried that the report with recommendations be adopted and the committee continued with power to act.

After a vote of thanks to all who had contributed in any way to make the sessions of profit and pleasure, the meeting adjourned.

L. E. STEARNS, *Secretary.*

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Library Department of the National Educational Association met for its first session this year in the general reading room of the library of the University of Minnesota at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, July 10. The assembly contained many representatives of the Minnesota Library Association, which had taken advantage of the occasion to hold its tenth annual meeting at the same time, and had included the two sessions of the Library Department in its program. This increased the attendance not a little and brought into the audience a number of persons more deeply interested in library work than has been usual at meetings of the Department.

Because of the unavoidable absence from Minneapolis of Dr. J. H. Canfield, the president of the Department, and the tardy appearance of R. P. Halleck, the vice-president of the Department, the meeting was not called to order promptly. After some delay the chair was taken by Miss M. E. Ahern, the secretary of the Department, and the regular program as announced was begun.

Schubert's "The night" was sung by the Minneapolis Ladies' Quartette, after which the secretary, acting as chairman, made a number of announcements and read a pleasant letter from Dr. Canfield expressing his regret at his inability to be present, and explaining that this was caused by the fact that his university had named him to be its official representative at two international educational assemblies to be held in two European capitals.

After all the miscellaneous business had been completed and the program was well under way, Vice-president Halleck made his appearance and assumed the chair.

The first set paper was read by W. A. Millis, Superintendent of Schools, Crawfordsville, Ind., who took for his subject "The library as an educator," and presented what was certainly a careful and thoughtful consideration of the subject. A real effort had been made to treat the subject in a fashion to give it value to the listeners. In his attempt Mr. Millis was very successful, but it was clearly evident that his contribution was that of one who had not experience in library work.

"Libraries and schools, a two-faced question," was the title of an address given by Miss Emma Fordyce, teacher of English, High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who followed Mr. Millis. Her treatment of the question was very bright and attractive. In it she rang the changes from grave to gay, and from the ludicrous to the pathetic.

Next in order came greetings from the American Library Association, by Anderson

H. Hopkins, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago. He said:

"It has been several months since I was named to be the official representative of the American Library Association at this meeting. If it had been known at that time what would be the action of the American Library Association at its election less than a month ago, you might have been spared this infliction, and I some natural embarrassment at the situation in which I find myself. Three weeks ago in general conference assembled, Dr. James K. Hosmer, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was elected president, and Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University Library and President of the Department of the National Educational Association, was elected first vice-president. Surely my services as official representative cannot be sorely needed under such circumstances; but I had in good faith engaged to act, and here I am in good faith acting.

"I bring you greeting, joyous, earnest and real. It is no empty word I bring. Spontaneity is the keynote, and its harmony with that same tonic of all that is best in our educational world is perfect and complete.

"Three weeks ago in Boston, and at that beautiful spot beside the sea, named for its choicest plant, Magnolia, were gathered a thousand earnest men and women. They are the patrons, I fear it might almost be said the devotees, of the printed book. Their cry was Educate! educate! educate! And their query was How? how? how? To-day are gathered here, shall I say, eight thousand earnest men and women, and as their united voices reach my ear, I hear them intone the same cry: Educate! educate! educate! followed by the same earnest query: How? how? how? To the voice of this throng I would fain join mine. But when the cry has sounded and resounded, followed by its persistent query, I would add another question: Why? why? Why are we not working together? Is not our quest the same? Are we not seeking the same light? Why do we stagger on alone? Why do we not join hands to support each the other?

"Would that I might answer this last query in a straightforward manner without offence, but that may not be. The utmost that I can hope to do is to suggest one or two possible causes for the slowness in growth of this co-operation between teacher and librarian, a joining of forces and of interests which, on the face of things, is so much to be desired. We know that each is busy with the details and small perplexities of his own particular office. Let me submit that a prime fault is that he is over-busy with these and fails to look about him, thus breeding an insularity that reminds one too much of Lowell's characterization of a certain condescension in foreigners.

"It must not be forgotten that truth is many-sided. It is well sometimes to establish one's seat so close to truth itself that the human eye can see but one of its infinitude of faces; but it must be remembered that before the whole truth can be seen, the human soul must recede as facet after facet comes into view until the magic of infinity is reached, the sign is changed, and new glories greet the eye on the other side.

"We are too prone to be so bound up in our callings that we overlook the others, that we forget there are many other callings as important as our own, and that some of them are of quite as great force educationally and for the betterment of the world as ours. But as I conceive it, there are not many that might be united to better advantage than ours. And now why does not this union come about more rapidly? Let me say—not in the way of fault-finding or recrimination or reproach, but merely as pointing out—that it is more your fault than ours that our union is not closer. The organization of your institution is much older, more complete and more powerful than is that of ours. Indeed, while it is correct to say that the public school is an organized educational force, it is not correct to make the same statement concerning the public library. It is not organized at all as an educational force except by that voluntary association which is so great a thing indeed; but it is not sufficient. We now have before us the curious sight of two great educational movements in action. Yours the stronger, serves directly the individual through a small number of years. Ours, the weaker, serves directly the individual through almost the whole of his life period. The weaker stands facing the stronger at this moment with outstretched hands and ready will. The stronger looks impassively on. If this seems abstract to you let me cite a concrete instance. There are many departments in the National Educational Association, and among them is one called the Library Department. There are librarians not engaged in the profession of teaching who attend its sessions and transact much of its business. There are many sections in the American Library Association. These sections are to the American Library Association what the Departments are to the National Educational Association, but among them no Teachers' Section is to be found. And in my experience as a member of the American Library Association, I do not remember to have met at its meetings any teachers who were not engaged in library work professionally. By what initiative was the Library Department of the National Educational Association inaugurated? By that of teachers, or of librarians? If a teachers' section of the American Library Association comes into existence, by whose activities will it be created,

that of teachers, or of librarians? And if it does not come into existence, why not?

"In a state which shall not be named, but which has a large and elaborately organized teachers' association and also a smaller and perhaps less elaborately organized library association, an attempt was made some years ago to organize a library section in the teachers' association. I cannot, and do not wish to recount the circumstances. It will be sufficient to say that the attempt all but failed because of the insistence by the larger association that the smaller should sink and lose its identity in the formation of a section of the larger. The section was formed, but it has never yet drawn the breath of life.

"These are melancholy things. I do not like to say them, and do not say them because of any liking or disliking, but because I believe they ought to be said—and said to you.

"In a brief talk with Dr. G. Stanley Hall, at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence in Chicago last winter, in reply to my question about the possibility of a closer organic relation between schools and libraries, he stated it as his opinion that such a relation ought to exist, but that no one yet seemed to have suggested an effective plan. But a plan seems lying already at hand waiting to be used. The school has a well developed organization through its central bureaus beginning with the Bureau of Education at the seat of federal government and extending down to the community through these successive steps: the state superintendent of public instruction, the county superintendent, the township trustee, the district school teacher. These are linked together, forming a fairly compact organization. Now the public library is following the same historic road in its development, and the signs are already clear in the sky heralding the approach of the first two of these central bureaus. Are we—you and I—to sleep the time away and let these two educational forces parallel each other with separate organizations for the same purpose, or shall we join hands and stand together?

"The people are ready and willing for these economic combinations in the educational world as well as in the realm of commerce.

"Consider for a moment the clumsy processes through which we must go to produce a printed page from the spoken words. Think for a moment of the strength which has been expended in this Association in the hope that a simplified English spelling may be secured; and then remember that only a single short step remains to be taken by some patient mechanical genius, and with a little time all this difficulty melts away like the mist of early dawn. Let me make more clear what I mean. We have long had certain symbols by which is translated to the eye the thought that is translated to the ear by

the spoken word. We have now machines in plenty by which the spoken word is received, translated into, and recorded in symbols natural to it but to which our eyes are unaccustomed. There remains but a single step, namely, to discover the selective principle whereby the one symbol is mechanically translated into the other symbol and the problem is solved. When this mechanical step has been taken, as it will be, the writer may sit at his desk and dictate his thought to the machine—not a human machine—at his side and behold it faithfully reproduce in type his blunders as well as his accuracies. Then—and not till then—will our spelling become simplified and our speech no longer slovenly.

"If this great change may be wrought by one so short step in the mechanical world, what may be wrought in the educational world by the longer steps that lie squarely before us in our pathway. The world is waiting, waiting! Shall we doze the time away? Or shall we join hands and take the forward step together?"

This closed the set program for the afternoon. Dr. J. K. Hosmer, president of the American Library Association, was present, and in response to a hearty call for a word he arose, and in a brief speech supplemented the greeting which had been given and expressed his gratification at what had been said.

After some general discussion by others present the secretary made further announcements and the Department adjourned to two p.m. the next day.

At the beginning of the Friday afternoon session there was again some delay through the absence of the vice-president, and finally the secretary again took the chair and went forward with the business.

By motion a committee on nominations was appointed, with J. I. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska, as chairman. This committee was instructed to report before the close of the session.

The first address of the afternoon was by J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Mo., on "What may the school properly demand of the library?" and was interesting in a general way; but it has to be confessed that however satisfactory it may have been to the teachers present the librarians failed to hear the concrete answer to the question for which they had been hoping.

The second and last paper on the program was by Miss Agnes Robertson, Superintendent of Schools, Cherokee, Iowa. Her subject was "School libraries in the rural districts," and was listened to with earnest interest, but unfortunately was not distinctly heard. This was in no small measure due to the fact that the acoustic qualities of the room were not good. As before stated, the

meetings of the Department were held in the general reading room of the library of the university. As a matter of course the room was not designed for the purpose to which it was assigned on this occasion—because of the very unusual demand then being made for places of meeting.

The committee on nominations reported unanimously in favor of continuing the present officers for another year in their respective positions. This provoked a protest from the secretary, but her objections were overborne after a time. She did not yield, however, without having sounded an earnest warning to the effect that it is high time that the Department should justify its existence by a higher type of activity than has hitherto been manifest.

The report of the committee on nominations was then accepted and the nominees were declared elected. After some further announcements the meeting of the Department was declared adjourned.

The library workers present had been invited by the Minnesota Library Association on behalf of the trustees of the Minneapolis Public Library to enjoy a boat ride and picnic supper on the river. The invitation was most joyously accepted by a goodly number, and a delightful evening is stamped upon the memory of all who were there.

THE DOCUMENT CHECK LISTS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

For the past three years the New York Public Library has been printing in its monthly *Bulletin* lists of parts of its collection of public documents. The first list dealt with the documents of the First and Second Congresses of the United States, and appeared in the *Bulletin* for November, 1899. The long list of "works relating to the State of New York," begun in the number for May, 1900, contained many entries of provincial, state, and other documents; and later lists have recorded the documents relating to the New York boundaries, other state boundaries, and municipal and institutional documents of New York and Brooklyn. The *Bulletin* for December, 1901, contained a check list of foreign government documents on finance contained in the library; and this is supplemented in the current (August) issue by three lists of American public documents dealing with finance—federal, state, and municipal—covering 40 pages. This is a notable contribution

* Check list of American federal documents relating to finance in the New York Public Library; Check list of United States state documents . . . relating to finance; Check list of American municipal official documents relating to finance. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, August, 1902. 6:8, p. 287-327.)

to the bibliography of public documents, especially in its illustration of practical methods of arrangement and form of entry for material that is full of perplexities and variations. Like the previous lists, it is the work of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the Document Department.

The check list of federal documents, which is given first place, deals only with collections or compilations of government documents relating to finance and with serial documents, as annual, quarterly or monthly reports. It is prefaced by explanatory references to the various official public document indexes and catalogs that give clue to separate reports and to material included in the bound sets of Congressional collected documents. The Continental Congress is represented by two entries; then follow documents of the Federal Congress, covering first collected works with subclasses, as Currency and revenue, Internal revenue, Loans, Tariff; then serial periodical reports, classed under the officer, bureau or division issuing same. Careful annotations give record of the establishment or historical development of each office or bureau, and register changes or special characteristics of the various issues. The information given in these annotations is of much value, forming often an historical summary of the office in question. The list of state documents is alphabetic by states, documents being recorded in two classes, as Periodical and Non-periodical. Entries are given in chronological order; and there are frequent annotations. For the municipal documents alphabetic order by cities is followed, and naturally there is no division of reports.

The methods of entry adopted for the list will repay study on the part of catalogers. The variations of form found in document material are indeed legion. There are gaps in series, constant changes of title, additions or omissions in text, and manifold perplexities of numbering; but Miss Hasse has managed to give varying data in the most compact way. For reports continuously numbered with no change in fiscal year, inclusive numbers are bracketed in title and inclusive dates are given; changes of fiscal year are indicated in dates and in brief notes; for changes in title the current title is bracketed, and all changes are collated in successive title entries, following the German custom. This method also elucidates successive changes in title, numbering, and date. Many of the entries are analytical, referring to reports bound up in collections of city documents and like annual volumes. The methods worked out are clear and effective, and the list sets an excellent model for like work elsewhere. While these lists record only material to be found in a single library, and are mainly intended as a means of indicating and filling gaps in that library's collection, their publication is a bibliographical service of no small value.

NOTES ON SPANISH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

AN interesting sketch of Spanish bibliography and librarianship, by Konrad Haebler, forms the opening paper in the recent volume "Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten," edited by Dr. Karl Dziatzko. In this paper Dr. Haebler deals exclusively with the records of current Spanish literature. Of this there appears to be no one complete record, and it is doubtful whether even the periodicals that attempt to keep track of recent Spanish literature succeed in giving a complete bibliography. There is the *Boletín de la librería española*, published for nearly thirty years by the publishing house of Mariano Murillo. It is a monthly publication and does not claim to give the title of any book that has not been sent to the editor. But it records most of the issues of the Madrid publishers and of those of the Castilian provinces in general. Especially is scientific literature well represented, and the entries are quite full, giving title, publisher, size and price. But of the publications of the provincial book trade, even of that of Barcelona, the second largest literary center of Spain, it gives no information. This is the case also with *Bibliografía española*, which was first issued in 1901 as the organ of the newly founded association of booksellers. The members of the association are mostly Madrid firms, and the *Bibliografía* lists as yet mainly Madrid publications. Catalonia and Barcelona are not at all represented. This province, however, has its own bibliographical journal in *Revista bibliográfica catalana*, published since 1901 by the publishing firm *L'Avenç* (Progress) in Barcelona. This *Revista* is more than a mere list of current publications, it is a real bibliographical journal, and its first number contained among other material a complete list of all periodicals and newspapers that are or have been issued in the Catalan tongue, with editor and duration of publication.

Besides these trade periodicals there are a few literary and scientific periodicals that give lists of recent literature: among these Dr. Haebler mentions especially *Revista crítica de historia y literatura españolas, portuguesas y hispano-americanas*, edited for many years by Professor Rafael Altamira. Since his removal to Oviedo, however, some years ago, the character of the *Revista* has deteriorated considerably. Two French publications devoted to Spanish literature are also mentioned: *Revue hispanique* (Paris), and *Bulletin hispanique* (Toulouse).

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of a complete record of current Spanish literature is the fact that so many of the most important scientific works, and nearly always the works of unknown authors, whether in science or belles lettres, are published by the authors and are not regularly in the trade.

Besides these notes on current Spanish

bibliography, Dr. Haebler gives some information as to the situation of librarians. In the latter part of the '70's the *Cuerpo facultativo de bibliotecas, archivos y museos* was founded, combining under the authority of the department of educational affairs all the institutions of the above mentioned character and their personnel. The *Cuerpo* regulates appointments, promotions and salaries, and has instituted special examinations, to be taken not only by new aspirants, but also by such of the old appointees as may choose to do so. Most of the younger men particularly did take these examinations, and those who did not were sooner or later superseded. Thus, the library service soon came to consist nearly exclusively of young men, but the salaries remain exceedingly low, and the assistants in the lower grades cannot live on their salaries, but earn additional income as teachers, journalists, etc. Quite often a library in a provincial town has for librarian a local booklover, who might not need the additional slight income, but accepts the office on account of his interest in bibliographical matters; he is usually interested in some one branch of literature, and favors that one to the exclusion of the others. It even happens that the book-collector uses the treasures intrusted to his care to enrich his own library.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

THE IOWA MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE average stranger visiting Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is unprepared to learn that it contains an institution which has no counterpart in the world. This institution bears the name of The Iowa Masonic Library and is the only known Masonic library possessing a permanent structure erected for this specific purpose. It is the conception of one man, who gave it his ardent labors for half a century, and was permitted to see it enter upon its wide career of usefulness.

In that multitude of men who as pioneers have laid the foundations of the west, perhaps the record of none shines with brighter light than that of Theodore S. Parvin. Born in New Jersey, in 1817, a college and law school graduate in Ohio, going to Iowa as secretary to Territorial Governor Lucas, influential in securing a congressional appropriation of \$5000 for the library of the embryo state, becoming its first librarian, for a score of years filling various legal offices of distinction, for a term of years occupying two or more chairs in the state university, and for the last 58 years of his life secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons, his deepest sympathies and untiring efforts were given to the intellectual and moral upbuilding of his adopted state. But these words are anticipatory, for it is his life as a Mason with which we are now chiefly concerned.

It was in the early forties that young Parvin, imbued with a desire for the increase of his own and others' knowledge of the history and workings of the craft of Masonry, conceived the idea of establishing a library representing this special purpose. Its life began in a collection from personal friends of five dollars in 1844, which was spent on Masonic literature. The idea expanded in the founder's mind; it became clear to him that generous provision must be made. The following year at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Parvin brought up the subject of establishing a Masonic library, when his persistence was recognized by the appropriation of the munificent sum of five dollars. A beginning had been made; a foundation laid.

Space forbids me to dwell in detail upon the labors of the ensuing two score years. Mr. Parvin through the awakened assistance of friends, and by unwearied correspondence, gathered his treasures from all parts of the world, till the time came in 1883 when the Grand Lodge of Iowa, surprised at the richness of the collection, voted \$20,000 for a building fund. This sum, supplemented by a gift of a building lot and the sum of \$10,000 from the citizens of Cedar Rapids—in generous competition with other cities of the state—furnished the home of this library. Into this new and beautiful building were moved the accumulations of 40 years. The larger part of the building, strictly fire-proof, was designed and is used for the library and museum, while the front portion is devoted to a reception room, tastefully decorated, and offices and safety vaults for the grand master and grand secretary.

Designed, primarily, for the benefit of the Masonic order, the breadth of the founder's plans included the enlightenment of the neighborhood, the state, the country and the world. In the museum department the collection, beginning with a few Masonic curios, has grown till it now embraces a great number of Masonic medals, commandery badges, autograph letters of prominent Masons, many portraits, old and rare engravings, Indian relics, and many thousands of minerals, geological and archaeological specimens, all gifts from Masonic and other friends.

In the library, eight large cases are devoted to the Iowa department. Besides the store of county histories, directories, reports, programs and catalogs, here are copies of every volume thus far obtainable written upon Iowa or by Iowa authors. The general department contains a varied collection of works of art, architecture, mythology, Egypt, Bible and oriental lands, Crusades, Templary and chivalry, and is rich in old works on the forms and religious ceremonies of different ages.

In the basement are rooms, originally designed for storage, occupied by the reference department, with over 5000 volumes. Here are the files of Iowa and Eastern newspapers, complete sets of all the leading American

periodicals, partial sets of many English ones, modern works of reference in art, biography, history, and literature. These are in constant use by the townspeople, and students in Cornell college and the state university, 15 and 25 miles distant.

The semi-Masonic department is particularly strong in its collection of reports and publications issued by the various fraternal societies of this country and the world; this includes the proceedings of over 100 national bodies—all in fact that are known. There are also numerous works bearing on the early secret societies of the Revolution, army and navy, clubs and club life, and volumes pertaining to the history of the Nestorians, Dervishes, Druids, Thugs, Assassins, the English and the Dutch and Flemish guilds of the Middle Ages.

Naturally the Masonic department surpasses all others in size, rarity, and richness. From all over the world come nearly four score Masonic periodicals, their past issues being represented by 2500 bound volumes. The volumes of the proceedings of grand lodges, chapters, commanderies and other Masonic bodies constitute a library in themselves. There is also a large collection of newspaper clippings, sermons and pamphlets. English, French, German and even Central India (translated) Masonic writings are in evidence. Among the many rare sets and volumes, are the "Bower's collection" illustrative of the history of Freemasonry in France, Germany, and England; and the "Original constitution of Freemasonry," printed in London, in 1722, from a manuscript 500 years old.

The library is sustained by an annual per capita tax of 10 c. levied by the Grand Lodge of Iowa upon the nearly 30,000 members under their jurisdiction. After providing for current expenses, about a third of this appropriation is available for library use. One of the pressing needs is of a complete catalog of the museum, and of the nearly 5000 pamphlets and 20,000 volumes of the library. Still more urgent is the need of enlarged space; the building, supposed in 1884 to be ample for three score years' use, is filled to repletion in less than a third of that time. Fortunately the necessity of enlargement can be met by the purchase of adjoining lots and the building of an annex. It is proposed to raise \$50,000 for this and other needs, and Mr. Newton R. Parvin, long-time deputy and the present grand secretary and librarian, upon whom the mantle of his father seems to have fallen, is energetically engaged in this special work.

The best remains to be told. This enterprise of humble beginnings has in its half century of life become the helper of Eastern Iowa, and, in its distinctive specialty, has taken a leading position in the world. Quite unknown to libraries in general is the fact that

its owners are glad to share its peculiar wealth with all who would use it. Masonic though it may be, a hearty welcome awaits every visitor. With the exception of a few volumes, every book upon the shelves may be freely used. Already the library is a Mecca to the student of the esoteric. In addition, its volumes are freely loaned to individuals, libraries, and lodges in any part of the United States, on the simple conditions of assured safety and assumed expense. Occasionally insurance is required when some rare works are forwarded. This plan of liberal loaning has been pursued for years and thus far not a book has been lost. W. P. KIMBALL.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS, 1902.

The volume of Proceedings of the Boston and Magnolia Conference was issued and mailed to members the first week in September. It is larger than any previous issue, covering 277 pages, and including a special index. Copies remaining may be secured at \$1 each on application to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES' SECTION MEETING.

In accordance with a vote passed at the meeting of the Trustees' Section, held in connection with the Boston and Magnolia Conference, the proceedings of that section, as given in the volume of Conference proceedings, will be reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution among library trustees. The edition of the reprint is limited, and librarians who do not receive it, and who desire to bring it to the attention of their trustees, should make application for it to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE BOOK TRADE.

This committee held a special meeting at the office of the chairman, in the New York Mercantile Library, on Saturday, Sept. 6. There was a full attendance, and the situation regarding the discount granted to libraries by the American Publishers' Association was fully discussed. While no report for publication has been made, it may be said that the committee is hopeful of securing more satisfactory arrangements. The committee consists of W. T. Peoples, chairman; Henry J. Carr, Henry L. Elmendorf, John Thomson, Hiller C. Wellman.

State Library Commissions.

MARYLAND. STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

At the 1902 meeting of the Maryland General Assembly two library commission bills were passed, chapter 247 and chapter 367 of the Laws of Maryland, 1902.

The commission noted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of August (p. 775) is the one created under chapter 247. This commission is popularly known as the travelling library commission, as it is to organize and conduct travelling libraries throughout the state as soon as practicable. The commission created under chapter 367 is often referred to as a public library commission. It repeals and reenacts with amendments the bill passed in 1898, known as the Bomberger bill. The last sentence of the next to the last section of this bill limits its application to only nine of the 23 counties of the state. The bill places the control of public libraries established under it virtually in the hands of the county commissioners. It is designed especially for the establishment of county libraries. The bill also provides for the creation of a library commission of five members to give advice and counsel relative to free libraries. A sum not exceeding \$1000 annually is appropriated for clerical assistance. The members of this commission are T. J. C. Williams, Baltimore; Edward W. Mealey, Hagerstown; John G. Mills, Cambridge, and D. F. McMullen, of Allegany county, with one vacancy. This commission organized at Hagerstown, on Aug. 21, by the election of Mr. Edward W. Mealey as president, and Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, as secretary. The secretary is not, however, a member of the commission. The *Baltimore Sun* of July 29 and Aug. 24 contained editorials on the work of these two commissions.

The commission under chapter 247 organized in Baltimore on Aug. 28 by the election of M. Bates Stephens, president, and Bernard C. Steiner, secretary. This commission proposes to expend nearly all the money it receives from the state in establishing travelling libraries.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 30, the representatives of the state library commissions of Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and the Illinois Library Association, held an informal meeting at the office of the Wisconsin library commission. A. H. Hopkins, president of the Illinois Library Association, explained the plan proposed by his association to do work in lieu of a commission, the idea being to secure funds to employ a secretary who should devote his entire time to the work. Lines of co-operative work other than those now carried on were informally discussed and taken under advisement.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Charles E. Greene, Carnegie Library, Oakland.

Secretary: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission st., San Francisco.

Treasurer: F. B. Graves, Public Library, Alameda.

The regular quarterly meeting of the association was held at the Carnegie Library of Oakland, on Aug. 1. The subjects presented were: "Net prices of books," by Melvin G. Dodge, of Leland Stanford University Library; "Library influence," by W. R. Davis; and "The distribution of catalog cards by the Library of Congress," by Miss Florence B. Whittier.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Edwin H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The 2d annual meeting of the association will be held in Williamsport, Oct. 17 and 18.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. M. C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.

The 12th annual meeting of the association will be held in Detroit, Oct. 11 and 12.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Secretary: Miss Clara Mullikin, Public Library, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

The annual meeting of the association will be held in Omaha, Oct. 16 and 17.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. L. Prather, University of Texas, Austin.

Secretary: Benjamin Wyche, University of Texas Library, Austin.

Treasurer: A. C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

The *University Record*, published by the University of Texas, gives in its July number a report of the recent organization meeting of the Texas State Library Association, by the secretary. Mr. Wyche adds:

"In addition to the various plans of which the record of this meeting is but suggestive, it is apparent that the accomplishment of the following specific objects will receive the best efforts of the association.

- (1) A state library commission.
- (2) The establishment of a system of free travelling libraries.
- (3) The enlargement and proper recognition of the state library.

(4) The gathering and distributing of library information by a committee from the association, serving until a library commission is secured."

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: P. V. Lawson, Menasha Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Emily Turner, Public Library, Oshkosh.

Treasurer: Miss Ellen D. Biscoe, Public Library, Eau Claire.

A business meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held on Thursday, Aug. 29. The foregoing officers were elected, with Miss Julia E. Elliott, of the Marinette Public Library, as vice-president.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Miss Emily M. Haynes, class of '02, has been appointed librarian of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Miss Louise Hunt, class of '01, passed the Civil Service examination, and has been appointed to a position in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Miss Alice Cary Atwood, class of '02, has been engaged as cataloger at the Arnold Arboretum.

The name of Miss Mary B. Snyder should have been included in the list of graduates printed in August L. J.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

The summer sessions of the University of California are attracting, year by year, an increasing number of students and professors who assemble from all over the country to find in the beautiful location of the university and the mild climate of Berkeley an ideal place for summer work and recreation. Under these favorable auspices was given the first course in technical instruction ever offered to the librarians of the Pacific coast; and the 23 members of the library school, although closely occupied in their work-room (the large, attractive art gallery of the university library), gained much in enthusiasm and general educational impulses from their contact with the six weeks' life of this summer university that enrolled over 800 students among its various courses of study.

The library work was modeled as closely as possible upon that given at the summer session of the New York State Library School, and the entire time of the director and an assistant, Miss Florence B. Whittier (N. Y. State Library School, class of 1902), was devoted to the instruction in cataloging, classification and other special and general subjects of library economy, while an exceedingly valuable course in reference and bibliography was

given by Mr. Rowell, librarian of the university. The program announced in all 72 lectures, delivered chiefly by the faculty of the library school, although members of local library and educational circles exhibited cordial practical interest in the school by consenting to give lectures on various themes connected with the work of the class.

A paper on classification was given by Mr. Dodge, librarian of the Leland Stanford Jr. University library; Mr. F. J. Eggart, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, gave an able appreciation of the work of the ancient and mediæval pioneers in the profession; Mr. George T. Clark, librarian of the San Francisco Free Public Library, spoke from long experience and with much practical advice on the selection of books, and Mr. C. S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Free Public Library, gave two lectures on library legislation, embodying the results of careful study of the history of other states, and a thorough sifting of local California statutes. Mr. W. P. Kimball told of library conditions in the smaller cities and towns of the state, with which he has a wide acquaintance, and Miss Patch, of the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, described the progressive work now being done by that organization for the maintenance of traveling libraries, and the creation of library interests in every community reached by the federation.

The faculty of other departments of the university summer session were well represented on the library school program. Professor K. C. Babcock, of the history department of the University of California, gave an instructive talk on the use of public documents; Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard, explained President Eliot's proposition as to the housing of dead books, but maintained stoutly that no book ever outlived its usefulness and merited the oblivion of a charnel-stack. Recollections of experiences in the library of the University of Michigan formed the interesting theme of Professor F. N. Scott, and Professor H. Morse Stephens gave library reminiscences as student or librarian in England, France and the United States. Professor Stephens also gave careful attention to the suggestion that the Extension Department of the University of California, now under his charge, might, at no distant day, conduct library institutes as a part of its regular instruction.

The same friendly spirit greeted the class on the occasion of every visit to neighboring libraries, and one of the pleasantest episodes of the session was the hospitality extended to the school by Mr. Clark and his staff, and the delightful luncheon served by them in the San Francisco Free Public Library. The California Library Association hastened its mid-summer meeting to fall within the dates of the school and made the students particularly welcome, at that time, to the beautiful new Carnegie building of the Oakland Free Public Library.

To every opportunity thus offered the stu-

dents responded with enthusiasm, devoting generally their entire vacations to the confining exactions of lectures and laboratory work, and sometimes paying their own substitutes when vacations were too short and trustees unwilling to extend them. They made many inquiries as to the probability of the course being repeated, and several expressed the hope that alternate courses of elementary and advanced library science might become a permanent feature of the summer session of the University of California.

List of Students.

- *Jean Dawson Bird, asst. Fresno (Cal.) Free Library.
Charlotte A. Baker, librarian A. and M. A. College of New Mexico, Mesilla, N. M.
 - *Mary Barmby, librarian San Jose (Cal.) Free Public Library.
Sarah Everett Bedinger, librarian Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield, Cal.
Florence Elizabeth Browne, asst. Oakland (Cal.) Free Public Library.
 - *Shirley Mansfield Charles, asst. Leland Stanford jr. University.
Bradbury Cilley, president Board of Library Trustees, Covina, Cal.
 - *William Edgar Clark, librarian San Francisco Y. M. C. A.
 - *Anna Creaner, asst. Stockton (Cal.) Free Public Library.
 - *Edith Putnam Dart, ex-apprentice Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.
 - *Mrs. Mary Dranga Graebe, asst. Leland Stanford jr. University Library.
 - *Mary Anne Hadden, librarian Palo Alto (Cal.) Public Library.
 - *Martha Elizabeth Haven, asst. Leland Stanford jr. University Library.
 - *Mary Lyle Inness, librarian Dillon (Mont.) Public Library.
Mrs. Almeda N. Jay, librarian Grand Junction (Col.) Public Library.
Elizabeth Kelley, asst. San Jose (Cal.) Free Public Library.
 - *Helen Lathrop, asst. Leland Stanford jr. University Library.
 - *Hattie M. Mann, asst. librarian Stockton (Cal.) Free Public Library.
 - *Esther Nelson, asst. University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.
 - *Clara Northrup, asst. Portland (Ore.) Public Library.
Frances Doremus Patterson, asst. Leland Stanford jr. University Library.
Ruth Royce, librarian State Normal School, San Jose, Cal.
 - *Susan Teegarden Smith, librarian State Normal School, Chico, Cal.
 - *Mabel Weed, asst. Berkeley (Cal.) Public Library.
- The sixteen students starred took the full course and the final examination, all of them passing with credit, and receiving a certificate from the university.

MARY FLOYD WILLIAMS, *Director.*

THE WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

The need of some form of library training for those who cannot afford to attend the longer terms at the regular library schools was long recognized in Wisconsin. Such a course was not made possible, however, until the summer of 1895, when, through the generosity of the Hon. J. H. Stout, a Summer School of Library Science was established under the direction of Miss Katharine L. Sharp, then in charge of the Department of Library Science at the Armour Institute, Chicago. Four persons attended the course of four weeks' duration. The following year the session was extended to six weeks with an attendance of twenty-five students, its expenses being again paid by Mr. Stout, a member of the Wisconsin Library Commission. During the third year, the school became self-supporting and the course is now of eight weeks' duration. The eighth annual session, just closed, has been so remarkably successful that an account of the work done should prove of interest.

The present head of the school, Miss Cornelia Marvin, library instructor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, spends a large part of each year in the field helping librarians to solve difficult problems, coming in touch with all phases of practical library work, thus enabling her to plan a course particularly adapted to the needs of all librarians. Miss Marvin is also a woman of practical library experience, having been at the head of one of the model libraries of the West, at Oak Park, Illinois, after having graduated from a library course at Armour Institute, Chicago. All the lecturers are persons of practical experience also, whose work in their respective lines qualifies them to speak with authority. The requirements of the small library are kept constantly in mind in the instruction given, such as the need for economy in service, money and time. The school has been under the same head for the past six years, thus bringing to bear the experience gained during each successive year upon its policy. The extraordinary facilities offered through the location of the school should not be overlooked. Through the courtesy of the State Historical Society, the school is housed in its magnificent new building, a noble type of the best in modern library architecture. Its collection is at the disposal of the students. This fine type of a reference library is supplemented by the university library, in which college problems are happily solved; while the free public library which is rapidly being improved, with its fine children's room, its school duplicate collections, its library stations, etc., is an object lesson to those employed in similar institutions. The office of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission furnishes a fourth type of library endeavor, with its travelling library collections, at the same time giving opportunity to study the broad-

est side of library activity in the assistance given in the organization and management of all forms of libraries. A library supply house, a book printing office and a fine bindery are also visited by the students, where the various forms of work are explained. In the library school rooms is found a library of carefully selected volumes, containing books difficult to catalog and classify and to give experience in as wide range of classification as possible. The library contains the best books for small libraries, for young and old, and the students become familiar with their character through the actual work done with them. The professors of the State University give special lectures of great value, dealing with the books of their respective lines of work; and every effort is made to familiarize the students with as wide a knowledge of the best books of literature as the time will admit.

Miss Julia Elliott, librarian at Marinette, Wisconsin, a former student at the library school of the University of Illinois, and who made a reputation for accuracy in connection with the Cumulative Index of the Cleveland Public Library, assisted this year in the elementary course, gave instruction in accession, classification, loan, etc. Her work was especially valuable as she came from one of the libraries of the state which she had recently reorganized. The elementary course was intended especially for Wisconsin librarians who have charge of small libraries. Only those are received, it should be noted, who have had experience in library work, hold library positions or are under appointment to such places. Applicants from other states are taken if the limit of twenty students is not filled by Wisconsin librarians. While no special educational qualification is stated, a high grade of students is desired, and the commission has reserved the right to refuse applicants whose education seems defective, or who, in its judgment, are otherwise unqualified for library work. Personal visits are usually made by officers of the commission in judging applications; and only those who are earnest in their work are accepted.

The elementary course followed the lines of the course given for the past seven years, but with the advantage of improved tools and facilities. Miss Marvin has been collecting a library for summer school use during the past two years. It has been selected with two definite purposes in mind, first, to afford proper technical drill, and second, to familiarize the student with the best book for the small library. The books which have been chosen because they present difficulties in cataloging and classification, are not impossible, out-of-the-way books, but such as are usually found in libraries. The instruction is planned with the small library constantly in mind, as has been stated, its need of economy in time and money. Special lectures were given in this course by Miss Mary E. Dousman of the Milwaukee Public Library, Miss

Ahern of *Public Libraries*, and by Miss L. E. Stearns and Mr. F. A. Hutchins of the Wisconsin Commission.

The supplementary course, conducted also by Miss Marvin and offered for the first time this year, was designed for students of previous classes in the summer school who had had experience and desired to raise the standard of work done in their libraries. Eighteen students were in attendance. Preliminary circulars were sent out asking what work was most needed, and brought definite answers which helped materially in planning the course. It was decided to devote the 1902 session to the following subjects: 1, Cataloging and classification; 2, Editions and practical book buying; 3, Subject bibliography; 4, Children's work; 5, Wisconsin documents; 6, Administration and general library economy.

1. *Cataloging*: A part of every day was given to instruction and practice work in dictionary cataloging, first making a rapid review of the elementary work, and later taking up advanced work based, in part, upon the lists of books presenting most difficulties sent in by the students in response to the circular. One of the best features of this work was the consideration given to simplifying forms for small libraries. This was done in a definite and practical way by indicating on the cards the eliminations best to make, and under subject headings tracing closer and fuller analysis necessary for the small library because of the limited amount of material on each subject to be found in it. Classification was also taken up in connection with the study of subject headings, always including books indicated by the students as especially difficult.

2. *Editions*: One week was given to the study of editions, a knowledge of which is certainly most necessary in practical book buying, but a knowledge in which even many trained librarians seem singularly lacking. Consideration was given to the editions most suitable for the small library starting with limited funds and the best permanent editions for libraries not so limited. This study included a review of the cheap series of non-copyright books, comparing the paper, print, binding and general make-up of the book, as well as the cost price, discounts and reliability of the series. Attention was given to the best library editions of standard authors and classics, with due regard to the best translations of foreign literature; also to the cheap series of children's books, and to the fine illustrated editions. The actual examination of the books considered added much to the advantage as well as the interest and pleasure of this subject.

3. *Subject bibliography*: Practical talks were given by professors of the University of Wisconsin on the basis of selection of books on their respective subjects, the standing of the authors most commonly quoted,

giving short lists with comments, indicating books to be avoided as well as those best suited for purchase. The subjects covered were sociology, insurance, transportation, political economy, physics, American history, the Bible, education, philosophy, contemporary German literature. This was one of the most interesting and instructive features of the course, because the subjects treated were those on which librarians need most help and for sections of the library which now need building up. Some of the lists will be published in the fall numbers of the Bibliography Bulletin by the Wisconsin Commission.

4. *Children's work*: In this course no time was given to preliminary arguments for or against work with children, but the problems which librarians meet or attempt to meet were approached directly. In the main the seminar method was employed. The director drew out the results of every bit of experience the students had to combine with the results gained not only from her own broader experience, but from study of methods in the libraries of this country where the most successful work with children has been done. The subjects of this practical study were: library work with grades, outlining course for pupils, and reference work in library; the same for the high school, with more extensive reference work, and talks on bibliography; school duplicate collections, their use, selection, instalment and management; library leagues and clubs; the story hour. Study was made of such aids as graded and annotated lists, outlines of the grade work in Wisconsin schools being given to the students, upon which were based short lists made for the grades, both for general reading and on special subjects. Modifications recommended for cataloging and classifying children's books were discussed and attention was given to reference books for children, and to the use of pictures in connection with reference work. Opportunity was given for the careful examination of a large number of children's books collected by the commission, in connection with which suggestions were made regarding the comparative value of books on the same subject. Of especial value was a comparative study of the books on mythology, folklore and legends, with notes made by Miss Genevieve Mills, of Madison. Miss Stearns gave a lecture on books for girls accompanied by a list of books which she recommended. Miss Dousman gave five lectures on the following subjects: furniture and equipment for the children's room; administration of the children's room; government and discipline and relations with children; books that are read and some that are not; children's rooms in American libraries.

5. *State documents*: Four lectures on the value, use, and care of state, especially Wisconsin, documents, were given by Mr. Charles McCarthy of the Wisconsin Commission. Attention was called to the principal indexes and

their use, also the necessity and value of collecting municipal documents was urged.

6. *Administration*: One hour per day for a week was devoted to seminars on subjects found to be of especial interest to the librarians in attendance, such as supplies, loan system, re-registration, new method of record substituting the accession book, binding, renting collections, selection of fiction, new reference books, and librarians' aids. Special lectures were given by Miss Stearns on "The library beautiful" and by Miss Ahern on "Librarians," "Library associations" and "The business of being a librarian."

The first class organized for the study of public documents closed its three weeks' course in Madison, Wisconsin, on Aug. 27. The course was made possible through the generosity of the late J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids, Wis., who bequeathed a sum of money for this purpose. The course was conducted under the auspices of the Wisconsin Summer Library School by Miss A. R. Hasse, chief of the Document Department, New York Public Library. The members of the class, numbering 47, came from 13 different states, and represented many different kinds of libraries. There were representatives from five state university libraries, from three college libraries, from four high school and normal school libraries, from nineteen public libraries, from two library commissions, from two historical society libraries, and two students attended who were not in library work. Of the libraries represented 20 were depository libraries, and 14 non-depository libraries.

The undertaking being somewhat in the nature of an experiment and the variety of experience existing among so large a number of students, necessitated a more general character of work, than a smaller, more evenly experienced class would have required. The greatest need appeared to be for information concerning the distribution and arrangement of United States federal documents, and for an opportunity to make a purposeful acquaintance with them. Instruction was given by lectures supplemented with practice work, for which the document collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society furnished ample opportunity. One lecture was given on document catalogs and indexes, which was followed by a series of lectures reviewing the various publishing bodies of the federal government, taking up the distribution, character, general form of catalog entry of each serial publication of each department and bureau in turn. Irregularities of publication were especially described, and formulas for meeting them suggested. The practice or reference work was confined to the preparation of selected lists on selected subjects, resulting in a practical acquaintance both with the documents and with the indexes to the documents.

Upon the conclusion of the Summer Library School, the students attended the Western

Library Meeting, thus having opportunity to meet with representative librarians, trustees, architects, publishers, booksellers, and other friends and patrons of the book; and to hear helpful discussion on the vital library questions of the day.

The social side of the school was not neglected. Opportunity was given for acquaintanceship by informal gatherings at the Library School House, where a number of the students lived during the course. Drives, trolley rides, picnics, boating, steamer trips, etc., helped to give the students recreation in connection with their work.

That the Wisconsin Summer School is not, as was feared, a harmful short cut to superficial training is shown by the fact that 18 former students returned this year for further work. The summer school has, indeed, proved an active and living factor in the promotion of library interests in Wisconsin, and its permanency is especially essential to the growth and development of the smaller libraries, whose limited facilities totally preclude the possibility of furnishing to their librarians longer courses in the regular library schools. New libraries must largely depend for their administration upon the local, inexperienced applicant. An isolated public library loses most of its opportunities for good through ignorance of methods and facts that may be comparatively easily learned. Through attendance at the summer school many points dealing with administration are gained, and, best of all, the students become imbued with the "library spirit" and inspiration to pursue, independently, definite plans for self education in their chosen profession along lines which have received the endorsement of efficient and progressive librarians. As one student has said, "A new spirit was introduced into my work, new pleasure and interest—interest? Let me say rather enthusiasm. The profession of librarianship has a significance and life I never realized before."

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DANA, J: C. Library problems; reprinted from *The Pedagogical Seminary*. 9:2, p. 169-179 [June]. 16 p. O.

A most suggestive review of the tendencies of library work, and a forecast of future development.

WELLMAN, Hiller C. What public libraries are doing for children. (In *Atlantic Monthly*, September, 1902. 90:402-409.)

LOCAL.

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. (23d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1902.) Added 1634; total 26,384. Issued, home use 123,547 (fict. 68,-

561; juv. 27,882; magazines 5514.) New registration 1385; total membership 6243. Receipts \$10,077.17; expenses \$8270.44.

American Congregational Assoc. L., Boston. (49th rpt.—year ending May, 1902.) Added 7006 v., 553 pm.; total 50,245 v., 49,753 pm.

The unprecedented record of accessions is due to the purchase, through Quaritch, of the library of the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, who died in May, 1901. This collection was first offered for sale in July, was secured in September, was received in December, and is already classified and arranged on the shelves. It contains 6350 v., only about 150 of which proved to be duplicates. The cost of the collection was £900. It will be, for the present, kept separate (with its catalog) from the general collection. The Stubbs library, it is pointed out, was gathered for use and not for show. "There are very few fine bindings, or incunabula, or books collected for their rarity alone. It is the working library of a working scholar, who was both a leading historian, and a high official in the Church of England. By reason of these two functions, the historical and the religious, he accumulated books in the very departments which form the two main features of our own library. Everything historical, and especially English history, is always welcome here; also everything that bears on religion, and in particular, books relating to the Church of England and its offshoots. Apart from the Stubbs collection, the books which give our library its prime importance bear on the controversies in the English Church; and among these there are probably as many on the Episcopal side as on the Congregational." Among the notable works in the collection are the Domesday book, in four volumes; Rymer's "Foedera," in 27 volumes; the "Ordonnances des rois de France"; Statutes of the Realm, Rolls of Parliament, Calendars of State Papers, Historical Mss. Reports, the Master of the Rolls series, many antiquarian publications, a fine collection of liturgies, many important religious works, and a fine series of transactions of learned societies. This single accession "enables the Congregational Library to render especial service to the student of English history, and strengthens it materially in all other departments."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (45th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1902.) Added 4158; total 58,866. Issued, home use 126,881 (fict. 62%), an increase of 74-10% over the previous year. Receipts \$17,020.72; expenses \$16,953.24.

Much has been done toward the rounding out of the collection by noting gaps, as the reclassification of the collection has been carried on under Miss Robbins' direction. An accurate inventory of the library (the first in 30 years) will be made as soon as the classification is completed. Owing to the new system of "net" prices of books it is estimated that the cost of new books other than fiction

"has been at least 25 per cent. higher than formerly. This fact accounts for the smaller number of accessions in spite of a larger expenditure for books." 160 v. were added to the music collection, which had a circulation of 2985 v., or 13 per cent. more than in any previous year. An appropriation of at least \$100 is requested for the increase of this department.

There is given an interesting chart showing the variations in circulation since 1860. A suggestive feature is the close correspondence between appropriation and circulation. "An increase of appropriation has been followed in almost every instance by an increase of circulation, and a decrease of appropriation by a falling off in circulation. It is apparent also that the circulation has been increasing at a much faster rate than the number of volumes owned by the library." Most of this gain is secured from the schools and the children's room, and it is evident that many former borrowers now make use of private circulating libraries instead.

The school reference work carried on through the children's department is reviewed. 15,976 v. were circulated through the schools of which less than 25 per cent. were fiction. "5555 visits have been made by children to the school reference room, and 14,308 visits have been made to the children's reading room. The collection of books for use in the schools now numbers 2628 volumes, and the collection in the children's room embraces 981 volumes more. Eight sets of stereoscopic views, purchased on recommendation of the superintendent of schools, have been borrowed by teachers, and proved a valuable aid in the study of geography and history. The elementary talks on methods of using a library and on the principles of consulting indexes, encyclopædias, and the card catalog, have been given to all pupils in the eighth grammar grade. The most notable innovation was simple bibliographical work undertaken by pupils of one eighth grade and three ninth grade classes. Each pupil was assigned a topic in English or American history, and was sent to find and make a list of every reference—book, article, chapter, even paragraph or footnote—bearing on his subject to be found in the collection in the school reference room. Any one observing the process could hardly fail to appreciate the benefit to be gained from it in judgment, in thoroughness, and in knowledge and facility in dealing with books. This work, which was done out of school hours, appeared to be an agreeable task, for many of the pupils after sifting the school reference collection continued the search voluntarily in the main library."

Cleveland (O.) P. L. At a board meeting held on August 12, W. H. Brett was re-elected librarian for one year from December 1, with an increase of salary from \$3600 to \$4200, and two months' leave of absence.

Covington (Ky.) P. L. The state court of appeals on May 2 rendered a decision in the case of the Board of Education *vs.* the Public Library of Covington, previously noted in these columns (L. J., April, p. 198). The decision reversed the action of the Kenton circuit court, and was in favor of the board of education, ruling that "a tax levied and collected by the common council of a city for school purposes cannot be appropriated by act of the legislature to maintain a public library which is open to the pupils of the common schools only as a part of the general public and which is not under the control of the board of education or of the common schools."

The opinion of Judge Durelle reviews the case *in extenso*, and is strongly affirmative of the view that the library is a distinct educational institution, not a part of the school system. He says:

"It is not denied that a part of the school tax in cities of the second class may be used for school libraries, as an adjunct to and a part of the school system. Nor do we controvert the proposition that play grounds may be properly considered a part of the school system. What we decide is that the library provided for in the sections under consideration is *not* a part of the school system, but independent of it. It is no more an adjunct to it than a public park would be. Counsel for appellee concedes that 'it must be clearly understood that the library is a school institution, and that it is the city that comes to the aid of the school institution, and not the school coming to the aid of a merely municipal institution.' In our opinion, the statutes provide exactly the reverse of this contention. It is not a case of using a part of the school tax for what is undoubtedly a school purpose, and a part of the school system—as the kindergarten and the high school—but the appropriation of a part of the tax levied and collected for school purposes to an object which, however laudable it may be, is not of the schools, and should be otherwise and specifically provided for."

Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. (8th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1902.) Added 5933 v., 4747 pm. Issued 14,043. Absolutely free access to the shelves is allowed, except to the Bible collection and the early printed books. Of the 180 students recorded, only two have failed to use the library. "The librarian is entirely dependent upon student help for assistance. If enough of it could be had, it would be satisfactory." In all, this help amounted to 350 hours, or the work of one man for 200 days. "The quality of our student help is very good."

Mr. Ayres says:

"There are problems of circulation in the Theological Library as in the Public Library. One of the problems of the Public Library is the undue circulation of fiction. There is not enough of fiction in the Theological Library to

make this approach even the appearance of a problem; in fact, there is not as much as there should be. The classic authors of English fiction should at least be represented. In place of this problem we have another equally serious. The undue and indiscriminate reading of sermons is just as detrimental to the preacher as the other may be to the layman. This habit appeals most to some of those who are trying to earn their way by preaching. They retire to "saints' rest," as the sermon alcove has been facetiously called, read a half dozen sermons on a given text and then proceed to stir them together, and the result is that they have nothing but hash to offer to their people. Hash usually has some meat in it, but not always of the best quality, nor great in quantity. How the people can take it without rebellion is hard to imagine. This may be the reason why some men fail to do the best work. They do not do the truest work. A careful word spoken at the right time has saved some from falling into the habit, but it is certain that there are others who desire to form the habit, if one can judge by indications."

Fairfield (Ct.) Memorial L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on July 31.

Fallsington (Pa.) L. Co. The library celebrated its 100th anniversary on June 13. It is owned by 135 shareholders, many of whom are descendants of the original 35 members who established the library with 138 volumes a century ago. It now contains about 7000 books. The librarian, Miss Eliza Hance, has served continuously in that office for 25 years.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. The handsome \$50,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on June 3 with elaborate exercises held in the Congregational Church.

General Theological L., Boston. The report of the librarian, as given in the Proceedings of the society for 1901-2, states that 321 free cards have been issued to the clergymen of Greater Boston, and that 154 distributing branches are now supplied from the library. Additions for the year numbered 1276 v.; the total now reaches over 20,000. The need of the proposed new stack building which would give a book capacity of 50,000 v. is urgent.

Guthrie (Oklahoma) Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the \$50,000 Carnegie library building was laid on the evening of July 1 with elaborate ceremonies, conducted under the auspices of the Guthrie Federation of Women's Clubs.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. (27th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 3121; total (estimated) 70,000. Issued, home use 146,529 (fict. 110,093). New cards issued 1599; total cardholders 12,979. Receipts \$10,746.40; expenses \$10,629.22.

An interesting report, with numerous illustrations, and prefaced by a good portrait of the late librarian *emeritus*, Edward Capen. The present number of cardholders represents about one-third of the population. There are four branch library stations, and monthly parcels of books are sent to each public grammar school-room for distribution by the teachers. Ten travelling libraries of 50 v. each circulate among the 10 village union schools on the outskirts of the city. The total home circulation of 146,529 v. is about four volumes to each inhabitant.

"The most important event during the year was the subscription to the scheme by the Library of Congress for furnishing printed catalog cards. This necessitated a change in the catalog card from the small to the large standard size. New catalog cases were bought for both the main library and the Bradford branch. All new books are now cataloged with reference to the printed cards of the Library of Congress, and the cataloging progresses faster than formerly.

"One particularly popular feature of the past year was the purchase of the vocal scores of many of the comic operas of the day, as 'Robin Hood,' 'San Toy,' 'Miss Simplicity,' 'The Burgomaster,' and 'Florodora.' Many duplicates were bought to satisfy the demand, and the books were restricted in use to seven days."

Helena (Mont.) P. L. (16th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1784; total 30,529. Issued, home use 75,132 (fict. 59%). New cards issued 711; cards in use 6618. Receipts \$7373.43; expenses \$7160.93.

The issue of books to children formed 40 per cent. of the total circulation.

The library has a large collection of pictures mounted for school-room use. In most cases these have been cut from duplicate or old copies of the illustrated weeklies. The collection has been well used in the schools. Teachers are allowed to borrow 20 pictures at one time.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending April 10, 1902.) Added 1204; total 4250. Issued, home use 60,509 (fict. 88.34 %). Registration 3684.

During the year a children's room was opened, containing 950 v. The registration for this room reached 520.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The provision for opening the library on Sundays went into effect on Sunday, Sept. 14. The attendance was practically double the average weekday attendance. The hours of opening are from 2 to 10 p.m.; it is hoped next year to extend the provision of opening to apply to most of the legal holidays.

Lincoln, Neb. Carnegie L. The new library building was formally opened and trans-

ferred to the city on May 27. There was a large attendance at the afternoon exercises, which included addresses by Charles H. Gere, for 20 years president of the board; S. L. Geisthardt, president of the board; and Mayor Winnett. In the evening a public reception was held, with music, and addresses by Chancellor E. B. Andrews, and by Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

The main building is 68 x 104, with an extension of 20 x 43 for the stack, and 19 x 27 for the administration rooms, standing at the northeast corner of 14th and N streets. The foundations are of Bedford stone, the walls of gray pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and the roof of red tile. In the basement are two club rooms, storage and packing rooms, staff room, bicycle room, stack space, lavatories, etc. The main floor is so arranged as to be under complete supervision from the delivery desk. The delivery room is octagonal, and opening from it are the children's room and reading room to the left, the reference room and open shelf room to the right. In the rear, to the right of the stack room, are the catalog cases, the cataloging room and the librarian's room. Floors are of oak and Italian tile, wainscoting and mop boards of marble, and furniture in heavy oak. The actual removal to the new building was accomplished in one day, although a day or two following was given to settling down. The library contains about 16,000 v., most of which have been collected since the destructive fire of September, 1899. The new building has a shelf capacity of 33,000 v.

New York City. University Club L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1902.) Added 608 (359 purchased at a cost of \$979.16); total 18,820. The new catalog is nearing completion. There have been reclassified and cataloged 6771 v., for which 9940 cards have been written. Among the notable accessions of the year was a set of the Walters Collection examples of "Oriental ceramic art."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has established a duplicate collection of popular books, from which volumes are issued at a charge of one cent per day. It includes 170 volumes, and the books are in constant demand. All books in this collection have been also bought for the general collection.

The library has sent out to librarians, editors and college instructors throughout the state the following circular:

"In connection with our work with the schools we have been looking for literary material having to do with New Jersey—sketches of prominent men, stories of dramatic incidents, descriptions of interesting historical spots, etc., in prose or poetry. Thus far we have found very little indeed. Has none of New Jersey's history got into the field of belles lettres? Can you refer us to

stories, poems, biographical sketches, etc., in this field, especially such as are brief and told in a way which makes them interesting to young people? We do not wish a bibliography of New Jersey writings. We wish a list of things written about New Jersey which can properly be classed as 'literature.' Do you know of any?"

It may be of interest, in view of Gardner M. Jones' record of the librarians' conference of 1853 in May L. J., to note that the Newark library possesses W. F. Poole's copy of Norton's *Literary Register* for 1853. It is a presentation copy from Charles B. Norton, and contains the second series of articles on "American libraries," and the "List of libraries in the United States," based upon Jewett's report, published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 2983; total 61,423. Issued, home use 160,935 (fict. 56.02%). New registration 1085; total registration 13,761. Receipts \$13,207.74; expenses \$13,175.80.

"The figures show a decrease in home circulation, in common with neighboring libraries, but we think that never has the reference library been used more." The Expansive Classification has been adopted for the reclassification of the library. The large and increasing collection of photographs is constantly in use, and considerable additions have been made to the collection of stereoscopic views.

Norristown (Pa.) Carnegie L. The decision of Judge Edwards in the suit brought by taxpayers of the borough of Norristown to restrain the borough school board from carrying out its acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building, is outlined in the *Legal Intelligencer* of July 11. The injunction was asked on the ground that Mr. Carnegie's offer was worded as if made to a municipality and not to a school district, a point that the judge regards as "utterly untenable and a trivial technicality"; and that the levy of \$5000 guaranteed will increase the debt of the school district beyond the constitutional limit of two per cent., a contention upon which decision is also adverse. The ruling throughout supports the action of the school board and upholds the constitutionality of the act of June 28, 1895, "for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class."

Orange (N. J.) F. L. The library is in serious straits financially, and, except for the action of the trustees, who on June 9 guaranteed funds to pay the salaries of the librarian and assistants during the summer months it would have been necessary to close the building. The closing of the library for an indefinite period was seriously considered at

the meeting. In the autumn an earnest effort will be made to secure endowment or to devise some means of stable support.

It is less than a year since the new library, built by Joseph W. Stickler, of Orange, at a cost of \$110,000, as a memorial to his son, was formally opened. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the Oranges, the property on which it stands has been owned by the library for many years, and nothing remains but to provide for its maintenance. The library contains about 17,000 volumes, and there is also the Daniel Addison Heald library of 1135 volumes, the William Pierson medical library, the collection of the New England Society and other smaller collections in the building. The running expenses are about \$5000 a year.

Pekin (Ill.) Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid with Masonic exercises on the afternoon of Aug. 19.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt., 1901.) The additions for the year were 6184, an unprecedented growth, so far as current accessions are concerned. 1472 v. were bound, "making a noticeable improvement in the library, especially in the department of periodicals. Only those who have been compelled to consult unbound sets of journals, the numbers unavoidably mixed and the indexes probably misplaced, can appreciate the comfort of working with volumes bound to date. Large appropriations for the work are still required, nearly 3000 volumes in the department of periodicals alone still requiring binding, but it is a cause of sincere congratulation that they will now be handled as rapidly as the necessary collation will permit." The total number of volumes in the library is given as 51,249.

The report gives an interesting review of the history of the library during its 90 years of existence, noting particularly its growth through gift and purchase. The first catalog was published at irregular intervals in the first four volumes of the *Journal* from 1817 to 1824, and manuscript hand list catalogs remained in use until 1885, when they were replaced by a card catalog. The present arrangement of the books "is practically what the present librarian inherited from his predecessors in 1862. It is far from meeting the requirements of modern library classification, but in practice it has been found to be not far short of what is wanted by the worker."

Philadelphia City Institute L. (50th rpt. — year ending March, 1902.) Added 1055; total 26,247. Issued, home use 48,324. No. visitors 86,280, a daily average of 307. Receipts \$7662.19; expenses \$4360.92.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. Designs submitted by Burnham & Bliesner, of Los Angeles, architects of the Riverside Public Library, have been accepted for the new Carnegie building.

They call for a building 61 x 78, in the Romanesque style. The entrance will be on the west side in the center through a triple archway reached by broad steps and lighted by two handsome groups of lamps. Flanking the entrance are groups of three arched windows lighting the reference room on the left and the reading room on the right.

The administration of the library will be from a central octagonal room, lighted from overhead, in which the delivery desk will be situated. This room is entered from a vestibule, on the left of which is the office and on the right the general reading room in the southwest corner. In the northwest corner is the reference room, connecting with the stack room directly back and having a capacity of 20,000 volumes on one floor. Back of the delivery room is the workroom, with a directors' room above. In the southeast corner is located the children's room, from which opens a ladies' parlor. In the basement are a number of unfinished rooms for future use.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on Sept. 1, with elaborate exercises.

Redding (Cal.) P. L. Work has been begun on a new library building, to be of sandstone and in the old Spanish mission style of architecture. It will contain also a mining bureau and museum, with exhibits of ores and samples from the mines of Shasta county. It will cost about \$10,000, and it is hoped that it may be completed by Jan. 1.

St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L. A. (56th rpt., 1901.) Added 5818; total 125,282, of which 2149 are duplicate or deposited collections. Spent for books \$7271.66. Issued, home use 111,115 (fict. incl. juv. 67.61 %), an increase of 8000 over the previous year. Attendance of members and visitors 180,090. Membership 3423, a net loss for the year of 50 members.

An extremely interesting report, in its clear and sensible review of the history of subscription libraries in general and the St. Louis Mercantile in particular, as affected by the development of free public libraries and the growing specialization in all branches of educational activity. The library was founded in 1846. At this time "there was no free library in the United States. Such public libraries as existed were maintained in part by membership fees and in part by private beneficence. The plan of these libraries was co-operative. It was thought that by putting into a common purse such money as would otherwise be spent by individuals for private collections, and by stimulating a taste for reading, through literary associations, debates, and a lyceum lecture system, the members of such a society would be mutually benefited, and in time the library would become valuable for purposes of research.

"Even in the palmy days of subscription libraries — before a free library was thought of

—there never was a time when any of them prospered on membership fees alone. Nothing of this sort can succeed financially, unless it be a mere circulating book shop, with no higher aim than to gratify the fad of the hour, regardless of the consequences upon public taste. And even so, there is no American city in which such an institution as Mudie's or Smith's of London has ever really succeeded. The American subscription libraries aimed at something higher than merely to gratify a taste for novel-reading. Every one of them was an educational force. Every one of them bought books that would be read by only a few of its members; and it bought expensive books of reference that could not circulate. More than this: it employed men or women competent to give advice to the members in their choice of books, and to show them how to use the best books to the best advantage. All this was beyond the field of circulating book shops. It cost money that membership-fees did not repay; and this money had to be raised by private subscription, lectures, fairs, and other expedients. But it was precisely because the mercantile libraries did strive to educate rather than amuse the public that they drew any aid from private beneficence.

"Subscription libraries in the United States continued to prosper until the free public library movement was well under way. Then their fortunes, one and all, experienced a sea-change. Competition between fee-charging libraries and free libraries was out of the question. Even had the resources of subscription libraries been equal to those of the free libraries, it is self-evident that the former must have lost heavily in membership. But the rivals were far from meeting on even terms as to endowment and income. Where the subscription library had thousands, the free library had hundreds of thousands."

Under the new conditions, two things were necessary to the success of a subscription library—good business management, and specialization. "In former years our institution was a library, an athenæum, a lecture-bureau, a museum of natural history and antiquities, a conservatory of music, and a museum of fine arts, all in one. It had no competitor along either of these lines; consequently every one in St. Louis who cared five dollars' worth for either of these interests was virtually obliged to join the Mercantile Library.

"Then, gradually, other institutes arose: an academy of fine arts, an academy of sciences, a university, various musical clubs, theatres, etc. Each of these, by specializing, outgrew us along its particular line. Many of our members left us because they could best pursue their studies, or find recreation, within other walls. We no longer drew from the whole population of the city. We abandoned the idea of collecting works of art, giving public entertainments, keeping up a chess-room, and so forth, and we concentrated our

energies upon the one object of building up a first-class library. We specialized; and our membership was specialized at the same time.

"Finally, to the honor of our city, a free public library was established, supported by library appropriations from the public purse and by munificent private gift. Its resources are vastly greater than ours. Again we must specialize; again concentrate our energies upon a narrower but higher object. Again is restricted the class of citizens from which we can draw members.

"It is precisely as though our institution had once been a common school—the only school in St. Louis—primary, high, collegiate, professional, all in one. Then other schools arose, graded and specialized according to the needs of a growing community. And our school grew with the city, specialized with the city, drew ever from a less and less proportion of the mass, but ever from a better selected class of the people, and finally became a university. Would you expect that university to have as many pupils as all the other schools put together? Would the measure of its usefulness be determined by the mere number of those within its walls?"

San Bernardino (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1902.) Added 344; total 5485. Issued, home use 25,516 (fict. 16,067; juv. fiction. 5923). Membership 2387. Attendance 12,249 (Sundays 448). Receipts \$2244.21; expenses \$1569.52.

Sedalia (Mo.) F. P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1902.) Added 1063; total 4357. Issued, home use 35,749 (fict. 24,143; juv. 8056). a decrease of 4123, entirely in fiction. At the same time there has been an increase of 2501 in juvenile books and of 270 in non-fiction. Cards in use 1841. The number of new readers is about 12 per cent. of the total population of Sedalia. Receipts \$7729.30; expenses \$6683.67.

The library was opened in its new Carnegie building on Aug. 1, and this was naturally followed by a large increase in membership and in public interest. Since September, 1901, the library has been open on Sunday afternoons, from 2 to 6 o'clock, and the attendance has ranged from 25 to 100. A printed finding list is in preparation.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. (41st rpt.—year ending May 6, 1902.) Added 7016; total 128,178. Issued, home use 203,845; through schools and volunteer branches 43,368; fiction 61.6 per cent., including juvenile. Books for children form about a third of the total circulation. Cards issued in new registration, begun Feb. 1, 1901, 10,635, of which 2171 are held by children.

As the report covers the period before the appointment of Mr. H. C. Wellman as successor to Mr. Dana, it was compiled by Miss Alice Shepard, first assistant. She says:

"The library has tried to keep itself on the material side cheerful and inviting, on the side of its staff informed and hospitable. As to its administration, it has ventured on such experiments as home delivery, duplicate collection, vacation reading of children, evaluation of novels by outside readers, the exhibition of appropriate collections, the gathering and distribution of pictures, the extension of the hours of opening and the relaxing of the rules of administration as the public come in contact with them, not thinking that all these new lines of work or new methods would of necessity be permanently successful, but believing that only by testing these things and others, and by the constant taking of the public into its confidence, can work into the full possibilities of its usefulness."

The home delivery plan, after a year's operation, has not proved wholly successful, but has been useful in increasing the number of cardholders. There has been a decided increase in the use of books by teachers and pupils in connection with their school work.

The classification of books appears to be carried out in a rather unusual way. "The best of all new books added from year to year and a selection of the more useful of those in the older parts of the library" are classified by the Cutter Expansive system and stand together on the shelves. At the same time "the books not likely to be used, but still of sufficient value to be added to the shelves, are frequently entered in the old system." The ultimate idea is that when, in the course of time, the library has a new building a stack or storage room will be reserved for the older and less used books, "while on open shelves in the library proper will be kept the live, working library, carefully and closely classified in accordance with the Cutter system." This may be attractive in theory, but it is likely to be less satisfactory in practice. The report, as usual, is interesting and well arranged.

Trinity College L. Hartford Ct. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1902.) Added 2482 v., 1095 pm., of which 483 v. were purchased; total 45,130 v., 28,185 pm. Attendance 3826, of which 685 was evening attendance.

Mr. Carlton's interesting report is mainly devoted to a review of the accessions of the year. The most notable addition was the gift in November, 1901, from Sydney G. Fisher, of 1044 volumes, dealing with English and American literature, European history and literature and economics. From George E. Hoadley were received nearly 300 v., including a fine set of the "Jesuit Relations," and the nucleus for an important collection of early American newspapers. Many of the books given by Mr. Fisher were used to build up a "standard library," freely accessible, and modelled upon the plan adopted in Providence. This "standard" collection is placed in the center of the reference room, and is made

up of "the best editions that the library possesses of the chief names in the literatures of Greece, Rome, England, France, Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. On its practical side the collection thus becomes a departmental library for the work of the classical modern language, and English departments, and as such has been of constant use ever since it was arranged. On the other side it places prominently before the eyes of the student an attractive, tempting array of the world's best literature. His glance cannot stray in any direction without alighting upon some name forever famous, or upon some book that has helped to mould human thought or to stimulate noble action. If the student does no more than remember the names upon the backs of these books it will be a distinct addition to his intellectual equipment. Many of the undergraduates have gone much further, and this portion of the library has already become a favorite spot for those who have the time or inclination for general reading."

It is suggested that the library should undertake the publication of a series of bibliographical monographs, and for a first essay of the sort a "Bibliography of Trinity College" is recommended. Mr. Carlton states that he already has in manuscripts over 700 titles of books, pamphlets, essays, sermons, and magazine articles for such a record.

The Library of Congress printed cards have been adopted for the catalog, with excellent results. A strong plea is made for the employment of at least two student assistants, to aid in the clerical work of the library. The need of an endowment fund and a new building is also touched upon; "an income of \$10,000 and a building planned to hold 200,000 volumes will be a minimum requirement almost before we know it."

Announcement was made during the commencement exercises that the sum of \$2500 had been presented to the library by the alumni, to be known as the Samuel Hart Library Fund. Among the recipients of degrees at commencement was William Newnham Carlton, the librarian who received the honorary degree of master of arts, *honoris causa*.

University of Texas L. (Rpt. — year ending April 19, 1902.) Added, 2161; total 36,136. The services of a trained cataloger have made it possible to accomplish much needed work. In addition to instruction given to the library training class 5352 v. have been cataloged, shelf-listed, and arranged. The greatest need at present is a proper catalog.

The freedom of access to books, which has been the rule, has resulted in the disappearance of numerous volumes; "in view of this evil, it seems desirable that access to the books be restricted to those who really need to see the books in the shelves, and supply all ordinary calls by having students apply at

the loan desk." The appointment of three student assistants is urged.

Mr. Wyche, the librarian, gives in the *University Record* an account of the library. It has been made one of the depositories of the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress. He says: "Just how to make the books do the greatest service now is one of our problems. The catalog adds much along this line. Our next need is in the way of reference work with the students, very few of whom understand the use of the catalog and the various reference books. A few explanatory talks on these subjects have been given to groups of students for several years. But this reaches only a small number, and not being intelligently followed up by those who attend, is soon easily forgotten. An increase in the staff is urgently needed, so that time will be left to meet the students personally when they come in to look up topics and assist them to find what they want. At present it is often only possible to point out the case in which books on a given subject are shelved and let the student find what he can."

Washington University L., St. Louis, Mo. The cornerstone of the Washington University Library building, which is to be used during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a meeting place for the various congresses, was laid on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 30. The cornerstone was laid by Frederick M. Crunden, librarian of the Public Library, who delivered the address of the occasion. The building in its longest dimensions is 258 x 144 feet. It is to cost \$250,000. The materials used in it are the same as those used in the buildings already constructed; that is, hammer-faced red Missouri granite laid in "broken-range rubble," with ornamental courses of Bedford stone. The style of architecture is of a later period of the Tudor-Gothic than is employed in the other buildings. In the library building there is an admixture of the Renaissance. Its most noteworthy feature will be an arcaded cloistered walk on the eastern façade, running the entire length of the building (258 feet).

Westminster, Mass. Forbush Memorial L. The new library building was dedicated on Aug. 22.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (45th rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1902.) Added 7078; total 46,028. Issued, home use 203,890 (fict. incl. juv. 68.2%), of which 37.2% was issued from the children's room. "On analyzing the circulation of the two departments of adult and juvenile literature, it was found that fiction formed 78.8 per cent. of the former class and 67.67 per cent. of the latter." No account is kept of reference use. New registration 3509; cards in use 17,971. Receipts \$18,090.17, expenses \$17,901.10.

A compact and interesting report. Special

attention is given to the work of the children's room, and the circulation of books through the schools, where much has been done to make library privileges attractive and useful to the young people. At the Rockford branch a children's corner was installed, and the hours of opening were extended, with good results. A serious incident was the discovery in June last that mutilation and theft of library volumes had been going on for some time. The record of the case, with the connection of the offender, was given fully in these columns at the time. "A beginning has been made at replacement, but the task is a formidable one and requires much time and more money than can be spared from present book appropriations."

Woodstock, Vt. A free reading room for men and boys was opened in August. It is centrally located, in a room formerly occupied by the local savings bank, and is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. The general management is in the hands of a committee of two or three citizens.

York (Pa.) P. L. (Rpt., 1901-1902.) Added 529; total 5820. Issued, home use 9776. Cards in use 1855.

The library was closed, owing to a local epidemic of smallpox, from Feb. 24 to May 1, 1902.

FOREIGN.

Battersea (London, Eng.) P. Ls. (15th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1902.) Added 2255, of which 209 were gifts; total 50,776, of which 13,503 are in the ref. dept. Issued 405,971, of which 24,964 were drawn from the ref. dept.

The children's reading room at the central library was opened on Oct. 7, 1901, and has proved most successful.

Bergen (Norway) P. L. (Rpt.) The progressive spirit and the clear, vigorous style of Fröken Valborg Platou add greatly to the interest with which one reads her report. A marked increase of borrowers, a large circulation, a large attendance in the reading rooms, together with the ambitions which the city has for a new library building, point toward a successful year.

The circulation has reached over 100,000 volumes, the home use being over 80,000, and the reading room use over 20,000. The use of the reading room was as great as the space permitted, and under other conditions would undoubtedly have been doubled several times. There is no sign of children's work, and in the report on the reading room it is stated that "during the winter season a large proportion of the juveniles were denied entrance."

Statistics of borrowers indicate a large proportion of the lower middle classes as using the library. The percentage of fiction is given as 79. Among the 25 most popular authors

were 9 Norwegian writers, 6 English and American, 5 Danish, 2 German, 2 French and 1 Swedish. A supplementary catalog of the accessions since 1897 is reported to have been at that time at the printer's, and a subject catalog is in preparation, but with the present staff cannot be completed in the near future.

The library is located on one of the popular thoroughfares, in a building over the meat market. The shelves are greatly overcrowded, which makes the need of a library building pressing. A volunteer committee has formed and collected over 60,000 kroner for this purpose. The committee also urges action by the municipality, "in the trust that the 28 previous years offer sufficient guarantee that a practical and careful administration in the future as well will claim a place for the library among the city's charitable and educational institutions." K. H. J.

Bodleian L., Oxford. At the Bodleian tercentenary in October the United States will be represented by James L. Whitney, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and delegates from Harvard, Cornell, University of Michigan, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton will also attend. Canada will have two delegates, the Australasian universities four, and India nine. The Bibliothèque Nationale, Laurentian Library, Biblioteca Estense, National Library of Naples, Royal Library of Berlin, and many other libraries will be represented.

Fulham (Eng.) P. Ls. (14th rpt.) "We have ordered the suppression of betting tips and prices in the papers provided for public use. As a result, order and quietness are more easily maintained in the mornings and, unexpectedly enough, the attendance has at the same time increased."

Kyoto (Japan) Imperial University. The library of the university is described in the official "Calendar" for 1901-1902. It comprises four apartments—reading-room, smoking-room, office, and book-stack. The reading-room accommodates 160 persons, and has also a card catalog. A separate stack building is needed, and will be erected at no distant date. The regulations governing use of books are extensive, covering both home and reading-room use. Professors and other members of the university staff may borrow from 5 to 30 volumes at a time, according to their grade. The number of volumes being estimated by the standard of books bound in European style, three volumes bound in Japanese style, and one sheet of maps, pictures, and the like in the form of a chart, or one case of the same in the form of a case, are counted as equal to one volume in European style.

Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls., Museums and Art Gallery. (49th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) The total issues of bound volumes for the year were 1,630,292, of which 1,060,-

472 were drawn from the lending libraries. The issue of periodicals, magazines, etc., reached a total of 712,321, and there were 652,465 newspaper readers.

The experiment of placing a generous selection of reference works and new books for free access in the Picton reading room "has given great satisfaction to readers and no less satisfaction to the management, inasmuch as no losses as yet have been sustained of these particular books." There is a growing use of the reference library.

From the lending libraries there was a circulation of 889,511 v. for home reading, of which nearly half were fiction and 20,000 books for the young. 21,659 v. of music were issued, an increase of over 2000. There were 116 free lectures given under the auspices of the library, which were attended by 54,068 persons. "The provision of books for blind readers was inaugurated in connection with these libraries so long ago as 1859. Since that date considerable additions have been made, both by gift and purchase, to the collection, which is now probably the largest in any public library in the country."

Montreal, Can. Now that the offer of Mr. Carnegie to give \$150,000 for a public library has been accepted, the method of making it effective still comes up at intervals for discussion in the city council. The great difficulty is the apparent impossibility of harmonizing English Protestant and French Catholic ideas as to the character and selection of books. A by-law was recently drafted and passed by the finance committee of the city council which provides that the library shall be known as "The Free Public Library of Montreal," shall receive an annual appropriation of \$15,000, and shall be controlled by the finance committee, under the direction of a librarian. It also provides that "in order to give a moral and orthodox character to the library, three censors, who shall be laymen, shall be appointed every two years in the month of June, one of whom shall be named by the council, one by the principal of McGill University, and one by the vice-rector of Laval University. And in the event of the two latter refusing or neglecting to make such appointment, during said month of June, the appointments shall be made by the council." The by-laws were shelved when submitted to the city council.

The point of view of the opponents to the library is set forth in a recent issue of *La Verité*, which says:

"We are threatened with a Carnegie library. We all know that Mr. Carnegie, an immensely rich Scottish-American, has a mania for founding libraries. He has founded a large number in the United States; and now he is beginning operations in Canada, unfortunately with success. Indeed, the city council of Montreal has, by a large majority, just accepted an offer of \$150,000 made by Mr.

Carnegie, on condition that the city shall add to that sum an annual subsidy of \$15,000 in perpetuity, for a public library. Now a public library is an excellent thing or a very bad one, just as it is rightly or wrongly made up. A public library, opened indiscriminately to everybody, directed by incompetent, negligent, or unscrupulous persons, becomes, in a short time, and infallibly, a source of awful corruption, particularly for the young. Naturally, the public library which it is proposed to found in Montreal will be withdrawn from all religious control; for unfortunately they are unfortunately started on that pathway. We may, therefore, predict, without fear of being mistaken, that the taxpayers of Montreal will have to pay \$15,000 a year to keep in their midst a source of contagion a thousand, a hundred thousand times more dangerous than the worst epidemic of small-pox."

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (31st rpt.—year ending Feb. 20, 1902.) Added 2487; total 151,141. Issued from lending branch 133,215 v. to 8821 borrowers; fiction forms 15.4 per cent. of the total volumes and 57.4 per cent. of the total issues. Attendance at the reference library was 199,592, an increase of 14,533 over the previous year. During the year 225 boxes, containing 10,188 v., were sent to 122 country centres; 198 v. were also lent to 22 individual students in remote country districts.

It is urgently recommended that government take action upon the selection of a site for the proposed new building, thus ensuring the bequest of the Mitchell collection. Appended is an extremely interesting outline of the requirements desired in such a building, calculated to provide for a twenty years' growth, and to allow of expansion for fifty years.

The D. C. has been adopted for the reclassification of the collection.

Newtown P. L., South Wellington, New Zealand. A series of free lectures are being given in connection with the library which are well attended and prove very popular. The series opened on May 28, with a lecture by J. W. Joynt on "The rise of the great nations of Europe," two lectures being given in June, July, August, and September, and the last one on October 1. The subjects dealt mainly with literature, natural science and history.

Westminster (London, Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt. 1901-02.) The report covers the activities of the five public libraries administered under the direction of the Public Libraries Committee of the City of Westminster. The accessions are given as 4144; total 102,140. Issued for home use 277,970; ref. use 157,472. Estimated total attendance 2,702,000. The reports of the separate libraries follow the general summary.

Gifts and Bequests.

Canton (O.) P. L. By the will of Mrs. Katharine Barron Aultman, of Canton, the library receives a bequest of \$25,000.

Carnegie library gifts.

Dawson, Alaska. Aug. 12. \$25,000.

The following are reports for Great Britain:

Battersea, London. June. £15,000. Accepted.

Birmingham, Eng. June 17. £3000 for suburb of Selly Oak.

Brentford (Eng.) F. L. July. £5000.

Fenton, Eng. July. £5000.

Finsbury, London. July. £13,000.

Grays, Essex, Eng. July. £3000.

Hammersmith, London. July. £10,000.

Kettering, Eng. June 12. £8000.

Larne, Irel. July. £2500.

Londonderry, Irel. July. £8000.

Maidenhead, Eng. June 20. £5000.

Mansfield, Eng. July. £3500.

Monterose, Scotl. June 9. £7500.

Northampton, Eng. June 23. £5500.

Paddington, London. July. £15,000.

Rawtenstall, Eng. July. £6000.

Rushden, Eng. July. £2000.

Stirchley, July. £3000.

Woolwich, London. July. £14,000.

Workington, Eng. June 5. £7000.

Librarians.

FARR, Miss Mary P., has undertaken the cataloging of the recently established Public Library of Derby, Ct.

GRAY, Louis Freeman, formerly assistant librarian and executive officer of the Boston Public Library, died in Boston on August 24. Mr. Gray was born at Blue Hills, Me., in 1860. After the Civil War his family removed to Boston, where he attended the Franklin School, and later entered Harvard. After leaving Harvard he joined the staff of the Public Library, of which he was a member for several years. For some years past he had been engaged in newspaper work.

JONES, Lynds Eugene, who under the direction of Frederick Leypoldt compiled "The American catalogue" for 1876, died at his home in Brooklyn on August 3. Mr. Jones was born in Brooklyn in 1853. He was engaged in newspaper work before his connection with Mr. Leypoldt in 1875, and was later connected with the publishing trade. Since 1897 he had been senior member of the board of examiners of the New York Civil Service Commission. Mr. Jones attended the first conference of the American Library Association, held in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the committee appointed to formulate the "A. L. A. rules" for cataloging. He had edited and compiled various manuals and handbooks.

LAIDLEY, Miss Caroline S., for fifty-two years librarian of the Northampton (Mass.) Public Library, died in that city on August 19 after an illness of five weeks. Probably no other woman librarian in the country has held as long a term of continuous service. Miss Laidley was the daughter of George and Marian Laidley, early Scotch settlers in the Connecticut valley, and was born in Northampton sixty-eight years ago. At the age of seventeen she became librarian of the local Young Men's Institute, with a collection of about one thousand volumes. The library was first housed in a small room in the city hall; in 1857 a second room was added; and in 1874 it was transferred to the Clarke memorial building, erected at a cost of \$75,000, partly by endowment and partly by subscription. At the present time the collection numbers about 32,000 v. Miss Laidley was a member of the Western Massachusetts Library Club. She was regarded as an authority on matters relating to local history and genealogy.

MEYER, Henry C., for thirty years a member of the staff of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, died in that city on August 11, after an illness of two months' duration. Mr. Meyer was born in Germany in 1844, and came to the United States early in life. He was at New Orleans when the Civil War broke out, and served in the Confederate Army. After the close of the war he came to Cincinnati, and in 1872 was appointed assistant in the Public Library, where for many years he had charge of the reference department. Mr. Meyer's wife died several years ago.

STOCKWELL, George W., New York State Library School, class of '95, for three years librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Parker, South Dakota. Mr. Stockwell is a member of the A. L. A. and of the Massachusetts Library Club, and was president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club during 1901-2.

TYLER, Arthur Wellington, of Plainfield, N. J., formerly of Branford, Ct., and Wilmington, Del., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., and entered upon his duties the 1st of September.

WAIT, Miss Marie F., formerly librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, has accepted the position of librarian of the Longstreet Library, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

WILLIAMS, Hugh, of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, died at his home in Cleveland, O., on August 18. Mr. Williams was a graduate of Adelbert College, of the New York State Library School (B. L. S., class of '98), and an M. A. from Co-

lumbian University. He was appointed to the staff of the Library of Congress in June, 1898, and had been since then instructor in cataloging at Columbian University Library School, and secretary of the Library Association of Washington City. A bibliography prepared by Mr. Williams on "College libraries" was published as a bulletin of the New York State Library School; and Theodore E. Burton's recent book, "Financial crises," contained a bibliography of the subject by Mr. Williams.

Cataloging and Classification.

CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE 55TH CONGRESS, and of other departments of the United States, for the period from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1899 [being the "Comprehensive index" provided for by the act approved January 12, 1895]; prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, Gov. Print. Office. 1901 [1902]: 1069 p. 1. O.

This immense volume is the fourth in the series of "Document catalogs," and is an addition of the greatest value to the equipment of indexes and guides to our public documents that is gradually being developed through the work of the Office of Documents. It records in one alphabet the documents issued during the three sessions of the 55th Congress, a plan much more convenient to the user than the usual separate record for each session, though the great bulk of the volume resulted in considerable delay in publication. The style of preceding volumes is followed, in abbreviations, entries, and general plan. The catalog was begun under the direction of Miss Mary A. Hartwell, and finished under that of Miss Alice Fichtenkam.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September has a good classed reading list on "Municipal affairs."

GLASGOW (Scotland) P. Ls. Index catalogue of the Gerbals District Library. Glasgow, 1902. 24+455 p. sm. D. 8d; pap., 4d.

A compact, well printed dictionary catalog, containing much analytical work, and sparingly annotated. It is prefaced by a full descriptive introduction, and a table of the subject-headings used, which in the main follow the D. C.

PLAINFIELD (N. J.) P. L. Class list no. 2: history travel, and description. August, 1902. 4+78. p. O.

A well-printed D. C. list.

CHANGED TITLES.

"The Ulster guard [20th N. Y. State Militia] and the War of the Rebellion," by Theodore B. Gates, was published under the above title in 1879, and again in 1884 from the same plates, under the title "The war of the Rebellion, with a full and critical history of the first battle of Bull Run," etc., etc.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Allen, Gardner Weld, 1856- (tr. of The neuroses of the genito-urinary system in the male . . . by Dr. R. Ultzmann);
 Ames, Gaston William, 1857- (Gaston Griffin; a country banker);
 Andrews, Hiram Bertrand, 1867- (Handbook for street railway engineers);
 Asch, Julius, 1838- (The Jew of the present period);
 Brant, James Daniel, 1853- (Infinitives);
 Briney, John Benton, 1839- (The form of baptism. . . .);
 Brown, Christian Henry, 1857- (The optician's manual. . . .);
 Brown, George Washington, 1820- (Reminiscences of Gov. Robert J. Walker);
 Brown, Mrs. Harriet Adelaide, 1847- (Dress-making, its science and art);
 Caffin, Charles Henry, 1854- (American masters of painting. . . .);
 Cobb, Sanford Hoadley, 1838- (The rise of religious liberty in America);
 Cox, Joseph Abram, 1858- (Practical paragraphs for patients and physicians);
 Darby, James Ezra, 1856- (An analysis of the Acts and Epistles of the New Testament);
 Dresser, Frank Farnum, 1872- (The employers' liability acts and the assumption of risks in New York, Massachusetts, etc.);
 Emery, Mabel Sarah, 1859- (Russia through the stereoscope. . . .);
 Faust, Oliver Cromwell, 1859- (The piano-forte tuner's pocket companion);
 Haaren, John Henry, 1855- (Heath's graded spelling book);
 Hazen, John Munger, 1838- (Railway contractor's handbook);
 Heath, Herbert Milton, 1853- (Laws of Maine concerning business corporations. . . .);
 Ingraham, Charles Anson, 1852- (Songs of all sorts);
 Kruger, Frank Philip, 1878- (The so-short system of phonic shorthand. . . .);
 Lange, Heinrich Carl, 1842- (Feld und wiesenblumen);
 Loux, Charles William, 1868- (White ribbons—temperance verse);
 Marsh, George Cook, 1861- (A singular will);
 Mets, James Andrew, 1832- (Naval heroes of Holland. . . .);
 Morse, Hiram Gardner, 1832- (Robert Louis Stevenson as I found him);
 Newell, Wilbur Charles, 1859- (The life worth living);

Page, Ernest Clifford, 1862- (Page's Nebraska digest);
 Parsons, William Franklin, 1834- (Parsons' hand book of business and social forms);
 Roddy, Henry Justin, 1856- (Elementary geography);
 Selover, Arthur William, 1871- (The negotiable instruments laws. . . .);
 Smith, Curtis Pendleton, 1863- (Texas notarial manual and form book);
 Snyder, William Lamartine, 1848- (The notaries' and commissioners' manual. . . .);
 Trask, Robert Dana, 1852- (Human knowledge and human conduct);
 Vincent, Edgar La Verne, 1851- (Margaret Bowlby).

Bibliography.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. Reinsch, Paul S. Colonial government: an introduction to the study of colonial institutions. (The citizens library.) New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 10+386 p. 12°.

The several chapters are followed by bibliographies of considerable extent and importance.

CURVED SURFACES. Gauss, Karl Friedrich. General investigations of curved surfaces of 1827 and 1825; tr. with notes and a bibliography by James Caddell Morehead and Adam Miller Hildebeitel. [Princeton.] N. J., Princeton University Library, 1902. c. 6+126 p. Q. \$1.75 net.

The 10-p. bibliography is limited to books, memoirs, etc., which use Gauss's method, or deal with the general theory of surfaces.

ELM LEAF BEETLE. Felt, Ephraim P. Elm leaf beetle in New York state. New York State Museum, bulletin 57, Entomology 15. 2d ed. 44 p. pl. il. O. 15 c.

The bibliography covers 7 pages (p. 30-37).

FRANCE. Molinier, Aug. Les sources de l'histoire de France. I: Epoque primitive, Mérovingiens et Carolingiens. Paris, Picard et fils, 1902. 8+288 p. 8°. 5 fr.

MISSISSIPPI. Mississippi Historical Society. Publications, vol. 5; edited by Franklin L. Riley. Oxford, Miss., for the Society, 1902. 394 p. 8°.

This volume contains the report of the Mississippi Historical commission, created by legislative act of March 2, 1900. Among the divisions of the commission's report are "Manuscripts, papers, and documents pertaining to Mississippi in public depositories beyond the state," "Manuscripts, papers, and

documents in public depositories within the state," "Manuscripts, papers, and documents in private hands," "Aboriginal and Indian history," "Points and places of historic interest in Mississippi." To the first division, "Public depositories beyond the state," Prof. James M. White contributes the section on Libraries and societies (pp. 75-117), and to the second division Prof. James M. White and Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D., contribute a similar section (pp. 169-227). These reports from libraries and societies are very unequal in their merit, as is to be expected where so much depends on the co-operation of so many institutions. In some instances there is only a brief paragraph, while in others there are pages of titles of works contained in the several libraries on Mississippi.

QUAKERS. Myers, Albert Cook. Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750. with their early history in Ireland. Swarthmore, Pa., The author, 1902. 22+477 p. 8°.

The annotated bibliography of 11 pages contains a few annotations. The printed sources take up 7 pages; the manuscript sources 4 pages.

RENAISSANCE. Einstein, Lewis. The Italian Renaissance in England: studies. (Columbia University studies in comparative literature.) New York, The Columbia University Press, 1902. 17+420 p. 12°. Pages 391-409 are bibliographical.

SAMMLUNG BIBLIOTHEKSWISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN; herausgegeben von Karl Dziatzko. 15 heft. Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Schrift.-Buch-und Bibliothekswesens. vii. Leipzig, M. Spirgatis, 1902. [4], 113 p. 6 m.

Besides Konrad Haebler's contribution on Spanish bibliography, noted elsewhere, the volume contains a list by Max Spirgatis of English book titles in Drandrius' "Bibliotheca exotica. Francof. 1625." This work is a list of French, Italian, Spanish, English, Dutch, and Hungarian books offered for sale at the Frankfort book mart. The English list covers the years 1561-1620, and is reprinted by Spirgatis with reference to Bullen's "Catalogue of [English] books in the Library of the British Museum . . . to the year 1640," and Arber's "Transcript of the registers of the Company of Stationers of London, 1553-1640." There is also the first instalment of a bibliography of printed university registers, by W. Falckenheimer, comprising the German registers, and the editor's critical examination of some points in Schwencke's "Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des ersten Buchdrucks." A. S. J.

SCOTCH-IRISH. Hanna, C. A. Scotch-Irish; or, the Scot in north Britain, north Ireland and North America. New York, Putnam, 1902. 2 v., 8°, net, \$10.

Contains a bibliography, v. 2, p. 531-551.

TEUTONS. La Saussaye, P. D. Chantepie de. The religion of the Teutons; from the Dutch by Bert J. Vos. (Handbooks on the history of religions.) Boston, Ginn & Co., 1902. 7+504 p. 8°.

Pages 417-463 are bibliographical. The bibliography is classified and extensively annotated.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress:

Ambiguist, An, pseud. of John Luther Kraber, "Ambiguities."

Argyle, Harvey, pseud. of McIntire, John Jackson. "As I saw it . . . stories illustrated."

Aston, MacKay Bernard (1867-), author of "Correlation of history, geography and literature."

Deveron, Hugh, pseud. of Huger, Arthur Middleton, 1842- "Songs of the Sahnagnas."

Gallus, Arthur, pseud. of Wisner, Arthur, 1847- "Emma Calvé; her artistic life by A. Gallus. . ."

Monroe, Forest, pseud. of Wiechmann, Ferdinand Gerhard, 1858- "Maid of Montauk."

Trevert, Edward, pseud. of Bubier, Edward Trevert, 1858- "How to build dynamo electric machinery."

Wayland, Eugene Clarence, is the author of "The American transition."

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Hens have eggs instead of habies,

Knows the poets, can rehearse

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In the whale what Jonah's menu,

From what type of monkey came you;

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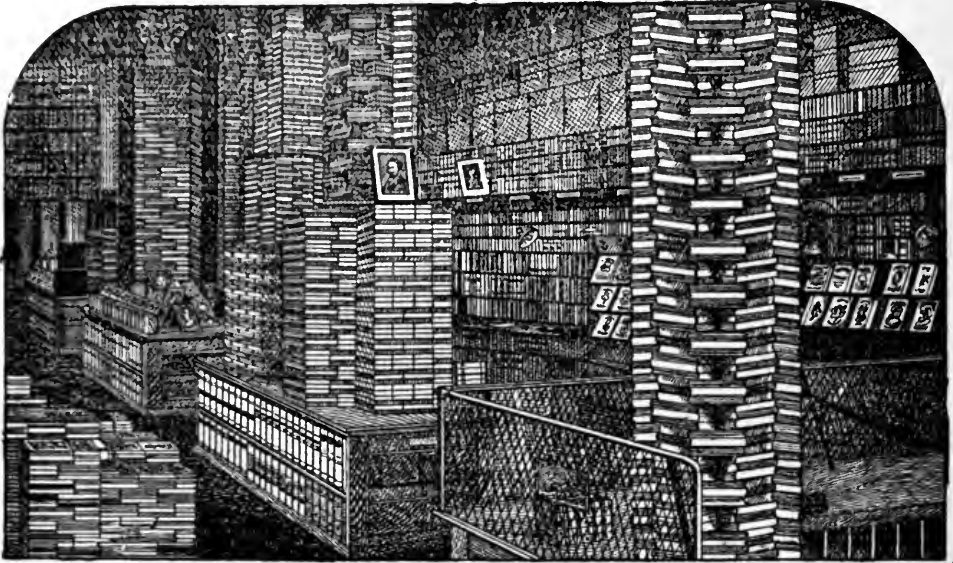
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WITH the editorship of Mr. J. N. Larned, forty scholars and critics, each an acknowledged authority in a particular field of American history, have selected the 4000 works here presented, and give them brief descriptive and critical notes, so that for the first time the literature of American history is charted for the behoof of the reader and student, with frank and impartial criticism of books which do not seem to deserve the acceptance they enjoy. The chief historical societies of America are named, together with their most important issues. The sources of American history are outlined by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, so that the student may pass directly to first-hand authorities and pursue a special research as far as he pleases. Much of the best biography, many of the most instructive and entertaining works of travel, of ethnological investigation, of scenic and scientific description of America are included. Canada, the West Indies, Central and South America have departments.

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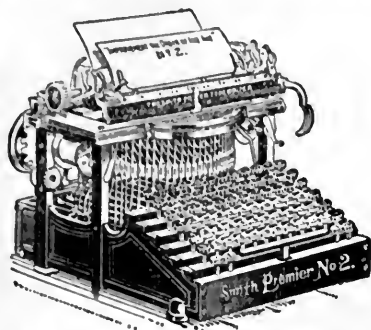
This GUIDE will not become out of date. This autumn will be issued a supplement, edited by Mr. Philip P. Wells, Librarian of the Yale Law School, in which will be offered a selection from the literature of 1900 and 1901, with notes. Thereafter this continuation will appear at intervals to be duly announced. (Terms on application to the Secretary of American Library Association Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.)

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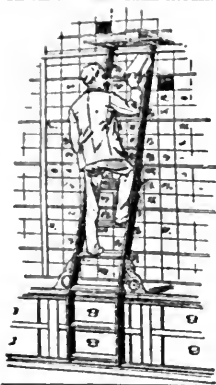
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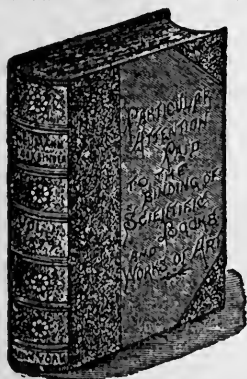
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THE Library Journal

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 27. NO. 10.

OCTOBER, 1902.

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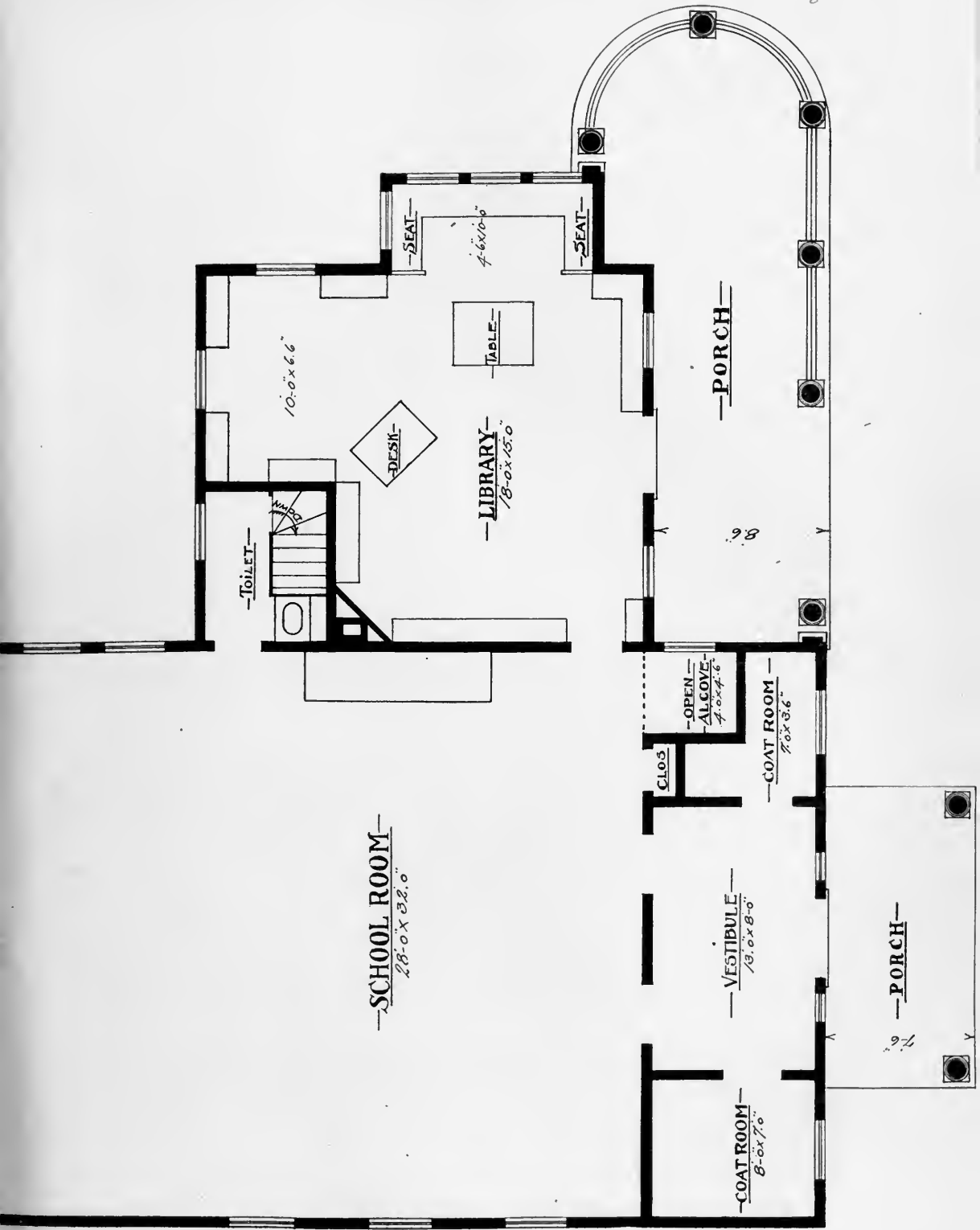
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27.

OCTOBER, 1902.

No. 10

At the Lake Placid meeting of the New York Library Association the subject of library training was much in evidence, and the discussion showed strongly the general feeling that there is need of more uniformity and a required standard in this particular branch of library effort. It is not the work of the established schools, nor of summer or other courses conducted under competent leadership, that is called in question; but the influence of various agencies of instruction in librarianship—so-called schools and semi-private courses—that have multiplied within recent years and that are known to all familiar with library training to be unworthy of the name. The direct question was asked, Is there anything that librarians as a body can do to save persons who desire to fit themselves for librarianship from applying to inferior sources of so-called training, and also to protect librarians and library boards from being imposed upon by certificates and diplomas from such sources?—and it met with the prompt suggestion that “a courageous committee” be appointed to report fully upon existing agencies of library training, from the point of view of their practical efficiency and the character of their instruction. Such a committee has been appointed by the New York association, following the example set a month before at the Western Library meeting in Madison. The results of their labors will be awaited with interest; their task is not an easy one, but if wisely carried through it will be an important move in the right direction. This whole subject of library training is one that especially demands the attention of the national body of librarians, and until it is taken up in earnest by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training it will not have been put upon its proper plane.

It is worth while for librarians to consider carefully the conditions indicated in the presentation elsewhere of “the other side” of the

desk assistant's work. We have heard much—and rightly—of the importance of desk work, as the center of contact with the public, of its defects, and of its possibilities; but there has been too little insistence upon the fact that in the average public library the conditions under which this service is rendered are such as to militate against its best effectiveness. Indeed, in planning the routine of library administration the librarian is too apt to look upon the human machine as wholly mechanical, forgetting that the service he desires is one that machinery alone cannot give. Too unyielding a routine, too exacting an arrangement of hours, these, as much as if not more than the low rate of salaries, are mainly responsible for inefficient or unsuitable library assistants. It is quite true that there is a certain economy in time in keeping one person at the same work so long that it becomes in a way automatic, and perhaps there is less liability to mistakes, up to a certain point; but in desk work, at least, consideration for the assistant and for the public would dictate change of occupation once in two hours. Those of us who in times of mental fatigue have allowed ourselves to settle down to routine work in sheer absence of energy, know how more than stupefying routine work is, and how little interest we are able to take in it; and routine work of this sort is very far from being *service* to the public.

IMPROVED hours are really more important than improved salaries in their relation to the assistant's work. The break at noon should always be an hour at least, and for those who cannot easily go home for luncheon there should be a pleasant room, conveniently equipped, giving in itself a complete change of atmosphere. Such a change twice a day, at luncheon and at dinner, has the same effect throughout the year as the vacation change of surroundings once a year. The harness does not rub constantly in the same place;

it is eased a little. If liberal hours for meals are important, the time at which meals are taken is no less so. To keep any one from eight o'clock until two without eating, or to require one's lunch hour to be at eleven a.m., or dinner at five p.m., with a long evening's work afterward, is bad hygiene and bad policy, and should be avoided. More things can be done with time schedules than are dreamed of by the casual hand at schedule-making, if the welfare and convenience of the assistants are really a part of the matter at heart; and the number of hours per week need not be lessened, if it is a reasonable number of hours to begin with. So far as salaries are concerned, it may be fair to pay a low salary to an untrained beginner, if she has at the same time some opportunity to improve herself and prepare for promotion; but to take all her time and all her vitality in return for the small salary is not fair at all. One can get plenty of library machines; but when one desires live people, inspired to do good and always better work, there is only one way of securing them—reasonable hours, occasional change of occupation, opportunity to improve, and fair payment. The assistant who under these conditions regards her work as a "soft snap" will soon be detected, and superseded. The majority, under such a régime, would take a new interest in their work and be what they were intended to be, and what many of them, without such a régime, still faithfully try to be—assistants.

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THE Library of Congress is desirous of obtaining information regarding the books for the blind, from the various libraries throughout the country. This information should cover the number of books, music and magazines in the different systems, also number and class called for most frequently; the number of blind persons using the library, and if readings and musicales are given, the number in attendance.

Other information of like character will be appreciated. **ETTA JOSSELYN GIFFIN,**

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INFORMATION ON LOUISIANA GENEALOGY.

MANY libraries devote large space to genealogy, in which information respecting Louisiana must of necessity be deficient on account of the lack of books on the subject. There are two sources of information, one "Creoles of St. Louis" by Paul Beckwith, the other a series of articles published by Chas. Patton Dimitry in the *Times-Democrat* of 1892. These have been indexed, and we shall be happy to forward copy of the index to any library desiring it, and especially to any library possessing a file of the paper of that year.

Since we have a file here, and there is also one in the city archives it will always be possible to find an amanuensis who can copy any parts specially needed.

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ON page 116, second column, of the report of the Magnolia Conference there is an erroneous item about "The Mary L. Blood Memorial Library." The item was published in substantially the same erroneous form some months ago in the L. J. This "Blood Memorial Library" is not in Windsor, but in *Brownsville*, formerly called West Windsor, and the gift referred to ought not to be referred to the Library of the Windsor Library Association, which was founded in Windsor nearly 20 years ago and now has nearly 10,000 volumes.

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FIRST ISSUE OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

SEVERAL requests for information regarding the first issue of *The Review of Reviews* in America have been received. The Library of Congress is in receipt of a letter from the publishers advising that the first purely American number of *The Review of Reviews* published and printed in this country was April, 1891. January and February-March (double number) were reprinted here, the reading matter being the same as the English edition. Special covers bearing the imprint of "The Critic Company, New York," however, appeared upon the numbers circulated in this country as early as September, 1900, volume 2, no. 1.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON,
Chief of Periodical Division.

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SOME GENERAL RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A LIBRARY STAFF.

BY WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, *Assistant Librarian of Harvard College.*

To achieve good results the administrative force of a library, though it consist of but one person, must have a reasoned and approved habit of work. Where the force is small this habit of work is not commonly formed into a code of rules, but as the force grows in number the introduction of division of labor, the multiplying of detail, the greater diversity of individuality, the increasing remoteness of the subdivisions of the staff from one another and from the center of control, the frequency of change in personnel, combine to make necessary a definite statement of the customs and methods of the library that shall serve as a guide and standard with which every member of the force can become familiar. Under such conditions the introduction of written rules becomes a requirement of the business, in no way casting an imputation upon the staff. Indeed it is not to be supposed that any body of library workers will partake of that sensitiveness in regard to rules or laws which is so sure a sign of immaturity.

In Harvard College Library tradition had long taught what was permitted to the staff and what not, just as tradition had taught the methods of work—how to enter this or that, where to insert or where omit a comma, or when to make a subject entry in the author catalog—though tradition has sometimes been troubled to explain the why of its dictums to a new assistant of an inquiring turn, or to set forth satisfactorily by what steps a "blue" card has come to be, occasionally, one with a red line across it and a "red" card one with no line at all. In the process of compiling rules for cataloging and for other branches of the work it appeared that there were certain rules binding on all members of the force which might to advantage be formulated apart from the special rules, and certain suggestions about methods which might well be joined with them. These rules and hints were therefore set down, submitted to the heads of departments and to the more experienced assistants, and thus

gradually extended to cover the more important part of our work. Growing in this manner by accretion and representing two differing aims, the fact that they were not intended for publication hardly needs mention. Notwithstanding their defects, since other libraries have similar rules and perhaps the same need of codifying them, I am glad to avail myself of a suggestion that they might interest readers of the JOURNAL, and present them in the hope of getting help from the experience of others. They have been somewhat modified by omitting such as applied to customs peculiarly our own, and by giving to some paragraphs a general expression.*

Regular attendance is necessary, and a full day's work is expected of everyone. Begin work promptly, avoid interruption so far as possible, stop promptly at the closing hour. The entries on the time card are to be the times of actually beginning and quitting work, not the times of entering or leaving the building.

The time allowed for luncheon is an hour, to be taken between 12 and 2.30, and should not be exceeded; it is recommended, on the other hand, that it should not be greatly curtailed. The hours for luncheon are adjusted by heads of departments so that the necessary routine of each department may be properly carried on.

Absence without notification interferes with the proper arrangement of the work. It is necessary that everyone before taking time off shall consult the head of the department. In the case of unavoidable, unexpected absence, notice should be sent if the absence continues beyond the first day.

Vacations are not to exceed five weeks without special arrangement, and are to be taken in the summer. The schedule of vacations is arranged for each department by the

* The chief administrative divisions in Harvard College Library are the Ordering Department, Shelf Department, Cataloging Department, and Department of Circulation. A large proportion of the assistants are paid by the hour.

head of the department in such a way that there shall always be present one or more persons competent to meet the ordinary calls made upon the department in the course of the usual summer work. The schedules, so adjusted that the vacations of one department shall not hamper to an unnecessary degree the work of any other departments, are submitted to the librarian for approval before they are considered settled. Changes in the approved schedule can be made only by special arrangement.

The order in which books are to be taken up is important; so far as the order is prescribed it should be exactly followed, and beyond that it should be the subject of careful thought, bearing in mind the probable demand for the books, their relative chances of injury or misplacement, and the requirements of other departments. As a rule very large and very small books, manuscripts, loose maps and plates should be sent rapidly through all their stages. On rare occasions delay may be judicious, as when an accumulation of books of one sort or on one subject may be treated more economically together than separately, or when a difficult work may to advantage wait for the arrival of a special reference book.

As the books received pass through the various administrative departments in the process of preparation for public use the heads of the departments are responsible for them while in their departments, responsible for their being kept safely, forwarded rapidly, and found promptly when needed in process. In the same way each worker to whom books are assigned is responsible for them to the head of the department until they have been transferred in the proper manner to another person. It should be understood that every book is to be producible at any moment during the entire process, and is to be produced at once for use in case of real need; the other departments are to work for and not against the circulating department in this matter, and the circulating department, on the other hand, should be careful to limit its calls to cases of real need and should take pains to see that a book taken out from the regular process is returned promptly and to the person responsible for it.

Make it a habit on receiving books to ex-

amine them for the cards and slips that ought to be in them, and if any are missing at once hunt them up. Before sending books along see that all the required cards and slips are in place. Make it a point to know what should accompany a book when it is in your charge, even though your work may not be concerned with the material.

Let all assistants examine at regular, stated intervals all books in their charge; they can thus put their hands at once on any book that may be wanted, and none will become unintentionally a transmittendum on their shelves.

Heads of departments should examine at intervals the books in charge of the members of their departments.

The books on the shelves of each assistant should be arranged, and kept arranged either alphabetically or by special numbers, and the system should be the same for the whole force.

Any injury done to a book by a member of the force should be reported at once to the head of the department, and any injury discovered in a book should be reported at once by the finder. Books injured beyond repair should be marked to show that the injury was done before the book was loaned.

Quiet is necessary, or highly desirable, for concentrated attention. Unfortunately most forms of library work require more or less consultation. Nevertheless each one can and should exert an influence for quiet in the work-rooms. Make consultations as short as possible, and remember that while a word or two now and then for recreation is all right, conversations, especially if not on the work in hand, are entirely out of place in working hours. Some persons may imagine that they can talk and work at the same time without loss of efficiency; such a one is probably self-deceived, but even if the supposition were correct, it should be considered that other persons within hearing are probably not so favored by nature that they can listen and work to advantage. Visitors should never be received in the work-rooms and persons having errands to other departments than their own should make them as short as possible.* Whispering is

* In college libraries the order department will often be practically a public office, and it should on this account occupy a separate room.

peculiarly fatal to attention and should not be permitted, necessary speaking should be in low but natural tones.

Avoid hurry; it begets inaccuracy and a double waste. Forethought, accuracy, and steady application will ensure rapid work.

Be methodical; good routine saves much time. But be always ready to sacrifice routine to special needs. The object of all the work is to meet the needs of those who use the library.

Keep order among implements as well as among books. Disko Troop, according to Mr. Kipling, insisted that things should be "kept sep'rate," and the rule is a good one in library work. Time spent in keeping a desk in order is well spent. Cards should not be left scattered about. Rubber bands and clips save time.

Reference books are not to be kept at one person's desk longer than immediate need requires. If a book is needed constantly for an hour or more a block with the name of the person using it is to be put in its place, even if it is a book seldom used. This applies to books kept in the work-rooms for use of the assistants.

No book is to be taken from the stack and kept at a desk over night, or for any length of time, without being replaced by a block, or charged at the charging desk.

Books borrowed from the reading room are to be returned to the officer in charge of that room by messenger and not left to be put back in the regular distribution of books.

Books or cards should not be left at another's desk (outside the regular and understood routine) without a note of explanation, or, if that would be too long, the name of the person leaving them should be given.

Take pains to push in catalog trays after using.

Take pains to fasten the rod that holds the cards whenever cards are removed or replaced, and form the habit of noticing whether the rod is fast whenever using a tray.

Persons finding cards out of place should not themselves correct the error, but should report it according to rule.

No one not a member of the catalog department should take cards from the cata-

log except by special direction of the head of that department.

When using the catalog members of the force should carefully avoid interfering with readers who may be consulting it, but should be ready to give assistance whenever it is needed, either by answering inquiries or by referring the inquirers courteously to the proper officer. Employment in a library confers no privilege but is an obligation to interested service in behalf of those who use the library.

Uncataloged books in any department cannot be taken out, even by members of the department, except by express permission of the head; books so taken out must without exception be returned to the head of the department the next morning.

There should be a definite rule, which should be carefully enforced, in regard to the length of time a book must be in circulation before it may be taken out by a member of the force, and the length of time it may be kept.

Do not spend time in doing what can be done equally well by someone who is paid at a lower rate.

Checks indicate that certain things have been done. Never make a check before you have actually done the thing that it indicates. Do not make a collating check until you have finished collating the book and know its condition; do not begin cataloging a book by making the cataloging checks; wait until all the work of cataloging is done. Any other practice destroys the value of the check and injures the reputation for trustworthiness of one who adopts it.

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS INTENDED PARTICULARLY FOR CATALOGERS.

Catalogers should keep notes of new rules and of others which they find it hard to remember, and they should make specimen copies of cards that illustrate particular points and will be used for future guidance, arranging all this matter in form for convenient consultation. It is especially desirable that beginners should take time to study the rules, committing them to memory and understanding them. Every rule has a reason, good or bad; if good, the cataloger is better

equipped by knowing it; if the reason is bad, the library will be better off if the cataloger recognizes the fact and calls attention to it. Suggestions for improving methods of work should be welcomed by heads of departments if based on careful thought. It is not meant that time is to be spent (especially by beginners) in argument on points of cataloging; quite the contrary. It is meant that work ought to be done intelligently and with interest in improvement, and not mechanically; that instruction and advice should be sought with discretion and fixed in the mind. In cataloging a state of pupillage is essential, but it should have an end. Catalogers should be as familiar with the rules as the revisers, and their work should come to the revisers free from errors of ignorance and carelessness. Until this point has been reached let no one imagine that even the foundations of expertness in cataloging have been laid, however long the term of service may be.

Work that is not to be revised calls for the exercise of great care, but work that is to be revised should not on that account be done with less care. Revising is intended to detect the errors that result from human lack of perfection, but to afflict the reviser with the correction of careless errors is unfair as adding unnecessary strain to an anxious task, and wasteful of the resources of the library. To leave one's own work at loose ends on the theory that the next person to whom it goes will be responsible if an error in it slips through uncorrected is neither good logic nor, as David Balfour would say, "the good Christianity." Revisers should not have to expect errors in copying, or punctuation, or capitalization (though genuine differences of opinion will occur), or in the form of ordinary names and entry words, and catalogers are responsible for errors of such nature, quite as though their work were not revised.

On the other hand it is but fair to the catalogers that the rules even to the smallest detail should be made conveniently accessible to every member, and the rules should be supplemented by a full collection of examples copied from the catalog.

In the case of books requiring research catalogers should make notes of points that

will be of use to the reviser, such as unusual authorities consulted, or conflict of good authorities about the form of name. It is usually better to give information of this sort in writing than orally. In the same way by notes and references one department can often help another department, and prevent the wastefulness of two persons making the same research on account of one book. Thus where subject classifying for the catalog is not done by the catalogers, the classifier can often save the time of the cataloger, and the catalog and shelf departments can often help each other. In general every member of the force should cultivate the habit of using methods as helpful as possible to those who take the books afterwards.

When in cataloging a book it is found necessary to change cards already in the catalog always insert a slip in place of the card withdrawn, unless the change to be made will bring it back into a different place, and no card is to be written which will occupy the place of the first. The cataloger should write on the temporary card book number, author, and short title, and sign the card. It is desirable to have a printed form for such use.

Take out no more cards than are really necessary—that is, take out none on which no change is to be made.

Books for which old cards have been taken out or which have in them cards which take the place of old cards should be sent to the reviser as soon as possible, and the reviser will attend to them in preference to ordinary work. In fact wherever it is not necessary that the reviser should have the book in hand with the changed cards, the cards should be sent along as soon as changed without waiting to finish the book.

When cards are taken out and it is found that the book in hand cannot be cataloged immediately, the cards should be sent back to the catalog, reference books collected should be returned, and the book itself put in its proper place on the cataloger's shelf.

If the duty of distributing cards in the catalog is assigned to one or more persons, cards taken out by catalogers should be replaced by the distributors and not by the catalogers who removed them.

Do not spend more time in changing an old card than it would take to write a new one—unless the retention of the old card is necessary as a matter of record. If order slips are preserved the original writing upon them should be disturbed as little as possible.

Book numbers should be written with particular attention to accuracy and distinctness.

Work sent back to be changed should be attended to at once and immediately returned to the reviser.

Since information useful to the cataloger is often contained in prospectuses, it is desirable that the order department should preserve prospectuses in a convenient file, and refer to them on the order slips.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT WORTH
WHILE FOR THE CATALOGER TO SPEND
TIME ON.*

It is worth while—to keep the various editions of a work or the various translations or other forms in which it has appeared clearly distinguished and orderly arranged.

It is worth while—to keep all the works by the same author together and distinct from works by another author of the same or similar name. The greatest care should be taken not to confuse such cases.

It is worth while—to fill out, when possible, the initials in the case of authors with surnames of common occurrence; and to spend a moderate amount of time in looking up the full names of other authors who only give initials.

It is worth while—to ascertain the various forms of mediæval and oriental names, to choose with care the one to be used in the catalog and to make references from the other forms.

It is worth while—in writing cards, to aim, not only at accuracy and legibility, but also at neatness, even writing and clear arrangement, as the cards are to remain in the catalog for an indefinite period and will be repeatedly referred to.

It is not worth while—in writing slips for the printer, to aim at anything but ac-

curacy and legibility, meaning by legibility that each letter must show clearly at first sight what it is, so that the printer shall not have to guess at a letter from those before or after it. Extreme regard for form and evenness are entirely out of place.

It is not worth while—in the case of new names that come up, especially French and German names, to ascertain from reference books the additional baptismal names that are ordinarily given to a child in France or Germany but are not used by the man—or to cumber our cards with them, unless it is clear that the man himself has used one or more of them regularly in printed work and not merely in one or two early works.

It is not worth while—to spend much time in trying to find out whether a lady is married or single. The maiden name may be inserted if it is found near at hand, it is not worth much search. It is, however, worth while to give somewhat more time to finding the proper name of a lady who uses only her husband's names.

It is not worth while—to look up in reference books recent publications which are evidently complete, have the necessary particulars of imprint on the title-page, and give the author's name in an apparently full form and in the vernacular of the author, with a fair chance that the name is not a pseudonym.

It is not worth while—to search through *unindexed* bulletins or catalogs to find the date of a book.

Above all it is worth while, in cataloging as in anything else, to be constantly on the alert and to look for a thing in the most likely place. Probably in this way more time can be saved than in any other. For this a familiar acquaintance with reference books, and with the scope and object of each one is essential. It is therefore worth while for beginners to examine carefully the leading reference books with a view to acquiring this knowledge, and for others to examine new reference books, which should be placed for a time on a special shelf for this purpose. Special helps will sometimes be found by means of the subject catalog—"when found make a note of." It is well to post in the cataloging room a list of the more useful books which are not kept in that room.

* The following paragraphs are given, with one or two exceptions, as written by Mr. W. C. Lane when head of the Cataloging Department in Harvard College Library.

THE CASE OF THE DESK ASSISTANT.

PRESENTED BY HERSELF.

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May a Librarian and a Desk Assistant held an imaginary conversation upon the requirements and opportunities of an assistant's work. Whether the Desk Assistant was overawed by this unusual interview with her superior, or whether the point of view, logic, and conclusiveness of the latter's exposition were effective preventives of debate, is not clear; but to some of her fellow assistants at least there seems to be another side to the question, not touched upon in that conversation, which should not be ignored in any consideration of the desk assistant's shortcomings. And this is the strictly practical side of the time schedules upon which the desk assistant is expected to do her work. It is a condition not a theory that confronts the desk assistant—a condition of hours of service that until better adapted to the human machine must keep the librarian's vision of "the ideal desk assistant" in the realms of theory.

The desk assistant gives on an average from 42 to 50 hours a week in service to the library, that time being arranged in various schedules so as to include evening work and sometimes a weekly or biweekly half holiday, although this is by no means the rule. From eight to nine hours' service makes the usual working day. Her salary ranges from \$25 to \$40 a month. She works from one to three evenings a week; some Sunday work is generally necessary; her time schedule varies on different days according to whether or not night work is required of her. The following are typical examples of desk assistants' time schedules, as they exist in different libraries:

A. In this library, where night work for two days a week is required of the desk assistant, her time schedule for these two days is arranged thus: she arrives at 8.45 a.m.; departs for lunch at 1 p.m.; returns at 2.30 p.m.; departs for supper at 5.15 p.m.; returns from supper at 6 p.m.; and is on duty until 9 p.m.—thus making a ten-hour day for these two days. The other four days

in the week she arrives at 8.45 a.m.; departs for lunch at 1 p.m.; returns at 2.30 p.m., and is on duty until 6 p.m.—thus making a 7¾-hour day for these four days. She is on duty one Sunday in ten from 2 p.m. until 9, with no time assigned for supper. This is the summer schedule; in winter it is the same with the exception that the hour of arrival is 9.45, the lunch hour is reduced one-quarter of an hour, and on two nights the assistants work until 10 p.m. instead of 9.

B. In this library, where 42 hours and three nights a week are the rule, the schedules are arranged thus: arrival 8.45 a.m., lunch 12-12.30, departure 6 p.m.; on the following day the hour of arrival is scheduled at 3.30 p.m., supper 5.30-6 p.m., departure 9 p.m. This scheme alternates a long day with a short day, and in some cases one hour is allowed for lunch and supper; on Sundays the reading room only is open from 2 to 9, and the work is shared by two assistants, who are paid extra.

C. In library no. 3, three nights are required one week and two nights the week following. The schedule, which combines three forms, runs thus: *first* arrival 9 a.m., lunch 1.30, departure 5 p.m.; *second* arrival 1 p.m., lunch 5.30-6 p.m., departure 9 p.m.; *third* arrival 9 a.m., departure 1 p.m., return 5 p.m., lunch 6 p.m., final departure 9 p.m. These three forms require 7½ hours a day.

D. This is a branch library in one of the larger cities, in charge of one assistant whose working hours are scheduled as from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.—an arrangement that it seems should satisfy the most "complative" assistant, until one learns that there is no allowance whatever for noonday meal time, and that the assistant is "not supposed" to eat between morning and night.

These examples might be added to indefinitely, and they are in no way exceptional; but they indicate clearly the general tendency to regard assistants' time schedules simply as problems in arithmetic, unrelated to the human constitution.

It has been said that three evenings a week are sometimes required of the desk assistant, nor does this average appear unusual. As a rule the assistant who gives night service one day gives day service the next day, so that great irregularity of hours is entailed. It is this constant irregularity, and particularly the irregularity of meal periods, that is the desk assistant's most serious trial. The discomfort is not merely because she is obliged twice or three times a week to snatch a hurried and generally cold supper (if the untempting sandwich, the bakery shop bun, and the useful banana are to be dignified by that name), though every one who spends a day of tiring work knows that a hot and leisurely dinner at the end of it is an actual necessity; but it is because the hours of the meals are constantly changing. Eating to-day at one time and to-morrow at another is a physical evil; let it but continue long enough and health is seriously undermined. Many an instance might be cited where desk assistants in normal health have been reduced to a critical physical condition and years of ill health as a direct result of the hours imposed upon them. It is pertinent here to quote the statement recently made by a physician in the course of a conversation on "library hours." Said he: "I have had considerable experience from a professional standpoint with school teachers who have given way under the strain imposed upon them by the very modern educational system, and with the growth of libraries I am very likely to have a similar experience with library employees. There is nothing so conducive to a disarrangement of the entire organization as irregularity both as regards hours and eating. When these two evils coexist the result is rapid, and the victim is soon forced to abandon the work or take a prolonged rest, with a foundation laid for lifelong invalidism."

Another point that calls for notice is the kind of work required of the desk assistant. The possibilities are almost limitless, perfect responsiveness to the demands of the public being the ultimate end toward which all effort should be made. The work of the desk assistant should be intelligent, rapid and accurate; she should possess a wide knowledge of books, a good educational equipment, a ready interest, and an infinite amount of

patience and willingness. The average desk assistant does not possess these qualities, and no one more keenly realizes and more deeply deplores this fact than the librarian. Yet what likelihood is there for work of the desired grade under present conditions? The librarian lays much stress upon "the spirit of the work" which he feels should be so ardent and so zealous as to rise above all considerations of salaries and hours, and make the assistant feel that sufficient for her work is the joy of doing it. Practically, this is absurd. In exchange for inadequate salaries and overtaxing time schedules it is unreasonable to expect adequate work. Much personal force must be thrown into desk work to make it valuable; force is dependent largely upon vitality, and, with a daily routine such as the average library schedule demands, vitality is of necessity short lived.

Again, a working day of too great length weakens the character of the work. It is almost impossible for the assistant not to become narrow when her "library time" is practically all her time, and when there is no margin left for social recreation or personal duties. If a different atmosphere than that of one's daily work is never breathed, development is soon arrested, and the horizon of the work itself becomes pitifully small.

No less depressing to the tone of the work is the existing scheme of low salaries. Work well paid for is pretty sure to be work well done; and the increased expense the library would incur by a more generous scheme of payment would be fully repaid by the increased value of the library's service to the public. But the question of desk assistants' salaries is not wholly discouraging. In some libraries the salaries are placed on a very fair basis and in almost all there is an upward tendency.

It is the time schedules that seem hopeless; for, granting all that may be said against them, the librarian has yet to urge that these conditions are necessary to the service of the public: since the public has a right to books at any hour of the day, a desk assistant must, at any hour of the day, be available. This is quite true, but in admitting that the remedy is hard to find, why infer that none can be found? In his Imaginary Conversation with his desk assistant, the Librarian observes that the librarian cannot be ex-

pected to take cognizance of the desk assistant's affairs outside of the latter's working hours. That is just where the fault lies—in the librarian's accepted hypothesis that the desk assistant has no requirements apart from her work in his library, to which she must gradually sacrifice strength and health and social life. In indorsing such a system, the librarian, did he but realize it, is submitting to the existence of a permanent and positive force which makes for steady deterioration in the work of his desk assistants. As a rule, those assistants who do not leave desk work for some other department where conditions are easier, simply accept the situation and resigned, purposeless and unresponsive,

do the work required of them in the narrowest possible groove; while, were the conditions of the service normal, the same assistants might be inspired to better their work and double their value to the library and the public, or else their places would slowly but surely be filled by others better fitted to occupy them.

Taking into account all the circumstances under which the delivery desk assistant does her work, it is remarkable not that there are so few but that there are so many desk assistants who give conscientious and interested service, and who realize so fully their responsibility toward the library and the public.

THE EVOLUTION OF A RURAL LIBRARY: SECOND STAGE.

BY ANNA REDFIELD PHELPS.

THE story of the evolution of a library in a rural district has already been told in the pages of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (August, 1896, p. 362).

Since September, 1893, this little library has occupied a room in a small country schoolhouse at the head of one of the picturesque "finger lakes" of central New York. Not a dozen miles from the "Homeville" of "David Harum," this school district comprises parts of three contiguous counties and is known to the country round about as "the Glen." Hither come each summer many pleasure-seekers who find accommodation at the two or three guest houses, or in the private cottages that fringe the lake shore. From October to June, only the daily arrival of the mail-stage keeps the inhabitants from retiring like the polar bear into winter quarters.

The library has from the first been closely associated with the school. Even if these were not under the same roof, the children would probably always use the books more than do the adults.

When five years ago, the generous help of friends made almost a reality the hope for a separate building for the library, from one point of view this opportunity for growth and extension seemed so desirable, that we entered heart and soul into the effort to

secure this benefit. While waiting for the needed fund to grow a year passed, giving time for deliberate consideration. The urgent need of a more commodious schoolhouse as well as the disadvantages in separating these two educational allies presented themselves to us with suggestive force, and finally the disadvantages so outweighed the advantages to be gained by removal of the library to a home of its own that we became fully persuaded that the greater good could be secured by putting up one building in which both the school and the library might be housed.

The main reasons for endorsement of this plan for a combination of library and school were these:

1. The difficulty of caring for a separate building in winter time—heating it and keeping paths open.

2. The advantage of having the books under the same roof with the school. Most of the children, living at a distance, bring a noon-day lunch, and having an hour's intermission at that time have opportunity to enjoy the books in an adjoining room as they could not do if these were not close at hand and easily obtained. Many books are thus examined and handled and acquaintance is made with them just because they are to be had without going into another house.

3. The caretaker, or librarian, will usually be one of the older scholars, or the teacher. Her duties will be much lightened, and the public will be better served, if she has the books near the schoolroom and so is able to give them out either in the recess hour or immediately after school in a room previously made warm without much trouble. All the houses are heated by wood stoves.

4. A continuance of this close relationship of school and library must in time make the people, who recognize the value of both, willing to provide for the support of the library in the same way that they now maintain the school.

With these arguments in mind, and because from the first it had been the hope that the district would wish to contribute something towards a fund which was to furnish them with a long-needed improvement, the library trustees voted to make this proposition to the tax-payers: If they would determine what they felt able to give for a new schoolhouse, the money already in the hands of the library board would be made over to the school trustee for a building that should provide for the needs of both library and school.

A special meeting was called to consider this proposition, an attractive plan, prepared by a New York architect, was exhibited, and there seemed every reason to believe that the vote would be unanimous to levy a special tax, or that individuals would offer, according to their means, to make up a sum that should fairly represent the interest of the district to avail itself of these terms. But the project was carried through slowly. Some unexpected opposition was manifested, and it was over a year before the way was cleared for definite action. Finally, at another special meeting a majority voted to raise by special tax, \$400 when the library trustees were able to deposit the balance required for such building as should be contracted for by the school trustee.

This first step having been successfully taken and the conditions having been met by the library trustees, the builder was chosen, the plan already submitted was agreed upon and a contract signed, whereby a new building was assured.

This is not a school library as that term has been used since the law of 1892 defined the character and limitations of libraries in New York state under the school authorities,

nor is it a return to the old district school library which though free to the public was under the control of the school trustee. It is a district circulating and public library, deriving its charter from the regents.

It occupies a room in the new building, as it has for the last seven years in the old schoolhouse, by favor only, and retains as its own only the movable property it puts into that room.

But the district knows that in giving shelter to the library along with the school it is but caring for its own, so no opposition to this joint use of the building is anticipated.

Its trustees are five residents, elected one each year by the taxpayers at the annual August meeting, in the same manner as they choose the school trustee.

The facilities offered by the regents of the University of the State of New York for the establishment of libraries are well known; but it may be helpful to those contemplating the extension of this public benefit to some remote hamlet as yet ignorant of the blessing of good books, to know what has been the experience of the Glen library in the matter of maintenance and to what extent in the last seven years it has been aided by state funds.

From November, 1893, to November, 1900, a period of seven years, the state has given for the purchase of books \$390, the library has spent \$657.25 for books and \$338.45 in other ways. These have consisted of the payment of a small salary, never exceeding \$15 a year, for the services of a librarian during the winter months (October to July), the printing of a catalog with yearly supplements, the purchase of supplies and other incidentals. The average income has been, therefore, about \$142 (all proceeds from entertainments and private gifts), of which \$94 has been put each year into books and \$48 has been used for current expenses.

This average income is rather larger than we can hope for in the future. Fewer books added each year will suffice. The collection includes now a fair proportion of standard works and we know that caution is always advisable in the choice of current literature, so that if \$50 is available annually for the book fund the increase in volumes will be quite rapid enough.

In the hitherto cramped quarters of the old Glen schoolhouse, 1000 books have been

crowded on the two sides of a room 6 ft. by 8 ft., a mere closet. Of course after the fiction and young people's books were given the most favorable shelves there was little space left to display by subject arrangement the remainder, which were therefore grouped together in that comprehensive class called miscellaneous.

The capacity of the wall cases in the new room will be 2000v. The library is not likely to increase much beyond this—a floor case will provide adequate room for possible additions.

There will be new books added now and then, but as the old ones wear out they may not all be replaced and so the number will probably remain about the same from year to year. This number (1100-2000) will at no time offer too bewildering a choice to the resident reader, and yet with the yearly or semi-annual additions of new books it should furnish a sufficiently varied supply of wholesome reading for all who care to avail themselves of it.

With a simple dictionary catalog and a classed arrangement of the now miscellaneous group, it is thought readers will begin to discover treasures that have been concealed, and an increase in the circulation is confidently anticipated.

Much is being done in the cities and crowded centers to bring the people within reach of the widening influence of books. We know also how satisfactory are the reports of work of this sort carried on in the remote country towns and settlements of Wisconsin, Ohio and other western states. The missionary character of this effort is well enough at the beginning, but not until the people themselves, who are receiving the benefit, come to realize that here is a good thing worth maintaining and voluntarily agree to insure its maintenance, can the library be said to have entered on a healthy, vigorous career, likely to increase in usefulness and power to enrich the lives of those it serves.

And so, although it affords us a certain degree of satisfaction to be able to report this advance to the second stage of development of the Glen library—an advance that shows the accumulation of something over 1000 books, awaiting the completion of a commodious and artistic little building for shelter and opportunity to add to the happi-

ness and mental refreshment of an isolated people—we feel that there is a third stage to attain to that will not be reached until by some means a permanent income has been secured for the proper maintenance of the library in the community where its usefulness has already been demonstrated and where appreciation of its value is daily increasing.

Since this account was prepared the Public Library and School building at Glen Haven has been completed and is now furnishing to this little community all that was anticipated in the way of comfort and convenience.

In addition to the afternoon hours when the library is used by the public, the whole building has been thrown open for social and literary recreation one evening of each month since September, 1901. The circulation of books has greatly increased and the use of the room for reading, impossible before, has been much enjoyed. The plan elsewhere reproduced is from a drawing by Mr. Ehrick K. Rossiter, the architect. The building cost \$2050, including shelving in the library; \$250 covered the cost of furnishing both rooms. The larger part of its cost (\$1450) was defrayed by Mrs. Warner J. Baner, of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband.

The building has a frontage of fifty feet. The schoolroom is 28 x 32 feet and is 12 feet high; the book room is about 18 x 20 feet. There are ample coat rooms and closets, plenty of windows, and a high cellar under all. The exterior of the building is covered with red cedar shingles, the trimmings are painted light cream color, the doors and window sashes dark green. The interior of the schoolroom is selected Georgia pine—sidewalls and ceiling.

The library is particularly attractive. Wall cases, six feet high, fill every available surface, furnishing shelf room for about 2000 volumes. A projection 4 x 10 feet extends on the north side with three large casement windows commanding a beautiful prospect of the lake across the meadows. The walls above the cases, six feet to the ceiling, are covered with rounded red cedar shingles, surmounted by a deep cherry cornice. A corner chimney has above the fireboard a decorative cabinet, designed for a collection illustrating the geological history of the locality.

THE STERILIZATION OF BOOKS BY VAPOR OF FORMALIN.

Part of paper prepared for Lake Placid Library Meeting, by Andrew F. Currier, M.D., Trustee of Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

As a result of careful investigation it appears that books may be the medium by which the germs of a disease may be transmitted. It is not uncommon for books to be used in the sick room by those who are unaware of the possibility that such germs become attached to them. Such carelessness and thoughtlessness are too frequent to excite any feeling of surprise. Very often the books are obtained from a circulating library and when returned to the library it is quite possible for them to be quickly transferred to other individuals and thus to carry the germs of disease with them.

The subject therefore becomes one of practical importance and it was the consideration of these facts which induced me to investigate with the view of finding, if possible, a remedy for the evil. Germs, it is evident, may adhere more or less firmly to different parts of books because of their peculiarities and because they have been found free in the atmosphere. It may also be assumed that they will be more abundant upon the covers and edges than within the interior of books. In the investigations which were made they were actually found in abundance in the books which were used for experimentation, these books having been circulated by the Mount Vernon Public Library. It should be added however that of those which were thus found all were shown by cultivation to be of harmless varieties. A suitable agent for the destruction of germs both harmless and noxious which at the same time would not be injurious to the binding, paper, or text of the books was found in formalin gas. Its use for the disinfection of books was recommended by Billings in 1896 and a series of experiments to demonstrate its value was conducted by Horton at the laboratory of hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Billings was then the director. (*See Medical News*, Aug. 8, 1896; L. J., 22:388, 756.)

In an article on the disinfection of books by the vapor of formalin in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August, 1897, p. 388, it is stated that Du Cazal and Catrin found as the result of their experiments that books could serve as vehicles of contagion. Their experiments gave positive results for the bacillus of diphtheria, streptococcus, and the pneumococcus, and negative results for the bacillus of tuberculosis and of typhoid fever. Their methods were impracticable inasmuch as bound volumes and board covers were injured by the process of sterilization which they adopted. Other experiments were made by Miquel and by Van Ermengen and Sugg, who found the sterilization of books difficult

but possible with formalin in a temperature of 60° C. after 24 hours exposure. Horton's experiments were at a temperature of 19 to 31° C. the books used for the purpose containing enclosed sheets first sterilized and then infected with a 24 hour bouillon culture of *Bacillus typhi abdominis*, *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, and *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*. The books were placed under a bell jar in which was a glass dish containing formalin which was evaporated and the books submitted to its influence from 15 minutes to 24 hours. It was found that one cubic centimeter of formalin in 300 cubic centimeters of air would disinfect a book in 15 minutes. If the exposure of the book were prolonged for one hour or even for 24 hours complete sterilization was not obtained if air were admitted, so that the ratio should stand one cubic centimeter of formalin to 375 cubic centimeters of air. Books have also been effectively sterilized with formalin gas by the New York Board of Health under the direction of Dr. W. H. Park (Report on the use of formaldehyde as a disinfectant by William H. Park, M.D., and Arthur R. Guerard, M.D.) but the apparatus used was on too expensive and elaborate a scale for library use.

The apparatus in the various series of experiments to which reference has been made was merely intended to test the applicability of formalin gas for a specific purpose. It therefore became necessary to devise a suitable apparatus for library use and to institute a sufficient number of experiments to determine its efficiency, and this is the work which has been accomplished. The substance chosen for the generation of the formalin gas was a mixture containing

1000	parts	formaldehyde
200	"	water
200	"	chloride of calcium
200	"	glycerine.

A steel cabinet 59¾ inches high, 42 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with heavy glass doors clamped at top, bottom and middle was carefully constructed. On its floor was a depression or pan 15 inches long, 12 inches wide and two inches deep, with a perforated cover, into which the unused formalin vapor would settle when precipitated, being drawn off through a tube leading from its lowest part. Two small steel tubes were fitted into the lower portion of the right side of the cabinet, one end of each tube projecting within and the other without for about two inches. To each of these ends was attached a piece of stout rubber tubing, those within the cabinet terminating in the pan on the cabinet floor, and those without being attached—one to the generator of formalin and the other to a generator of ammonia, the purpose of which is to be mentioned hereafter. These generators are of copper 20 inches high

and consist of a bowl or receptacle at the top with a suitable fitting to which is attached the rubber tubing which proceeds from the cabinet. Beneath the bowl is a space for the insertion of a Bunsen burner. The sides of the cabinet are provided with brackets at suitable intervals upon which rest trays three inches deep, made of thin steel strips crossing each other at right angles and with openings between the strips sufficiently large for the free passage of the gas or vapor from the bottom of the cabinet to the top. The cabinet is also provided with a series of adjustable rods attached horizontally upon which books may be hung, if this were desired or found necessary. It has a capacity of 200 to 250 duodecimo volumes according as they are packed together more or less closely. The less closely they are packed the more freely the gas can permeate all portions of them.

The books are collected in the trays after their return to the library by those who have been using them, *placed on end and not upon the side*, and the trays placed in the cabinet the temperature of which is that of the surrounding atmosphere. No attempt is made to produce a vacuum, or in any way submit the gas which is to be introduced to other than the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure. When the doors of the cabinet are bolted it is practically air tight. The Bunsen burner having been lighted the boiling point of the mixture contained in the generator is reached in three or four minutes, and the formalin gas or vapor then passes out through the rubber tubing into the cabinet. The evaporation process is continued about 15 minutes or until six ounces of the mixture, of which the formula was given, are evaporated. In the Mount Vernon Library this operation is conducted in the latter part of the afternoon, the cabinet then remaining closed until the following morning. At that time the Bunsen burner is lighted under the second generator and a mixture of one ounce of ammonia and five ounces of water evaporated, the vapor being introduced into the cabinet through the proper tubing. The ammonia vapor mingles in the cabinet with the formalin which has not been absorbed by the books or has not condensed at the pan in the cabinet floor and produces a chemical combination which is not irritating to the eyes or the respiratory organs, as is the formalin alone. After the gases have mingled for half an hour the cabinet is opened and the books are returned to their places on the library shelves. The formalin odor very quickly disappears from the books and neither the bindings, paper, nor text are in the least injured. The bright red bindings are said to be discolored by the formalin but this has not yet been observed in our work. Many persons have objected to the use of books in public libraries on the ground that disease might thus be introduced into

their households. This objection is no longer tenable if the books have been subjected to the sterilizing process which has been described. It has also been a frequent experience with us that books have been returned to the library with direct or indirect information that they have been in houses in which infectious disease was present. Such books have heretofore been destroyed and ought always to be unless it is known that they have been effectually sterilized. The actual loss from this necessary destruction amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a year. This amount is now saved by means of the sterilizing apparatus.

The same necessity which calls for the sterilization of books also demands the sterilization of paper money and of many other articles in common use, which may have been exposed to the action of infectious germs. The principle is such an important one that there is scarcely any one to whom it is not a matter of personal concern. It may be interesting to give, in conclusion, the report of one of the experiments which were made for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the apparatus which has been described:

EXPERIMENT ON STERILIZATION OF BOOKS.

Jan. 28, 1902.

The experiment was carried on in an air tight chest and the vapor derived from commercial 40° formaldehyde by means of an ordinary generator.

The gas was admitted from below, and allowed to diffuse itself through the chest.

A six hour exposure to the vapor was suggested, and since this length of time would mean in practice only one sterilization a day, it was thought that the chest might just as well remain closed through the night. The vapor was therefore generated at about 2 p. m. and the chest not opened until the following day at 11 a. m. at which time the vapor was still quite strong.

Under these circumstances the sterilization appears to have been effective, even the resistant anthrax spores having been killed, except in one book. An interesting point is brought out here, since this particular book fell over accidentally at the beginning of the experiment and so remained closed. The only other organism that survived to any extent was the *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* in two books out of five. In these two books the center of the page was smeared, and the margins in the other three.

Some of the plates which were otherwise sterile showed a few colonies of moulds, and these probably pre-existed in the books in the form of spores. Mould spores are particularly resistant to disinfectants.

The methods were as follows:

24 hour old cultures of the various organisms in broth were taken and smeared over

the pages with a cotton swab. Some of these were taken on Jan. 25, three days before the experiment, and others on the morning of the experiment.

After drying the books were closed and sterilized. Before sterilizing some controls were taken by cutting one-half square inch out of the infected page. These pieces were kept till the next day and then treated in the same way as the sterilized pieces.

After sterilization one-half square inch was cut from each infected page dropped into a tube containing 5 c. c. of broth and allowed to remain there an hour with occasional stirring.

At the end of an hour the broth was decanted into a tube containing 5 c. c. of 20 % gelatine previously melted, poured into a Petri dish and allowed to set. The plates were examined each day and results recorded.

Most of the plates were still sterile on the fifth day, and the question then arose: Were the bacteria actually killed or possibly only inhibited from growing by traces of formalin carried over from the paper? In order to test this the gelatine in those plates which showed no growth was melted by a gentle heat and then exposed to the air for 20 minutes. In three days the plates showed numerous cultures of air bacteria, but not of those with which the books had been infected, except for a few colonies on two plates of the coli communis series. This showed that with the exception of these two plates the bacteria had been actually killed and not merely inhibited in their growth.

In the chest were six shelves of which the three upper and two lower ones were tested: one of each organism on each shelf, and one of the books with smeared saliva. The books were partially opened and set up on end.

In conclusion it may be said that the test was effective, and shows that micro-organisms can be destroyed in books by prolonged exposure to formaldehyde gas.

In any work that is worth carefully reading there is generally something that is worth remembering accurately. A man whose mind is enriched with the best sayings of his own country is a more independent man; walks the streets in a town or the lanes in a country, with far more delight than he otherwise would have; and is taught by wise observers of man and nature to examine for himself. Sancho Panza with his proverbs is a great deal better than he would have been without them; and I contend that a man has something in himself to meet troubles and difficulties, small or great, who has stored in his mind some of the best things which have been said about troubles and difficulties. Moreover, the loneliness of sorrow is thereby diminished.

—Sir Arthur Helps.

"LIBRARY WEEK" MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

"LIBRARY WEEK" at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, being the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, was held this year from Sept. 22-27. It possessed all the features that have come to make this autumn conference one of the pleasantest library events of the year, being practically a vacation outing in delightful surroundings, with more ample opportunities for discussion of library topics than are afforded in the crowded program of the national conference. About a hundred and fifty persons were in attendance; the program proved interesting, and stimulating to debate; the weather was all that could be desired; and the Placid Club authorities aided in every way to make the meeting a success.

Besides the general sessions arranged for, there was a special round-table meeting, devoted to consideration of practical work in small libraries; the discussion on "Library training" overflowed into an extra session; and there was an informal meeting of those members of the American Library Association Council present (nine in all) to discuss place of next meeting of the national body. Among those in attendance was Dr. Andreas Sch. Steenberg, delegate of the Danish Committee for Public Library Extension, who has been sent by his government to investigate and report upon library work in the United States, particularly in its relation to public schools.

The first session was called to order at eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, Sept. 22, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, president, in the chair. Melvil Dewey spoke briefly in welcome. Miss Hazeltine then delivered the president's address. She said, in part:

"Library associations represent earnest, enthusiastic endeavor along practical lines, yet we must consider well three things—Personal equipment, Knowledge of the tools, Symmetrical development of the work.

"*Equipment* is always a theme for professional workers to discuss, and to this end 'Library training' has been chosen as a subject for this conference. But important as is school training there is something else which is just as necessary to make equipment for library work complete, and that is the personal side of the work. Our work means contact with the public; it means meeting that public in an interested, helpful, cheerful way; it means also the student's life. Can we do this evenly, serenely, unruffled from day to day, year after year, and be a victim of impaired digestion or shattered nerves, the result of our intensity and devotion to duty? Rather let the boast of the profession be that though we are zealous, yet are we sensible withal, conserving our health the better to work out our theories.

"Knowledge of tools. Our service is of books. Do we, as librarians, really know books well enough ourselves to select prudently, to advise judiciously, to lead our public wisely? Or are we not still afraid of the adage "The librarian who reads is lost"? It must be our study to see that all in the profession, so far as may be, from the page in large libraries to the chief librarian in small ones, be taught *books*, as well as classifying, cataloging, circulating, shelving and mending them. We must extend this book lore to our patrons also, by personal contact, by the use of the press, by display of the books, by every means within our power must they be led to know books, else we shall miss the true power of our work.

"Symmetrical development of the work. Even with our equipment and tools thoroughly mastered, the work will not reach its *nth* power until the value of the smallest library is appreciated, its needs realized, and its wants supplied. Small libraries, administered properly and in the right spirit have as great a field of usefulness as those in the large cities. As an association it should be our earnest endeavor to keep in touch with every one of them, not only because out of our experience we can help them, but because the help will be reciprocal and the common work be strengthened."

The discussion that followed centered upon the allusion made in the president's address to the health of library workers. Mr. Elmen-dorf said that this was a matter to be considered not only in small but large libraries. "The enthusiastic and willing librarian and assistant are the ones who are overworking, and the ones who are breaking down. Those who are slothful and have not this enthusiasm are getting the most vacations, taking the most advantage of sick leave, leaving others to do their work. The question of vacations in large and small libraries should be considered with justice. In large libraries assistants often ask for leave of absence at their own expense; librarians should be careful, in granting this time, not to do injustice to those who are working with enthusiasm, and doing the work of others while they are away."

Mr. Dewey said: "I am very glad the president has brought up this most important question of the physical side of library work. We hear a great deal about the intellectual side, but very little about the other. There is nothing more pitiful than to see our prominent men or women (generally women) dropping out of the ranks and living lives that have lost their efficiency. It has been my experience that students in the library schools need to be restrained and held back. Librarians should watch their assistants closely, and teach them that, if they are to do good work, they must take care of their bodies. Too many people sacrifice themselves to their work. They start out splen-

didly; in five years they are still holding their positions, but the mind has lost its keen qualities, and they are not doing the kind of work they should be doing; they are mere crank turners. It is the people who can do things that others cannot do that are in demand. We don't want people who can just dust books, paste on labels and charge books, even if they do these things correctly; we want people who can accomplish the highest things in library work. In regard to assistants, we are constantly putting on the whip and spurring them to know more about books, to extend their work, never thinking of the other side of the question."

Miss Nina Browne said that most people worked at high pressure for long periods. If each person working at high pressure would stop for intervals of relaxation he could go on for longer periods of time. The trouble is that we keep on at high pressure till we break down, and it takes us two or three months to recover. An absolute stop—even for an interval of fifteen minutes each day—is the only way that gives a chance to recover from high pressure.

Miss Josephine Rathbone spoke of the extension of the luncheon hour adopted some years ago in Pratt Institute Library of Brooklyn. "The lunch time used to be an hour, and the girls would hurry to their homes and back or bring their lunch with them in the morning. The lunch period was then extended to an hour and a half. The extra half hour gave the assistants time to go home, have a comfortable lunch, and sometimes a little nap, and the half hour taken off each day made the number of hours seven and a half instead of eight. The library did not suffer in the way of less work done, and gained a great deal in 'projected efficiency.'" A like experience was reported by Mr. Gail-lard, for the Webster Free Library, of New York. He said that in that library from the last of December until the first of June at least one member of the staff was generally ill. "On June first a staff room was opened, equipped with a couch, a gas stove and an ice chest. Before that the assistants brought sandwiches or almost nothing for their lunch, and in trying to do their work on that sort of diet they succumbed. From the first day that the staff room was opened illnesses in the staff have practically ceased; we insist that each assistant must take not less than one hour in the middle of the day."

Miss Helen Haines said: "This question of health seems to be just coming to its proper center. The general idea has long appeared to be that the librarian or assistant is herself responsible for breaking down and not taking care of her health. As a matter of fact, it is the schedule of library hours that is too often responsible. If one studies the time schedules in vogue, in the large libraries especially, it will be found that they are usually made on the principle that a human being is a machine

that can be turned on or off at varying hours, to run for stated periods. That is not the case. Take, for example, evening work. The effect of evening work upon assistants has not been sufficiently considered by librarians. At the Magnolia conference of the American Library Association, I happened at one time to be in a party of eight or ten assistants from several large libraries. The conversation turned upon library hours, and little by little I heard experiences, especially on the subject of meal-time arrangements, that opened my eyes to a condition of affairs that ought to be remedied. Take, for instance, in one library where the assistants work alternately, one day going to work at nine, having from twelve to one for lunch, and then working till six; the next day, coming at twelve and working till five-thirty, then working again from six till ten. Thus, nearly every other day their meals consist of breakfast, a nibble at about half past eleven, and no supper except another nibble at a sandwich or some miserable thing of that sort. No constitution can long stand such a system as this."

Mr. Dewey suggested that a readjustment of hours might be made whereby evening work should be done regularly by one set of assistants for from three to six months, and the daily alternations avoided, and that for Sunday work special extra service should be secured; but it was pointed out in reply that no one would be willing or should be required to do all evening work, nor could libraries afford to increase their salary list by large additions to their force.

Miss Ahern spoke of the high pressure under which most library school students worked, saying that many of them had confessed to her that the requirement for taking the second year course at the New York State Library School was an attack of nervous prostration. Too many library workers acquire "the sanitarium habit." This was emphasized by Miss Stearns, who said that all librarians should do three things: 1, be interested in some form of athletics or outdoor exercise; 2, take up some line of study outside their work; 3, have a hobby, or be a collector of something.

Tuesday evening's session was opened with the report of the Committee on Library Institutes, Dr. J. H. Canfield, chairman. In the absence of Dr. Canfield the report was read by the secretary, Mrs. Elmendorf. It was in part as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the New York Library Association:

At the meeting of your association held last September, you appointed a Library Institute Committee, consisting of the following: Mr. A. L. Peck, of Gloversville; Mr. W. R. Eastman, of Albany; Mr. James H. Canfield, of New York. You also provided that the secretary of your association should be *ex officio* the continuing member of the com-

mittee. You provided that the members of the committee should serve one, two, and three years; with an annual appointment thereafter of one member, to serve for three years.

The Institute Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the session of your association on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, 1901. All members were present, including the secretary. Lots were cast to determine the terms of office, resulting as follows: Mr. Canfield for one year, Mr. Peck for two years, Mr. Eastman for three years. Mr. Canfield was named as chairman.

The committee decided to establish eight Institute districts, besides the work which should be undertaken by the cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, and New York.

Following are the districts:

Brooklyn—Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk counties.

New York—Richmond, New York, Westchester counties.

Buffalo—Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Niagara counties.

The institutes arranged for may be scheduled as follows:

1. Newburgh—Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster counties. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Thorne, Port Jervis.

2. Albany—Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton counties. Secretary, Mr. B. A. Whittemore, Albany.

3. Utica—Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison counties. Secretary, John E. Brandegee, Utica.

4. Binghamton—Delaware, Sullivan, Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Otsego counties. Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Clonney, City School Library, Binghamton.

5. Syracuse—Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Seneca counties. Secretary, E. W. Mundy, Syracuse.

6. Rochester—Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston counties. Secretary, Miss C. F. Webster, Genesee.

7. Olean—Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua counties. Secretary, Miss Ella W. Green, Jamestown.

8. Ogdensburg—Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis counties. Secretary, Fred Van Dusen, Ogdensburg.

It was determined to hold three sessions in each institute: two of which should be known as instructional sessions, and one of which should be a public session, to be held in the evening whenever possible. For want of a better title the public session was called the "inspirational" session.

It was determined that the first instructional session should be devoted to the selection of books, the purchase of books, and the accessioning of books. The second instructional session was to be given to shelf arrangement and marking, to reference work, and to general questions and answers.

For instructors the committee determined to use the nearest librarians, as far as possible.

It was also determined to hold the first institutes in April, continuing into May until the entire number of institutes had been held.

Following this general scheme circulars were sent out to the libraries of the several districts, and arrangements for the meetings completed.

The program was printed by the secretary and sent to the local secretaries, who in turn sent them to the libraries, each in his own district, accompanying the program with a printed or typewritten letter giving the local details in each case.

Following this preliminary work eight institutes as planned by the committee were held as follows:

appointed speaker of the evening. The attendance upon both the instructional sessions and the evening meetings was largely increased at two places by the interest of members of the women's clubs of the immediate neighborhood.

Your committee is satisfied that the time and effort given to these institutes have been profitably spent. While the number of libraries represented has not been as large as could be wished, it has even exceeded the number anticipated by your committee for its first year's work. The fact that invitations were sent to 675 libraries and only 110 were represented, simply shows that there is a broad field for future effort. Certainly there is much encouragement to be found in the expectation that every library which was so fortunate as to be represented in these institutes

LIBRARY INSTITUTES APRIL-MAY, 1902.

Date.	Place.	Libraries represented.	Persons present.		Conductor.	Speaker.	Secretary, 1902-3.
			Instruct. sessions.	Public meeting.			
1902.							
Ap. 15-16.	Cortland....	15	50	125	W. R. Eastman.	J. H. Canfield.	E. W. Mundy, Syracuse.
" 16-17.	Binghamton..	8	25	80	F. B. Hawley.	J. H. Canfield.	Mrs. J. W. Clonney, Binghamton.
" 18-19.	Olean.....	15	30	75	M. E. Hazeltine.	H. L. Elmendorf.	Miss E. W. Green, Jamestown.
" 22-23.	Rochester....	12	25	32	H. L. Elmendorf.	H. L. Elmendorf.	Miss C. F. Webster, Geneseo.
" 25-26.	Ogdenburg...	12	22	100	W. R. Eastman.	M. Dewey.	F. Van Dusen, Ogdenburg.
May 6-7.	Ilion.....	18	75	200	S. C. Fairchild.	J. H. Canfield.	J. E. Brandegee, Utica.
" 7-8.	Albany.....	15	50	100	A. L. Peck.	J. H. Canfield.	B. A. Whittemore, Albany.
" 9-10.	Newburgh....	13	22	25	E. G. Thorne.	J. H. Canfield.	E. G. Thorne, Port Jervis.
		110					

At these meetings secretaries were elected for the ensuing year, 1902-3: in each case the secretary already named above for the past year being re-elected.

At each institute it was voted with practical unanimity to continue the present organization.

At all these meetings at least two members of the state committee were present and took part, and at three meetings the committee was represented by three members. The general program prepared in advance for the meetings was followed, with occasional change of leaders. When the gatherings were small the work was often even more valuable to those present on that account. The very practical treatment of the subjects which were presented commanded the unflagging interest of all present through sessions of even three hours' duration. It was generally true that the instruction given by the appointed leaders was followed by prompt questioning and ready response from librarians who were able to contribute suggestions and advice based upon their own experience and observation. Expressions of profound satisfaction with the results of the sessions were the rule.

As far as possible, local speakers were secured for the evening meetings, to follow the

received a new impulse which will be communicated to other libraries, from which we may safely predict a much wider interest in the institutes of another year.

The enthusiasm with which the institute idea has been received in the state and the sincere and hearty welcome given to your committee and those working in the institutes, have been peculiarly gratifying. It was feared by some that there might be some hesitancy on the part of the different communities in accepting the offers of your committee, that the spirit and purpose of the proposed institutes might be misunderstood, and that there might be a mistaken idea that your association and your committee were undertaking what they would call missionary work and in a patronizing spirit. But nothing of this feeling developed or was manifested. On the contrary your committee everywhere met a hearty welcome, and earnest co-operation on the part of those of the immediate locality. It is hardly too much to assert that one result of these institutes has been a new thought and a higher appreciation of your association.

From the experience of the last year, your committee begs leave to offer the following suggestions:

The month of May seems to be better suited to institute work than April.

It is suggested that some of the institutes be held, experimentally, in October.

A larger number of institutes would certainly reach more libraries and more of the smaller libraries.

Two competent instructors for each institute are sufficient.

The same instructors ought not to be asked to attend more than two institutes in a week.

Saturday is not a desirable day for institute work. Many librarians find the greatest demand to be made on their time on this day.

Care should be taken to avoid a conflict between the institute meetings and other usual or unusual gatherings in the same community.

Local interest seems more easily aroused in the smaller towns.

The facilities for instruction and for travel and accommodation are generally better in larger towns.

Your association should take under careful consideration at this session the question of the expense of these institutes, and should reach some definite conclusion concerning this. A few workers connected with the state library have included the institute work with their regular duties, and thereby have saved both your association and themselves unnecessary expense. But much has been done at private expense, and the demands upon private time and private pocket-books, though not extraordinary or severe, have been such as cannot reasonably be met for a series of years.

The success of the general institute plan and the value of the work have been proved beyond a question. For the necessary expenses of this work provision ought to be made, either by larger contributions from your association (which seems impossible except by a corresponding increase in membership fees), or by local assessments on the libraries in each district (a measure of doubtful wisdom and success just at present), or by private munificence (not an impossibility), or by securing a complete adoption and support of library institutes by the state under express legislative provision (which will take time and perhaps considerable time).

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following votes:

1. That the association recognizes the value of the work done by the library institutes of the past year and desires their continuance along the same lines with such modifications of detail as the committee may think desirable.

2. That in the judgment of this meeting, while institutes serve an important purpose in arousing and directing public interest, their main object should be to help and encourage librarians.

3. That inasmuch as the holding of institutes is the most definite and important work of this association the funds in its treasury should, in large measure, be held for the benefit of this work.

In addition the committee reported from the Long Island Library Club plans for an institute to be held in October, from the Li-

brary Club of Buffalo record of an institute with 23 persons in attendance representing 14 libraries, from the New York Library Club report of an institute at which about 12 libraries were represented.

The report was accepted, and the three recommendations appended were then discussed *seriatim*, with description of the various institutes by those who had participated in them. The first and third recommendations were approved, the second one being withdrawn, in the desire to leave the Institute Committee free to carry its work on as it might think best.

On Wednesday evening, after the acceptance of the treasurer's report, a nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Dewey, Miss Josephine Rathbone, and Mr. E. W. Mundy. A committee on resolutions was named, as follows: Frank P. Hill, Miss C. M. Underhill, Miss Helen Haines; and it was voted that article 3 of the constitution be amended, providing that the registration fee be made \$1 and \$1 annually hereafter.

An address on the movement in progress to establish libraries, or "reading camps," in the lumber camps of Canada was then delivered by Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ontario. Two years ago \$1200 was appropriated by the Dominion Government for the maintenance of the reading camps, which, during that year, were increased to 27. This year \$2000 is granted, and there are 30 camps. Mr. Fitzpatrick advocated the compulsory teaching of English in the schools of Quebec, and the teaching of French in the same manner in the schools of the other provinces of Canada.

The report of the Committee on Publicity was made orally by Miss Hazeltine. It was illustrated by a display on bulletin boards of the newspaper articles on library topics in the state published during the year. The committee had formed what was, so far as possible, a bureau of exchange and publicity, receiving from librarians of the state a dozen or more proof slips of library articles appearing in the local press, for the purpose of borrowing ideas and comparing methods. "Results have been gratifying. The proof slips are received regularly from 12 libraries and irregularly from 20 libraries. When we recall that this is a new experiment, this is a good showing. The slips were mailed to 23 libraries here and there throughout the state, hoping to reach and interest those who had not responded." Hints on the preparation of articles for the local press were given. Headings should be attractive, and not like an advertisement; they should not be left for the editor to put in, but should be written carefully; the articles must not be written in a slipshod manner, but must be in good English and must be something more than mere lists of books; annotations are very helpful; articles should always be impersonal—it is the library, not the librarian that is to be kept before the public.

In regard to general publicity, the chairman of the committee wrote to two large newspaper press firms asking if they could use and circulate library matter. Favorable replies were received from both, and there was no question that such matter would be welcome, but the difficulty was in securing it. Several articles were promised from interested persons, but only one was received. Some excellent work was done by the New York State Library School. It seems wise that the association should put its publicity work in the hands of the library school. Possibly Pratt Institute would help."

In the discussion that followed, Mr. El mendorf expressed the earnest hope that the work would be continued, and said that what had so far been done had been most helpful. Mr. Peck said that while the lists and articles were of interest in the library to which they referred, he did not see the special benefit of their general interchange and distribution. It was voted that the individual members of the committee be continued as the Committee on Publicity and Promotion during the succeeding year.

Thursday morning was devoted, from 10 to 12, to a very interesting and inspiring round table discussion led by the president, Miss Hazeltine, on "Detail work in small libraries." Many interesting ways of gathering at small cost material of the highest value were talked over. Suggestions as to saving of bills for supplies by careful use of cancelled catalog cards, etc., were made, but the warning note was also sounded that waste at the bunghole should not be overlooked while saving at the spigot, by squandering time in economies that ought to be given to work with the public.

In the evening the general session was opened with an account by Mr. Steenberg of what is being done in Denmark in the interests of public libraries. He said:

"Our country is a very small one, and our population chiefly farmers. We have only one large town. Our libraries are therefore small. Besides, although our public schools are very good, yet they do not teach the pupils to use books as well as they ought to.

"In our largest town, Copenhagen, there are seven libraries founded and conducted by the municipality; only three of them have reading-rooms. Besides, there are two large libraries belonging to workingmen's unions. Most of our smaller towns have small libraries, for the most part founded by private committees, but often subsidized by the municipalities. A few of them have a reading-room. The borrowers pay a small sum for using the library. The villages, too, have for the most part small libraries, but never a reading-room. It is very often difficult to run these small libraries. We therefore try to bring town and villages or village and village to co-operate by help of travelling libraries.

"In some towns the library sends out boxes containing from ten to fifty books to the surrounding villages. The village library pays a small annual sum for having these boxes sent, and they change them as often as they wish. For one of our isles they have organized a central library, from which the smaller libraries every fall get a box containing about 50 books. Besides these public libraries, open for all, we have a great many club libraries or union libraries, often two or three in the same town. I think in the evolution of American libraries you have seen these also.

"The state subsidizes the libraries in two ways. It supports the Committee for the Promotion of Popular Education, which publishes cheap books, and sells or gives them to the libraries. It spends yearly a sum for subsidizing the libraries with money. This sum is distributed by the State Library Commission, of which I am a member. This commission also helps the libraries in other ways. When they wish to found a library in a town or village, they write to the commission, which sends them a manual on public libraries, written by myself. Sometimes I go to the town myself and give a lecture on public libraries. Then we send them a printed catalog containing a list of books for popular libraries. And if they want to found a library in a very small village, we send to them one of our travelling libraries, containing about 50 books. But before we send this travelling library we try to get different villages to co-operate, because I know from sad experience that small village libraries often have a very short life.

"I am glad to say that in my work I am in close connection with the library work in Norway and Sweden. Some of you know perhaps Mr. Haakon Nyhuus, formerly of the Chicago Public Library, now in Christiania. He works very eagerly for the development of Norwegian libraries. In Sweden several students' unions are doing good work for public libraries. They arranged in 1901 a meeting in Upsala for the discussion of means for the people's education by help of the students, and asked me to come and lecture on public libraries. This year one lecture on public libraries. This year one of these unions asked me to write a small manual on public libraries. In this, as in my larger one, I have dwelt much upon American libraries. We cannot, I feel, advance in Denmark with our libraries if the public schools do not teach their pupils to use books in a better way than now. I have therefore written in one of our educational magazines an article on 'The school and the books,' which has been and is distributed to many teachers and librarians in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. By their help and by help of the experience gained on this visit I hope to be able to write a book which shall forward library work in our schools."

Dr. Lee H. Smith, president of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, gave an address on "Co-operation work of the museum and the library," based upon his appreciation of the practical value that has resulted in the work of the society through its relations with the Buffalo Public Library. The society sends from its collections to the public schools exhibits illustrating archæological and other subjects of study, which are used in connection with the books sent out for school use from the Public Library.

"Teachers need books to teach from, but also things to teach about. We all appreciate how valuable is the picture, wood cut, or illustration in books to make clear the impression given by descriptive words, but how much more valuable as illustrating a subject is the actual thing itself. It gives a reality to the book. It makes the printed statement a real thing that remains as a tangible impression upon the brain instead of a hazy fog that soon dies from the memory.

"This joining of descriptive books to the real object adds a very great respect for the book and lends an added usefulness to library work.

"From an exhibit of Indian antiquities we branched into an exhibit of the honey bees, and with it one on the birds. This was, I think, inspired by Burroughs' 'Birds and bees.' Each class was invited with the teacher to visit the lecture room of the museum, and there we had a hive of bees with glass sides—specimens of drone, queen bee, honey bee, with such curious homes, associated forms of natural hive, as our native wild bees present. With this exhibit we have a good teacher, who presents the interesting and educational features of the exhibit. Prior to the visit of the classes to our rooms the library has had sent to the school a convenient and interesting selection of books upon the topic. The pupils come with some idea of what they are to see, but after their visit they return to their school greedy for knowledge, and with the library of books clear up the gaps in their knowledge of the topic.

"The value of the association of the museum and library in educational work was practically demonstrated in a way that astonished us all. It was a co-operation that lent the greatest value to the work of both institutions. The Academy of Fine Arts took up the work in their special lines, the library co-operating with them, so that art, literature and science were combined. We appreciate the value of associating museum and educational work with the library, as no one can who has not witnessed the great practical value of the results attained. When I tell you that we had 15,000 pupils visit our museum in six weeks' time you can appreciate the work. The plan as now arranged is that the library furnishes the books in ad-

vance, that the teachers may have opportunity to fully prepare the work that is to be done. Then comes the gradual enlightenment of the children; then their visit to the museum or the exhibition of the loaned specimens, after which the books are greedily read by the children, and the subject is understood and fixed in the memory in a way that drives it there to stay, a true and accurate mental picture."

There was some discussion. Mr. Gaillard said that the work being done in Buffalo was like that attempted through the Webster Free Library of New York. There the effort is made to provide schools with specimens illustrating natural science, and a bulletin has been made showing illustrations of birds, birds' nests, eggs, etc., which is sent to the schools. The difficulty is the matter of expense and storage space for specimens as well as for books. Nevertheless the library circulates steadily almost every day not only books, but pictures, maps, charts, plaster casts for anatomical models, birds, birds' nests, birds' eggs, minerals, reptiles in bottles, Indian articles, etc. Mr. Hill said that good results might be secured from co-operation of the library and the museum, rather than by the former taking over the work of the latter. "One of the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library is situated in a building where there is also a branch of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The curator is very much interested in his work, and has besides his museum a collection of books on those subjects. Most of the books are reference books, and he uses the books of the Public Library in connection with his work. His own books do not circulate, and if any of the school children come to him for books in connection with their work he refers them to the Public Library. Small collections of specimens are made up at the museum and sent to the public schools, and it is the intention of the library to co-operate by sending books upon the same subjects." The feeling that the museum and the library occupy distinct fields, and that co-operation should not mean combination, was expressed by Mr. C. H. Gould, who said that in these days of specialization libraries should not try to absorb all activities; and Mr. Peoples, who spoke of the fact that in the early days of the New York Mercantile Library a Museum of Natural History was maintained, which later, owing to cost of development and administration, was turned over to independent management. In reply Mr. Dewey said that combination was the lesson of the age. Railroads, steamship lines, steel manufactures, every line of activity, is increasing efficiency and lessening expense by combination.

"Library training" was the next topic. It was opened by Miss Mary W. Plummer, who said:

"There are several things that might come

into a discussion of library training besides the actual training itself. I do not feel competent to pronounce a dictum upon any of them, and I shall put what I have to say chiefly in the form of questions, and for the purpose merely of opening the discussion, as I was asked to do.

"We hear occasionally—it seems to recur like a refrain at almost regular intervals—that the library schools press their students too hard. Each school should be allowed to respond for itself to this charge, and I shall say only of the one I know best that its hours of instruction, recitation and discussion are from 9 to 12; that the afternoons, as a rule, are used as the student sees fit, without any stated study-hours, and that the lights are put out and the school rooms closed at 6.30 o'clock. If students study at home, the school cannot prevent it. Students coming in with conditions to work off sometimes have a hard row to hoe for a time, but for the student without conditions there is no occasion for overwork. Almost invariably, where a student or a librarian or library assistant breaks down, it will be found that she was bearing some outside burden or responsibility, or was under the strain of some domestic or other anxiety; trying to be her own dressmaker, seamstress and milliner, or to respond to numerous social demands; that she is secretary of this and treasurer of that and chairman of the other, and that her school or library work alone occupied little more than half her time and attention. Some women, too, have not yet learned that not to worry is half the battle.

"That there is a great deal to be brought to the attention of the library student is quite true. It takes almost all our own time now simply to keep up with the movements in the library field. However, if the school does not proceed on the old cramming system, the stuffing in of information, but confines itself to teaching principles and inducing its students to think and read for themselves, it has set the ball rolling in such fashion that the instructors will not have to tell the students everything they know. And it will do no harm for the student to learn to do strenuous thinking, if he does not have to memorize all sorts of things at the same time.

"It does seem, however, as if there might be some differentiation in the nature of grading in the work of a one-year and a two-year student. And I offer this as a question to be discussed: Would it be wise to fit the one-year student for the work of small or medium-sized libraries and initiate the two-year student only into the larger questions of administration, the comparative study of systems of classification and cataloging, the more difficult reference problems, the work in languages, etc., giving a modified certification to the standing of the one-year stu-

dent, and a more unqualified one to the two-year students? I should be particularly glad to have this question discussed by graduates of the schools, who can tell us how their own work and standing would probably have been affected by such a grading.

"Another question: Would it be well, as was suggested at Magnolia, for the school to withhold the certificate until after the student had shown that he or she was successful in practice? Consider what this might mean to the student who, through her own ignorance of her limitations or her strong points, or through her recommender's failure in judgment should get into a position for which she is unfitted. Because there are diversities of gifts, as every library school can testify, and it does not follow that because the round peg will not fit into the square hole it will not fit into the round one. Such a plan as the one suggested would work great injustice, it seems to me, to the student who did not find her proper field immediately. I know one librarian who employs several school graduates who makes it a practice to try his new people in a second field if they do not seem to belong in the first one they attempt to occupy, and he has thus made several excellent successes out of assistants who, at the first trial, seemed likely to be failures. Had he or the school rejected them after the first attempt to place them, and refused a certificate, there would certainly have been grave injustice somewhere. Two, and probably three, of the schools are enabled by means of their own libraries or libraries at their disposal to test their students in the practical work of a circulating library in its various departments, before sending them out. To the objection urged by some that none of the time of the course should be given to practice, which should be acquired afterward, I would urge that this practice is not solely for the purpose of giving the student dexterity, self-possession, etc., but partly in order that the instructors may study the student in a practical environment and be able to estimate him or her as opportunities occur for recommendations.

"I cannot lay too great stress on this knowledge of the student's character, limitations, mental and personal equipment; and this brings me to my next question: Are the schools admitting students in too great numbers? From the economic point of view, possibly not. But from the point of view of the students' welfare and the school's best welfare, I think it wiser to limit classes in number. If the faculty has the power of inspiring students to do good work, to be their best selves in every way, still there are limitations to this power, for it depends upon the amount of vitality of the instructors. To know the individual student, to influence him at short range and help to mould his views and decide his prepossessions is difficult if the class is a very large one. The effect

upon the teaching staff of the enlargement of a class is almost at once noticeable in the greater effort, greater tension, and so greater expenditure of vitality. How, then, train every one who desires to be trained for librarianship and is worthy of such training, if the schools all limit their classes? By the establishment in proper centers, all over the country, of first-class schools, carrying on the best traditions of the present ones by a kind of apostolic succession. Why should not the Pacific coast have its library school, the northwest, the southwest, the middle west and the south?

"If this were the case there would not be such pressure for entrance into the existing schools, and where entrance is denied such readiness to grasp at everything which flatters itself with the name of library training and such disappointment at the results.

"I do not doubt that I speak the mind of all the recognized schools when I say they would gladly welcome the establishment of thoroughly good library schools in other parts of the country, all that they stipulate, as a condition of welcome, being that the new shall at least equal the old in their teaching equipment, their library resources and facilities, and their ideals.

"I come now to my last question: Is there anything that librarians as a body—either in their state or national association—can do to save

"1. Young persons of ability from choosing, in their ignorance of the field, inferior sources of so-called library training?

"2. Librarians and library boards from being imposed upon by letters and certificates from such sources?

3. And, if there is anything that can be done, have or have not librarians a duty in the matter?"

Mrs. Elmendorf said that this subject had been brought up at her request, as a result of personal observation of young people who had received their training in certain institutions, and when confronted with practical library work had found that training of little advantage. "How much we know of the training given in these institutions is uncertain. It is possible that the students may be at fault. What this association should do is to appoint a strong, courageous committee, with a chairman who is not a member of any library school, but with library school people represented on its membership, this committee to inspect and report at the next meeting of the association upon the newer and smaller schools and upon the work of the summer schools." This suggestion was then made as a motion, and discussion followed upon the scope of such a committee's work. Mr. Dewey said:

"There are two sides to this question. The better schools can only accommodate a limited number. We have had to reject a great many promising candidates, and have raised

our standard of admission so as not to admit any candidate who has not a degree from a college. Even after thus raising our standard we have more applicants than we can accommodate. Pupils who cannot afford to go to large library schools must either go to the smaller ones or go without any instruction at all. These schools should be, however, at least compelled to attain a certain standard. The question is, whether it is better to have second rate training or none at all." He also advocated a system of state registration for library schools, for students, and for libraries with apprentice classes, describing, as a kindred case, the development of the registration system in medical education and its excellent results. It was thought that the committee should not take up at all the question of apprentice classes if conducted entirely for the staff of the institution maintaining them. Miss Stearns pointed out that in this age of libraries there are springing up a multiplicity of library schools which is bound to continue unless some action is taken. The A. L. A. Committee on Library Training reports only on schools that are well known; but many graduates of schools which have no standing are coming into library work. Librarians must put a stop to quack library schools. At the recent Western Library Meeting a committee on this subject was appointed, its members coming from states without library schools, to avoid any thought of bias. This committee is to make a full and frank report, giving the names of the schools that are disapproved of, the report to be made public through the state library commission, and also through the library periodicals. An instance was cited of two women without either library experience or training who came to one of the officers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and asked to be told all about library work, in an hour or two, as they intended to open a school for librarians. The motion that a committee to report on library schools be appointed by the executive committee was unanimously carried, and the committee was later named as John E. Brandegee, trustee of the Utica Public Library; Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library; A. L. Peck, Gloversville Public Library; Miss Harriet B. Prescott, Columbia University Library; and Miss Susan Hutchinson, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

On Friday afternoon a session was held. A recommendation was presented from the New York Historical Society urging that local records and archives throughout the state should be kept in fireproof buildings. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. Miss Stearns then spoke of the action taken by the Western Library Meeting in regard to a reformed distribution of public documents to libraries, and read the circular issued (*see* L. J., September, p. 832), asking that the New York association endorse

this movement. It was moved that this be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mrs. Elmendorf, chairman of the committee on reading lists, presented the report of that committee. She said:

"Six lists have been published on 'United States government,' 'Debating,' 'Stories of delicate workmanship,' 'Stories that most men like,' 'Gardens and gardening,' and 'Botany.' The lists have been printed at a cost of \$53.25; have sold to the amount of \$47.08, and the committee has more than the difference in the value of the stock on hand. The publication of the lists has practically cost the association nothing, as we shall certainly dispose of the lists on hand. Lists have not reached a great many people we desired them to reach. We have reached by sale 30 libraries, and when one considers that there are about 800 or 1000 in the state alone it does not seem as though we had made very much progress. The committee has not been able to put as much time into the distribution of the lists as could be effectively done. If we could publish regularly at stated intervals we could find better sale. Selling the lists at 15 cents a hundred covers the cost of printing and postage. The second edition was printed at a cost of \$1 a thousand; the first 5000 were printed at a cost of \$1.25 per thousand, and the committee can probably get the printing done at the rate of \$1 a thousand for 5000 lots.

"The committee feels that it has not touched one of the most serious problems in library work. Many small libraries are situated in places where they can see no new books. Selecting books from reviews is very unsatisfactory work. The committee would like to make this proposition: that they prepare a list of a limited number of the best new books published each month and secure the publication of that list in some weekly paper once a month, calling it the 'New York Library Association's List of Recent Books,' asking the paper to which the list is given to send a copy of their publication containing this list (once a month) to a definite number of New York state libraries, of which we shall furnish them a list, for a limited time. These lists should be as far as they go a basis for selection which will be known to be absolutely unbiased by any publisher. The committee would not be willing to give up the special lists, but believes that these lists on special topics could be made more salable by the publication of the new book lists."

The report was approved, and it was voted that the same committee on reading lists be continued with power to act, first to publish the selected reading lists, and second to publish monthly in some weekly periodical selected lists of new books. The discussion showed plainly the recognized need of some help of this sort in the selection of new books.

Friday evening's session was a short one,

given to the announcement of the election of officers for the ensuing year. These were: President, Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library; vice-president, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library; secretary, Miss Rose, Buffalo Public Library; treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York. Miss Hazeltine and Mr. Bostwick both spoke briefly of their present and future relation to the association, and the short meeting was followed by dancing in the club house parlors.

On Saturday evening the last session was held, devoted to unfinished business. The Committee on Library Training was announced, as previously noted; and W. R. Eastman, chairman, presented the report of the Legislative Committee, as follows:

"At the last session of the New York legislature 10 laws relating to libraries were enacted. One of these is general in its application. The other nine are special and local.

"Two of the latter class relate to certain law libraries; chapter 16 raising the librarian's salary in Delhi from \$200 to \$400 a year and chapter 32 establishing at Norwich a supreme court library called the 'David L. Follett memorial library.'

"By chapter 21 the number of trustees of the New York Public Library is increased from 21 to 25, the mayor of the city, the controller and the president of the board of aldermen to be trustees *ex officio*.

"By chapter 606 the Brooklyn Public Library is reincorporated with 25 trustees, of whom the mayor of the city, the controller and the president of the borough of Brooklyn are trustees *ex officio*, and the other 22 are to be named by the mayor, 11 from trustees of the Brooklyn Library and 11 from trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, the corporation to fill vacancies in its membership with regular terms of three years. This library is authorized to contract with the city of New York for construction of library buildings under conditions of the gift of Andrew Carnegie for this purpose. By this act the Brooklyn Library is consolidated with the Brooklyn Public Library, and other libraries in the borough may also be transferred to the new corporation.

"Chapter 20 authorizes the union school district at Chatham to use its library and to acquire property for a free public library under the control of the board of education; this board, with consent of the district, to contract with persons agreeing to furnish money for the library and an annual tax for support to be levied according to such agreement.

"Chapter 95 authorizes the town of Canton to raise money by tax and acquire property for a free public library and to accept gifts on condition of a specified annual appropriation for library maintenance.

"These two chapters last named apply directly to the well known conditions of Mr.

Carnegie's library gifts; one in the case of a school district, the other of a town.

"Chapter 403 authorizes the Oneida board of education to spend \$2000 to add to its school grounds a site for a public library, to permit trustees of any public library in the city to build thereon and control such building and to transfer to the public library the school district library which shall continue as the school library.

"Chapter 462 gives the council of Yonkers power to prepare a site and build foundation walls for the public library and issue bonds therefor not exceeding \$15,000; proceeds to be spent under directions of the public library board.

"Chapter 228 amends the charter of the city of Poughkeepsie and confers corporate powers for public purposes on the city library trustees to accept and execute trusts.

"The same general objects sought in these last five special acts appear also in the enactment of the general and very comprehensive act amending Sec. 36 of the University law. This amendment, known as chapter 185, applies to all municipalities and school districts. Any of them may raise money by tax for a public library or for library buildings or rooms or to share the cost with other like bodies or to pay for library privileges under a contract. Any municipality or district may acquire property, real or personal, and administer it for library purposes and by majority vote at any election or by three-fourths vote of a city council may accept gifts conditioned on future specified annual appropriation for library support. When such vote has been approved under seal by the regents of the University and recorded in its book of charters it is declared to be a binding contract.

"Several points in this law deserve particular notice. The power to pay by public tax for library privileges under a contract is specially important in opening an easy way by which any community, small or large, may profit by the resources of libraries privately controlled or of a library located outside its own territory. Wisconsin permitted this course in 1897 and New York recognized the principle in special bills of that year for both the Buffalo and New York public libraries. It is now made available throughout the state. It permits almost any library combination which may be found desirable and the small neighborhoods which are too small for independent libraries may, under this law, resort to their neighbors for help and pay their share of the cost. By such combinations many libraries will be found possible which were before impossible.

"The more striking feature of the act is the general power granted by it to municipalities and districts to accept gifts on condition of future annual appropriations; a provision which meets the terms of so many of Mr. Carnegie's great gifts. This power to bind

the future has been granted by the legislature in several individual instances. By this act it is extended to every municipality and district of the state; and a further plan for a formal record under seal in a state office is added.

"It may be noted, however, that the terms of this act do not cover the case of a library gift unless it is given directly to the municipality or district voting to comply with the giver's conditions.

"In conclusion we recommend the revision, codification and collation of all amendments to the University law as well as of the law itself, so far as these relate to public and chartered free libraries. Such revision should be made on the basis of that part of the Education bill proposed in 1900 which relates to libraries and which was at that time carefully examined by your committee and generally approved by the librarians of the state. If this bill shall again come before the legislature it will claim the interested attention of your committee."

Frank P. Hill presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Whereas, The New York Historical Society is endeavoring to prevent the further loss of local historical records and asks for the co-operation of librarians. *Resolved*, That the New York Library Association approves the action of the New York Historical Society in securing the passage of an act looking to the appointment of a State Record Commission.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president of the New York Library Association to co-operate with the New York Historical Society in calling the attention of the legislature to the need for action in this matter.

Resolved, That the New York Library Association approves the action taken by the Western Library Meeting in relation to the distribution of government documents, and recommends as a form for letter to be addressed by librarians to Congressmen the draft accepted by the Western Library Meeting, which appears in the September number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Resolved, That the New York Library Association endorses the movement to establish reading rooms at the lumbering and mining camps as undertaken in Canada, and recommends the extension of the plan wherever feasible.

Resolved, That the thanks of the New York Library Association be extended to the Lake Placid Club, and particularly to Mr. and Mrs. Melvil Dewey and Mr. Asa Gallup for courtesies received by members of the Association during convention week.

Each resolution was read separately, and unanimously accepted; and with a few words from Miss Hazeltine the meeting was declared adjourned.

In conclusion a word should be said regarding the social and outdoor record of the week. As usual, drives had been arranged, to Wilmington Notch and to Adirondack Lodge, where several parties ascended Mt. Jo, and a few bold spirits camped out all night on the mountainside. One evening a beautiful "cathedral fire" illuminated the woods and twice the lake bonfires made a spectacular display. Golf and tennis were much in favor, and there were always the twin lakes to tempt explorers to long boating

excursions. The various peaks about Lake Placid were the goals of many. A goodly proportion of the members made the ascent of Whiteface, and Mount Whitney, Eagle's Eyrie, Overlook and the many other beautiful viewpoints were thoroughly explored. During the entire week the weather was delightful, save for one rainy morning—and this despite the fact that equinoctial storms were the rule elsewhere. In its combination of vacation enjoyments, beautiful environment, pleasant company, and the spontaneous and informal discussion of an interesting program, "Lake Placid week" will be long remembered as a red letter date in the library calendar.

MEETING OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS.

THE third annual meeting of the Association of German Librarians (Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare), held at Jena, May 22 and 23, 1902, is reported in detail in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, for August (p. 369-418). Sixty-six delegates attended the conferences of whom all but two were members of the Verein. It was at Jena 30 years ago that German librarianship was first recognized and voted a profession. Seventy-six new members were enrolled in the association during the year and it now numbers 280 members, which in the yearly report was considered a quite "imposing" number. The regular business took up the first day; the second was chiefly devoted to papers dealing with the relations between the libraries and the book-trade. Much that was said was pertinent to conditions in all countries and will be found summed up in a separate article in this issue. A proposition was also made for a yearly report on the book-trade and the libraries. The paper containing it was too long to be read but may be found in the number of the *Centralblatt* above given. The treasurer's report on the inadequate endowment of libraries, with reference to the very great growth of German literature (from 10,000 publications in 1870 to 25,000 in 1900), led to much discussion and many plans for the buying of books with more discrimination, according to location of libraries, specialties of universities and chiefly according to merit, to determine which competent committees of specialists should be appointed. A visit was made to the University of Jena and the report includes a valuable history of this world-renowned institution and a description of its library, overcrowded with treasures, many of them unique and priceless. This number of the *Centralblatt* also contains the laws and by-laws of the association, which show how very seriously the German librarians take their profession and what a high standard of education and knowledge is required to become a member of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare.

DISCOUNTS TO GERMAN LIBRARIES.

THE Association of German Librarians, assembled at Jena last August in yearly conference, gave their chief attention to plans to force the book-trade to continue a ten per cent. discount and also to discussions upon the duty of the government to make free copies obligatory to all libraries. This not being deemed feasible, concerted action is to be taken to obtain such free copies for the University of Berlin and put it on the same footing as the Library of Congress, the British Museum and the National Library of Paris.

The delegates were all smarting under the action of the *Börsenblatt* which has been withdrawn from general circulation and confined strictly to members of the book-trade pledged to maintain retail prices. The 13 libraries thus deprived this daily report on new publications do not consider it just to class them as general public. The *Börsenblatt* contains articles and discussions on bibliographic and literary subjects by leading specialists, and the libraries claim their right to see every side of arguments on such subjects and propose an edition of the *Börsenblatt* for outsiders if the secrets of the trade are no more to be revealed. The correspondence with the *Börsenblatt* following its withdrawal is given at length in the *Centralblatt* for August.

The librarians who spoke on the discount question did not think that the booktrade has been reduced to its present financial straits by giving discount. They claim that the profession of bookselling is overfilled and filled by incompetent people who are not up to date in business methods and are hampered by narrow-minded rules and regulations. For diametrically opposite reasons two of the speakers claimed that the book-trade can afford to give discounts to libraries. One said that the proportion of books sold to libraries was so small in comparison with the whole output, that the discount to libraries might be continued without influencing the experiment of enriching the book-trade by saving discounts. Later in the discussion another said that the consumption of the libraries formed such a large part of the bookseller's earnings that by concerted action and a combination offering large orders the bookseller could be brought to terms. One suggested plan of bringing the book-trade to terms was to restrict all purchases of new books and ephemeral publications to the very lowest figure. The claim for ten per cent. discount should be insisted upon for large libraries (defined as libraries buying 1000 marks per year from the same bookseller), but might be modified to five per cent. in the case of smaller libraries. Five per cent. is still allowed by some dealers, but it is being gradually reduced to two per cent., and the libraries look for a stopping of all discount.

It was advocated to combine and take a distinct stand against the book-trade, to beg no more, but to demand, to import direct, to establish an official organ to take the place of the *Börsenblatt*, and to appoint a committee to prepare resolutions to be adopted by all libraries by which the book-trade must finally, in self-preservation, be brought to terms.

It was recommended to librarians to make the book-trade feel how much the action of the *Börsenblatt* had offended. Librarians were requested to furnish no more articles to the *Börsenblatt*, and it was mentioned that the Berlin Königlische Bibliothek had already refused publishers the privileges formerly so freely given to reproduce original manuscripts, illustrations, etc.

By a short resolution the *Börsenblatt* was notified of the attitude taken and was begged once more to reconsider its decision and let booksellers again supply libraries. The German libraries intend to insist upon discount and to take ways and means to get it. What the outcome will be must be watched with interest.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.*

THE system upon which the Library of Congress is issuing printed catalog cards for the use of libraries throughout the country has been formulated and presented in the "Handbook of card distribution," recently issued by the library. The regulations there contained went into effect Sept. 1, and will be modified only in later editions. The handbook, which covers 49 pages, is divided into five sections, dealing with the printed catalog cards—Form of cards, Use of cards, Sale of the cards, Scope of the stock, Depository libraries—with appendixes which give the abbreviations used for forenames and the supplies required for ordering cards. As the handbook is especially intended to make clear the use and form of cards, and to facilitate ordering, it covers ground that is already familiar to readers of the JOURNAL, and need not be reviewed in detail. Numerous examples and facsimiles are given, and directions are as clear and as full as possible. The stock from which orders can be filled now embraces cards for all copyrighted books received since June 1, 1898; current accessions of all classes published since Jan. 1, 1901; American history, including British, Central and South America and the outlying islands; a selection of non-current works in bibliography and library science. A tabulation is given of the cards available in various subjects, the general classification of which are outlined, so that

cards may be ordered in any special subdivision desired.

The depository libraries already selected, to receive full sets of all cards issued, are as follows:

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.
Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.
Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.
Cleveland (O.) Public Library.
Fiske Free and Public Library, New Orleans, La.
Illinois State University.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
McGill University Library, Montreal, Can.
Massachusetts State Library.
Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.
Minnesota University Library.
Nebraska University Library.
New York Public Library.
New York State Library.
Pennsylvania University Library.
Philadelphia Free Library.
St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.
Texas University Library.
Wisconsin State Historical Library.

These depositories are selected for the following purposes:

1. To enable students and investigators to ascertain whether certain works are in the Library of Congress without making a trip to Washington or submitting lists of books.
2. To promote bibliographical work.
3. To promote uniformity and accuracy in cataloging.
4. To enable the depository library and other libraries in its vicinity to order cards for their catalogs with the minimum expenditure of labor by submitting lists of serial numbers taken from the depository cards.

Deposits are made on condition: 1, that they shall be accommodated in suitable cases; 2, they shall be alphabetically arranged; 3, they shall be made accessible to the public.

Choice of depositories has been made in regard to their geographical location and their relation to centers of population, of educational and of library activity, and their accessibility. The depository collections will practically be identical with the printed card catalog of the Library of Congress. On Sept. 1 it approximated a total of 85,000 cards, and the annual additions for the next five years will, it is estimated, be about 50,000 per year.

The "travelling catalogs" sent out by the library are described in Bulletin no. 2, issued Sept. 15 by the Card Distribution Section. These catalogs are especially intended to facilitate the recataloging of libraries by enabling them to order printed cards by serial number.

The expense of transporting and handling the catalogs will be considerable. Except in the case of the catalog for American history, the area covered by each is, at present, comparatively small. A catalog will not be

* Library of Congress, Catalogue Division, Card Distribution Section. Handbook of card distribution. 1st ed. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902.

loaned unless the number of cards ordered from it is likely to be considerable. For the above reasons, libraries are requested to consider carefully, before applying for the use of a travelling catalog, whether the usual method of ordering cards, on slips by author and title, is not sufficient for their purpose.

The following travelling catalogs were ready by Sept. 20:

1. *General catalog.*

About 85,000 cards, representing all the printed cards now in stock. For details as to scope of stock see Handbook, p. 37-46.

2. *American history.*

About 25,000 cards. This section being now completely recataloged, the collection of printed cards is representative of the collection of books on this subject at the Library of Congress, with the exception of unfinished serial publications. Besides the general history and description of the United States, this class includes local history and description. In addition to the United States, it covers British, Central, and South America and the outlying islands. It does not include the constitutional history of the United States, nor American biography.

3. *Bibliography.*

About 3000 cards, representing works in bibliography and library science which have come by copyright since June, 1898, and by purchase since Jan. 1, 1901; also a selection of the books in most common use, of various dates, from the shelves of the bibliographical section of the library.

4. *Law.*

About 1200 cards. Covers cards for copyright books received since June, 1898, and books received by purchase since Jan., 1901. Includes cards for books on common law, constitutional law and history and theory of law.

In order to economize in the matter of transportation charges as well as in the time required for transportation, circuits will be arranged for the catalogs whenever possible. After circuits have been arranged, however, no further applications for that circuit can be granted, except in the case of a library in the vicinity of a portion of the circuit not yet covered by the catalog desired.

LIBRARIANS have passed through the repository stage, when they did little more than collect and save; the identification stage, when they devoted themselves greatly to classifying, ticketing and cataloging their books; the memorial stage—which we are unhappily still blundering through—when they surrendered themselves to the task of erecting Greek temples, Italian palaces, and composite tombs; the distribution stage, wherein they find themselves outstripped by commercial ventures which saw that the novel had become as much desired as the daily paper; and they are just entering upon the critical, evaluating and educating stage.

J. C. DANA.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING, BIRMINGHAM.

The annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held this year at Birmingham, Sept. 23-26. This is the second time the association has met at Birmingham, the previous conference held there having been in 1887. The first session was opened on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 23, at the city council chamber, when after an address of welcome from the Lord Mayor, J. H. Lloyd, the new president, Dr. W. Macneile Dixon, of Birmingham University, was installed, and a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum.

The president's address, delivered by Dr. Dixon, was mainly an exposition of the function of books in the development of the race, and the part that libraries should play in that development. Libraries serve to put us in mind of our intellectual and moral obligations, to remind us that the pillars of our world rest on the labors of others. They preserve for us the fragments of an uncommunicated past, which, however we choose to regard it, remains the present and inexorable critic of our modern doings. The library appears to be the natural home of the idealist, for one can hardly fail to observe the singular unanimity with which the books of the world uphold the highest ethical and spiritual standards. Nothing is more interesting than to observe how rarely the sordid or ignoble view of things finds its way into print. In books the cause of virtue and heroism is the wise man's cause. Librarians are to be congratulated that their business in life appears to place them on the side of the real, as opposed to the apparent, on the side of the protest made by humanity against the encroachment of the merely material life, which consists of the appearances or shows of things. It need not surprise us, therefore, to find that a faith in books is a part of any man's creed; it need not surprise us that in libraries many men should discern a hope for the world. Books, however, have the defects of their qualities; they are rarely accused of materializing the mind, but they fall short of what is sometimes expected of them. The thesis that libraries contain nothing that cannot be spared cannot be defended. Man is a loquacious animal, and the preserved verbosity of centuries contains many vain repetitions and lifeless redundancies.

Following the president's address Mr. A. Capel Shaw, of the Birmingham Public Libraries, read an historical sketch of the use and development of those libraries. The papers were: "Publishers and publishing," by Walter Powell, of Birmingham, dealing with points for criticism in modern book-

making; "Notes on a few experiments in Glasgow," by F. T. Barrett, who described details of cataloging, classification, and indicators; and "John Baskerville and his work," by R. K. Dent, of Aston Manor. In the afternoon visits were made to Kenilworth, and to the Wolverhampton Art and Industrial Exhibition, and in the evening a reception was given to the delegates by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Wednesday morning's session was opened with a paper by W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, on "An Italian librarian of the 17th century: Antonio Magliabecchi." John Ballinger, of Cardiff, brought forward a topic of practical interest in "The rate limit and the future of free libraries." He said that more than 50 years had passed since the limit of a penny rate was fixed, either to check extravagance or to prevent waste of money on a scheme which many expected to fail. The library movement had travelled a long way since then. The need for expensive buildings and for branch libraries was not foreseen, nor could the original promoters of public libraries foresee that 25 years later the whole aspect of the library question would be changed by the passing of an act for general education. The spread of education had created demands upon libraries, both in range and extent, beyond the most sanguine dreams of those who pioneered the movement, and to a very large degree the libraries had failed to support those demands. At present funds were not available for the purchase of those expensive, but essential, books which went to make up a library of real value. Cheap bindings for books of permanent value were also false economy. The general ideas of the functions of a public library needed revision and extension.

"The idea of a great public library," as submitted by T. W. Lyster, of Dublin, called forth some discussion on the subject of discriminating in contemporary literature, in the course of which Dr. Garnett said that all public libraries, including the British Museum, were crippled through not having been built on a sufficiently large scale. The British Museum ought to be a universal library, so far as it is possible for any library to realize that ideal, and he hoped that would be borne in mind when the question came before the country of increasing the present grant to the British Museum. A paper by Benjamin A. Mullen, of Salford, followed, recommending a system of "Sight indices for a classified library," which should make it impossible, in returning a volume to the shelves, to place it in a wrong position without the fact being instantly shown by the book itself; and R. W. Mould, of Southwark, spoke on "Some library aids other than mechanical." In the afternoon St. Mary's College and the Oscott Library were visited, and in the evening, after a business session, there was a smoking concert tendered by the Midland Arts Club and the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists.

The business meeting on Wednesday evening was a prolonged one. The report of the council was read and accepted. The year's necrology included the names of the Marquis of Dufferin, who was president of the association at the Belfast meeting of 1894, and that of Benjamin F. Stevens. An invitation to hold the annual meeting at Leeds in 1903 was accepted, and Newcastle-on-Tyne was decided upon for 1904.

It was reported that the Public Libraries Acts had been adopted in 16 places during the year, and the Public Libraries (Ireland) Amended Act, 1902, had been successfully passed. An important change in the management of the classes hitherto conducted by the association had been agreed to. By arrangement with the governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London) those classes would in future be held at the new premises of the school in Clare Market, under the control of two governors of the school and two members of the Library Association. The teachers would be nominated by the council, by whom the professional examination would be held as hitherto. The first of the new classes would begin on Oct. 15, when Mr. J. D. Brown would deliver the first of 10 lectures on "Elementary bibliography." These would be followed early in 1903 by a course on "Cataloging, classification, and shelf arrangement," by Mr. F. T. Barrett. The office of honorary secretary having become vacant through the resignation of Mr. Frank Pacy, Mr. Lawrence Inkster had been appointed as his successor. Attention was directed to the remarkable series of gifts to library authorities in all parts of the United Kingdom which Mr. Andrew Carnegie had lately added to the many similar benefactions previously bestowed by him both in the British Empire and in the United States.

On Thursday morning the first paper read was by J. Potter Briscoe, on "The public library and reading circles," urging that some means of influencing systematic reading should be developed by librarians, and commending the work of the National Home-reading Union. Henry Guppy, of the John Rylands Library, presented the subject of "Analytical cataloging for the reference library." He said that the question of paramount importance to the librarian was how best to render accessible to readers and students the stores of literature which were to be found on the shelves of the library. The great desideratum of the library, and more particularly of the greater reference libraries, was the catalog or catalogs. Mr. Fortescue had done fine work in removing the reproach from the British Museum, in so far as the current literature since the year 1880 was concerned, but the vast accumulations down to that year remained still to be dealt with, and constituted a problem not easy of solution.

Other papers were: "The Library Asso-

ciation rules for author entries in catalogs," by L. Stanley Jast; "More about cataloging," by F. T. Barrett, and "The cataloging of the contents of the transactions of learned societies," by G. T. Shaw. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Garnett, Mr. Lyster, and Mr. Axon commended the cataloging rules of the British Museum, while other speakers urged the desirability of revising and completing the rules drawn up some years ago by the association. A representative sub-committee was appointed to report on the subject. The question of discount to libraries on net books was also brought up, and it was reported that in reply to a circular addressed to them on the subject, nearly all the library authorities connected with the association had expressed themselves in favor of asking the Publishers' Association to release booksellers from the existing restriction which prevents them from giving any discount on net books to public libraries. A committee was appointed to undertake the whole question of revising the rules of the association. The afternoon was devoted to excursions, parties visiting Coventry and Wolverhampton, and the annual dinner of the association was held in the evening. On Friday the meeting closed with a post-conference excursion to Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS.

Miss Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books, a manual for librarians, teachers and students" (104 p. O.), will be published Oct. 25 (order of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, or of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston). Miss Kroeger is the librarian of the Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, and director of its Library School. Her manual is the only text-book available for instruction on this subject, and though intended primarily for use in library schools and for general library use, it will also be found of value in high and normal schools. Price, \$1.25 net; discount on copies bought in quantity.

INDEX CARDS FOR PERIODICALS.

For certain periodicals currently indexed by printed cards, the Board has issued in the course of the last three years cards covering the whole series from the beginning up to the date of the current indexing. The

following are the last series issued to subscribers, and a few additional sets can still be had from the Publishing Board. Prices are at the rate of 75 c. per 100 cards.

Johns Hopkins University studies, v. 1-15. \$2.44.

U. S. Geological Survey. Monographs, v. 1-28. 66 c.

— Bulletins, 1883-1897. \$2.78.

U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Reports 1-13. 26 c.

— Miscellaneous publications 1-12. 23 c.

American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals, 1890-1901. \$5.88.

Bibliographica, 3 v. (in preparation).

CARDS FOR BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

This is the most important set of printed cards lately issued by the Publishing Board, and includes 1339 cards, covering 559 titles. Price \$13.39. The work of preparation was done at the John Crerar and Harvard College libraries, and careful attention has been given to the difficult matter of author entries for the various British government boards; and it is hoped that the principles adopted will be followed by libraries in general. The set consists of two parts: First, 331 titles for reports currently continued from year to year. A note states in each case when the series began and its relation to earlier series, if any, on the same subject. Second, 248 titles for special papers and reports in the Parliamentary Papers of 1896 to 1899. The second section will be continued immediately by the issue of cards for the Papers of the session of 1900, and additional cards of the first kind will be issued from time to time, as necessary.

A few sets still remain on hand of some of the series of printed cards previously issued, namely:

Columbia studies in history, economics and public law, v. 1-7. 33 c.

American Economic Association. Economic studies, v. 1-2. 28 c.

— Publications, v. 1-11. \$1.13.

U. S. National Museum. Bulletins, 1-49. \$1.02.

Mass. Historical Society. Collections, 1792-1899. \$4.

Old South leaflets, v. 5. 50 c.

N. Y. State Museum, Bulletins, 1-23. 54 c. (2 sets.)

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Addresses, 1875-98. \$3.49. (1 set only.)

Of other sets already out of print, the Board is prepared to reprint and bring up to date the following, if enough orders are received:

U. S. National Museum. Annual reports.

U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. Annual reports.

Smithsonian Institution. Annual reports.

Smithsonian Institution. Contributions to knowledge.

125

Smithsonian Institution. Miscellaneous collections.

U. S. Bureau of Education. Circulars of information.

American Historical Society. Reports and papers.

Special consular reports.

Old South leaflets.

Advance orders for these cards should be sent promptly to the office of the Publishing Board.

WARNER LIBRARY.

In 1899 the Board issued printed cards for the "Warner library of the world's best literature," but they soon went out of print. So many inquiries for these cards have been received since, and librarians report so favorably on the increased usefulness of the volumes from the presence of the cards in the catalog, that the Board has decided to reprint the cards. They will probably be ready for distribution in November, and early orders are requested. The set consists of over 1000 cards. Price \$6.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERIALS.

The indexing of current bibliographical serials, begun in co-operation with the Chicago Bibliographical Society, is under way, and cards for the *Bibliographie moderne*, vol. 1 to 5, and the *Bulletin of bibliography*, vol. 1 to 3, no. 2, have already been sent out. The list of publications indexed consists of 20 titles. Indexing begins with the volume for 1901, except in certain cases where the periodical itself started shortly before that time, when the indexing begins with the first volume. Subscriptions are received for the complete series at the rate of \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards per title), and it is estimated that the usual annual cost will not exceed \$12. Subscriptions for individual periodicals are received at the same rate for the first titles sent out, but for the continuation the rate will be \$4 per 100 titles, the same as for other current periodical cards. A few extra sets will be printed, but libraries that have not subscribed should do so promptly. Cards for the *Bibliographie moderne*, vol. 1 to 5, 87 titles. Price, \$2.17. Cards for the *Bulletin of bibliography*, vol. 1 to 3, no. 2, 36 titles. Price 90 c.

CROSS REFERENCE CARDS.

Requests have been received for printed cards giving the "see" and "see also" references contained in the A. L. A. "List of subject headings." The Board is ready to issue such cards if the demand proves sufficient. The price probably would not exceed 1c. per card, and to those subscribing in advance a discount of 25 per cent. will be given.

LIBRARY TRACTS.

A new library tract is in preparation, giving library plans, etc., supplementary to the tract on library rooms and buildings by Mr.

C. C. Soule. Suggestions for future tracts will be welcome. Those now on hand are:

1. Why do we need a public library?

2. How to start a public library, by Dr. G. E. Wire.

3. Travelling libraries, by F. A. Hutchins.

4. Library rooms and buildings, by Charles C. Soule.

Price 5 c. each, \$2 per 100, in lots of 50 or more. Orders should be sent to the secretary of the Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

NINA E. BROWNE,
Secretary.

State Library Commissions.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS. Secretary: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian, Lansing.

The commissioners have issued their second annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, which is practically devoted to tabulated statistics of Michigan libraries. The majority of the libraries recorded, however, are township school libraries, regarding which no information was forthcoming. It is rather discouraging to find on page after page the statement "no report to board," and some method of discriminating between live working libraries and moribund school collections might usefully be adopted for future reports. The summary of statistics shows a total of 4437 libraries, of which 1170 have reported, containing 1,429,169 v. and spending in 1901 \$33,498.80 for books.

NEW YORK. PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT:

Melvil Dewey, director.

The University of the State of New York, Home Education Department, has issued the annual report for 1901 of the Public Libraries Division (Bulletin 41, Public Libraries 11), which, in addition to its statistical review of library conditions in New York, touches in general upon the library history of the year. The number of independent libraries formally admitted to the university, like colleges, was increased by 11 during the year, and is now 186. "Those free for circulation contain 718,775 v., an increase of 112,443, or 18 per cent. for the year. This is the largest gain in seven years. Their circulation was 2,605,610, an increase of 423,456 or 19 per cent, and the average circulation was 362 for each 100 volumes." Of these 186 libraries, 135 received state grants of money for books, and 100 were aided, or in a few instances supported, by local taxation. There are also 99 public libraries registered in the university, 151 libraries in 42 counties were visited by the state inspector and his assistants, and 48 lectures or addresses were delivered by the inspector.

In all reports were received by the division from 1137 libraries of 200 v. or more. This is a gain of 102 over the previous year.

"The increase of libraries free for circulation is 60, counting for the first time 25 branches as libraries. These free lending libraries report an increase of 238,135 v. and 780,252 in circulation. The total free circulation was 9,232,097, an average of 25,350 daily, 381 for each 100 v. in those libraries and 1270 for each 1000 of population." Tabulated statistics are given of the volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York city for the year ending June 30, 1901; there are notes of new buildings, administrative changes and like details; tabulated summaries of gifts and bequests and library legislation, and a review of library meetings and training for the year.

Library Clubs.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank G. Willcox, Public Library, Holyoke.

Secretary: Miss May Ashley, Public Library, Greenfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

A library institute was held in Granville on Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Librarians were present from Hartford, North Granby and Hartland, Ct., and from Westfield, Brimfield, Holyoke, Sunderland, Greenfield and Springfield, Mass. The schools in Granville were closed for the afternoon in order to enable teachers and older pupils to attend.

After a few words of welcome by Mrs. A. C. Carpenter, the first talk of the afternoon was given by Miss C. M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, on "What we can discover in books."

C. A. Brodeur, principal of the Westfield normal school, spoke on "The teacher's tools." Books are the most useful tools the teacher has; they are her stock in trade. She needs them for herself and for the children, hence there must be close co-operation between herself and the librarian. She wishes to know what she is recommending and what will give just the best material. To that end, graded lists are useful, lists on which groups of teachers may work together with the librarian. The talk was followed by an interesting discussion.

After a bountiful supper, provided by the women of the Granville Library Club, the session was continued. F. G. Willcox, librarian of the Holyoke Public Library, who acted as chairman, summed up the functions of a library as a storehouse, a bureau of information, a provider of pastime and an educator. He then introduced C. D. Hine, secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, who spoke on "The librarian, the teacher, and the child." Every home should have a library of its own, in which

some books should stand for character and ideals. There is danger in these days of books being too highly colored with imagination; danger in fairy tales which teach wrong motives; danger in Indian tales, full of blood and thunder; danger in tales of well-dressed little prigs. A warm discussion followed, showing a great difference of opinion in regard to the value of fairy tales and Indian stories.

Rev. W. E. Waterbury, of Springfield, gave the final address, speaking on "The value of the library to every citizen."

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The twelfth session of this summer school was held in the library of Amherst College as usual. The number of pupils was larger than ever, being 54, and the class was of excellent quality as to scholarship and ability. The six weeks from July 7 to Aug. 15 were crowded with hard work, done with spirit and enthusiasm. Visits were made to important libraries in the neighborhood, and at the close a trip was made to Boston and Cambridge, including visits to the libraries, the Library Bureau, and the Riverside Press. Following is a list of the pupils:

Miss L. G. Bew, Baltimore, Md.
Nellie Preston Blanchard, Ascutneyville, Vt.
Carol W. Brewster, Northampton, Mass.
Ingrid Busck, Washington, D. C.
Grace W. Bushee, Merrimack, N. H.
Lulu Carpenter, Logan, Utah.
Alma M. Chickering, Dover, Mass.
Elfreda M. Clarke, Waltham, Mass.
Bessie F. Cordes, Winthrop, Mass.
Miss M. E. Craighead, Indiana, Pa.
Amelia W. Davis, South Boston, Mass.
Jessie Dunn, Titusville, Pa.
Charles H. Dye, Athens, Ga.
Mary L. Erskine, Newville, Pa.
Anna Friedlander, New York City.
Marion Herbert, New York City.
John W. Herrick, Plymouth, Mass.
Henrietta J. Hifton, North Plainfield, N. J.
Herbert S. Hirshberg, Brookline, Mass.
Alice Holt, Stamford, Ct.
Catherine Horner, Edmond, Okla.
Edith Johnson, Matawan, N. J.
Florence Kimball, Brockton, Mass.
Adah M. Judd, Westhampton, Mass.
Effalene H. King, Williamstown, Mass.
Fred H. Lawton, Boston, Mass.
Lucy S. McClary, Windsor, Vt.
Mary T. McCloskey, Philadelphia, Pa.
Helen C. McGown, Woburn, Mass.
Elizabeth V. McLaws, Savannah, Ga.
Elizabeth Merritt, Millbrook, N. Y.
Abbie Montague, Sunderland, Mass.
Lilla M. Oberly, Quakertown, Pa.
Florence M. Pease, Conway, Mass.

A. Gertrude Phelps, Brookline, Mass.
 Edith M. Pratt, Greenfield, Mass.
 Beatrice Putnam, Uxbridge, Mass.
 Henrietta Schoverling, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. C. P. Simpson, Rome, N. Y.
 Harriet B. Sornborger, Hopedale, Mass.
 George Dana Smith, Burlington, Vt.
 Mabelle Smith, Amherst, Mass.
 Grace M. Stoddard, Norwood, Mass.
 Miss E. S. Talcott, Elmwood, Ct.
 Charles S. Thayer, Hartford, Ct.
 M. Louise Topliff, Pomona, Cal.
 Miss L. T. Wilder, Waltham, Mass.
 Florence L. Wildes, Waltham, Mass.
 Leonard Worcester, Burlington, Vt.
 Jessie W. Wright, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Madge E. Yeager, Washington, D. C.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

The training school for children's librarians conducted by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh opened for its third year on Sept. 29 with 17 students. As heretofore, the mornings will be devoted to lectures and class work, and afternoons or evenings to practice work in the six children's rooms, the schools, home library groups, clubs, etc. The junior studies for the first term include library handwriting, order department routine, classification, cataloging, folklore and myths (as an introduction to the story telling), and annotations for children's books. The students also attend the weekly round table discussion on the rule and regulation of a children's room, which are participated in by the central and branch librarians and the students of the school.

The following is a list of the students for 1902-1903:

Senior class.

Alice Gordon Goddard, Zanesville, O. Apprentice, Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, Sept., 1897-May, 1898.
 Florence Janney Heaton, Hamilton, Va. Woman's College of Baltimore, A.B. 1901.
 Louise Kennard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Junior class.

Gertrude Elizabeth Andrus, Buffalo, N. Y. Assistant, Buffalo Public Library, March 1900-Aug., 1901.
 Helen Grant Betterley, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Substitute, Osterhout Free Library, April, 1902-Sept., 1902.
 Emma Arrietta Floyd, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania College for Women, 1889-1893.
 Ruth Grosvenor Hopkins, Auburn, N. Y.
 Harriet Josephine Imhoff, Johnstown, Pa. Northwestern University, Sept., 1899-Feb., 1900. Assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, June, 1900-Dec., 1900. Assistant, Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J., Jan., 1901-Jan., 1902.

Grace Addison Kingsbury, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania College for Women, B.L. 1902.

Adelaide Leiper Martin, Baltimore, Md. Wilson College, B.A. 1902. Assistant librarian, Wilson College Library, Sept., 1901-June, 1902.

Lucy Boardman Moody, Beaver, Pa. Wellesley, B.A. 1902.

Amena Pendleton, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 Edith Morley Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Special students.

Lillie Capelle Bryer, Wilmington, Del. Assistant, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Oct., 1895-Jan., 1900, Jan., 1901-March, 1901. Children's librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, March, 1901-Aug., 1902.

Dorothy Emma Burrows, Rutherford, N. J. Librarian, Rutherford Public Library, May, 1896-Sept., 1902. Chautauqua Library Summer School, July 10, 1901-Aug. 15, 1901.

Minnie Wells Le Cl  ar, Lyndhurst, N. J. Brooklyn Public Library, apprentice, May, 1900-Jan., 1901. Brooklyn Public Library, assistant, Jan., 1901-Sept., 1902.

Effie Louise Power, Cleveland, O. Children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, March, 1895-Sept., 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following students of the Training School for Children's Librarians have been appointed to positions on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh:

Edna May Cullis, Oil City, Pa. Assistant in charge, East Liberty Children's Free Club and Reading Room.

Josephine Louise Gutman, Pittsburgh, Pa. Children's librarian, Mount Washington Branch.

Annabelle Porter, Kent, O. Assistant, West End Branch.

Helen Underwood Price, Kent, O. Children's librarian, West End Branch.

Lilian Rod  , Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant, Hazelwood Branch.

Elva Sophronia Smith, South Pasadena, Cal. Annotator, Children's department.

Marie Martin Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Children's librarian, Lawrenceville Branch.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1902-03.

Bessy Forsyth Bache, Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Katherine Becker, Lebanon, Pa. Graduate Pa. State Normal School, Lebanon Valley College, 1901-2.

Marie Estelle Binford, Macon, Ga. Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.; graduate Toronto Presbyterian Ladies' College, Toronto, Canada.

Edith Julia Chamberlin, Bradford, Vermont. Graduate Bradford Academy; graduate Salem Normal School, Salem, Mass.

Jane Evans, Burlington, N. J.

- Emily Jane Fell, Urbana, Ohio. Graduate Urbana High School, Urbana University, 1901-2.
- Rosalie V. Halsey, Baltimore, Md.
- Helen A. Keiser, Millersville, Pa. Graduate State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.
- Bessie McCord, Joliet, Ill. Graduate Hampton High School, Iowa College (two years).
- Ina Forrest Nelson, Morgantown, W. Va. Graduate Fairmount State Normal School.
- Nina K. Preston, Ionia, Mich. Graduate Ionia High School, University of Michigan, 1892-93.
- Anna Mary Rodgers, McVeytown, Pa. Graduate Lewistown Academy, Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.
- Daisy M. Smith, Piqua, Ohio. Graduate Piqua High School, Wesleyan University, 1890-91.
- Margaret Clark Smith, Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Graduate Martin's Ferry High School; graduate Wilson College, A.B.
- Ora I. Smith, Rock Hill, S. C. Graduate Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina.
- Elfreda Stebbins, Shelton, Neb.
- Helen A. Stiles, Haddonfield, N. J.
- Helen D. Subers, Ashbourne, Pa.
- Flora B. Turner, Berlin, Pa.
- Irene DuPont Winans, Rochester, N. Y.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The sixth year of the Illinois State Library School at the University of Illinois opened Sept. 17. The per cent. of students returning for the senior year is unusually large.

A new arrangement in the practical work of the senior class has been instituted by which the instructor is afforded an opportunity to justly estimate the ability of the student to organize and carry on independent work. In addition to the previous custom of requiring practice in all departments of the library, during the entire year each senior student is to be held responsible for the performance or supervision of some branch of work in the university library, and, in so far as the performance of this duty is concerned, she is considered a regular assistant in this library. The purpose of this plan is to develop in the student a sense of responsibility, and to make her feel that she is an active worker in the university library.

Each student is required to make her own plans for the execution of her work, which plans may include assistance from junior students, whose work she must supervise. In this way excellent practice is given in administrative work. The library, being a university library, affords unusual facilities for training along this line, and already much interest and appreciation of the opportunity offered has been expressed by the hearty co-operation of the students in this plan.

MARGARET MANN.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS 1902-1903.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 1, with the following students:

Senior class.

- Bacon, Corinne, New Britain, Ct. Packer Collegiate Institute, 1888-90; assistant New Britain Institute Library, 1895-1901.
- Bennett, Bertha Ilione, Iliion, N. Y. B.L. Syracuse University, 1899.
- Blunt, Florence Tolman, Haverhill, Mass. B.L. Mt. Holyoke College, 1896; B.A. 1899; assistant Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library, 1899-1901.
- Brown, Zaidée Mabel, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Stanford University, 1898.
- Casamajor, Mary, Brooklyn, N. Y. B.A. Adelphi College, 1899; filer and indexer of correspondence Munson Steamship Line, New York, 1901; librarian Asbury Park (N. J.) Public Library, 1901-2.
- Chapman, Grace Darling, Geneva, N. Y. B.L. Lake Erie College, 1901; cataloger Lake Erie College Library, 1900-1.
- Deming, Margaret Childs, Sacramento, Cal. University of California, 1890-91 B.A. Stanford University, 1897.
- Draper, Annie Elizabeth, Auburn, N. Y. Cornell University, 1900-1.
- Groves, Charlotte Elizabeth, Alfred, N. Y. B.A. Wilson College, 1899; assistant Wilson College Library, 1895-1901.
- Hepburn, William Murray, Pictou, N. S. B.A. Dalhousie College, 1895; M.A. 1897.
- Jenks, Edwin Munroe, Boston, Mass.
- Katz, Louise Waldman, Ithaca, N. Y. B.S. Cornell University, 1900.
- McCurdy, Robert Morrill, Andover, Mass. B.A. Harvard University, 1900.
- Mathews, Mary Eliza, Brooklyn, N. Y. B.A. Adelphi College, 1899; cataloger New York Public Library, 1901; librarian American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York, 1901-2.
- Perry, Everett Robbins, Worcester, Mass. Harvard University, 1899-1901.
- Seligsberg, Ella Rosina, New York City. B.A. Barnard College, 1899.
- Whittlesey, Julia Margaret, Cleveland, O. B.L. Lake Erie College, 1899; assistant Cleveland Public Library, 1900-1.
- Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, Excelsior, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota, 1899; assistant University of Minnesota Library, 1900-1.

Junior class.

- Barker, Beatrice J., Providence, R. I. Ph.B. Brown University, 1895; cataloger Brown University Library, 1896-1902.
- Bonnett, Marguerite Waldron, Pittsburgh, Pa. B.L. Pennsylvania College for Women, 1896; assistant Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1902-2.
- Clarke, Mary Reynolds, Whitinsville, Mass. Wellesley College, 1876-78; Smith College,

- 1879-80; assistant Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library, 1902.
- Dickinson, Asa Don, Westwood, N. J. Columbia College Law School, 1894-96.
- Dunham, Mary Eleanor, Richmond, Ind. University of Colorado, 1895-96; B.A. Indiana University, 1898; Yale University Graduate School, 1899-1901.
- Eastwood, Mary Edna, Burlington, N. J. B.A. Vassar College, 1899; junior assistant New York State Library, 1901.
- Emerson, Margaret Ann, Canajoharie, N. Y. Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1870.
- Goodrich, Nathaniel Lewis, Utica, N. Y. B.A. Amherst College, 1901.
- Hedrick, Ellen, Washington, D. C. B.A. Smith College, 1892; indexing and bibliographic work in Washington libraries.
- Hyde, Mary Elizabeth, San Francisco, Cal. B.A. Stanford University, 1901; assistant San Francisco Free Public Library, 1901; cataloger California Academy of Sciences Library, 1901-2.
- Ketcham, Ethel Belden, Dover Plains, N. Y. B.A. Radcliffe College, '99.
- Leupp, Harold Lewis, New York, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1902.
- McCullough, Ethel Farquhar, Franklin, Ind. Ph.B. Franklin College, 1901.
- McConnell, Lillian Brown, Merrimac, Mass. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; assistant Merrimac Public Library, 1895-96.
- McKay, Mabel, Dunkirk, N. Y. Vassar College, 1898-1900; assistant Brooks Memorial Library, Dunkirk (N. Y.), 1901-2.
- Mackey, Mary Evelyn, Pittsburgh, Pa. B.A. Pennsylvania College for Women, 1897; assistant West End Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1899-1902.
- Manchester, Earl Northup, Factoryville, Pa. B.A. Brown University, 1902; assistant Brown University Library, 1899-1902.
- Mumford, Rosalie, Detroit, Mich. Vassar College, 1894-96; assistant Detroit Public Library, 1899-1902.
- Nernoy, May Childs, Green Island, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1902; junior assistant N. Y. State Library, 1897-98.
- Pearson, Edmund Lester, Newburyport, Mass. B.A. Harvard University, 1902.
- Peck, Harriet, Gloversville, N. Y. B.L. Mt. Holyoke College, 1902; assistant Gloversville Free Library.
- Peters, Orpha Maud, Circleville, O. B.L. College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1902; assistant Library of the College for Women.
- Reed, Lois Antoinette, Rochester, N. Y. University of Rochester, 1900-2; assistant University of Rochester Library, 1901-2.
- Riggs, Alice Winifred, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ph.B. College for Women of Western Reserve University, 1901; assistant Adelbert College Library, 1900-1; assistant Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, 1901-2.
- Rose, Ernestine, Bridge Harrington, N. Y. B.A. Wesleyan University, 1902.
- Saleski, Mary Agnes, New York City. B.A. Wesleyan University, 1900; assistant Circulating Department New York Public Library, 1900-2.
- Spofford, Martha Elizabeth, Rutland, Vt. B.A. University of Vermont, 1896.
- Votaw, Albert Hiatt, Westtown, Pa. B.A. Earlham College, 1874.
- Wead, Mary Eunice, Washington, D. C. B.A. Smith College, 1902.
- Whitbeck, Mrs. Alice Grover, Berkeley, Cal. B.L. University of California, 1887.
- SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Reviews.

A. L. A. RULES, *advance edition*. Condensed rules for an author and title catalog; prepared by the Co-operation Committee of the A. L. A., 1883; revised by the Advisory Catalog Committee, 1902. Issued by the Library of Congress, Washington, Government Printing Office, Library Division, August, 1902. 23 leaves, Q.

This pamphlet is a direct outcome of the Library of Congress plan of supplying printed catalog cards to other libraries. One of the first questions asked by each cataloger was "Will the rules of entry conform to those already in use in my catalog?" There are several codes of cataloging rules in use in this country. The "A. L. A. condensed rules," presented and adopted at the Buffalo conference (L. J., 8:251, 292), is merely a skeleton outline of a code and gives opportunity for many variations in detail. "Cutter's rules" and the "Library school rules," the codes in most general use, differ in many important particulars. Libraries founded previous to the publication of these codes have their own rules which they follow with more or less consistency, and the Library of Congress has its own variations. In view of these differences in practice it was found necessary to take up the whole subject of cataloging rules from the foundation. In December, 1901, the A. L. A. Publishing Board appointed an advisory committee on cataloging rules. This committee reported progress at the Waukesha conference in 1901 and at that conference the A. L. A. Council voted "That the Council authorize the promulgation of the proposed A. L. A. cataloging rules for printed cards so soon as the Publishing Board and its special advisory committee and the Library of Congress, shall have agreed upon the details of same." Further progress was reported at the Magnolia conference. At both these conferences the sessions of the Catalog Section were mainly occupied with discussion of points upon which the committee had failed to come to an agreement. The pamphlet now before us is entitled "A. L. A. rules—advance edition" and the committee invites further

discussion. We do not therefore understand that the rules in their present form are "promulgated" by the A. L. A. Council but that, as a preliminary report of the committee, they are still open to criticism and amendment.

Before entering upon a criticism of some special points we wish to commend the committee for the common sense view which they have taken, meaning by that the attempt to realize so far as possible, the attitude of the intelligent public and to avoid the extravagances in which some catalogers have indulged, such as the worship of the full name. A part of rule 47 reads "Forenames not used by authors and not represented by initials on the title-pages of their works shall be omitted." The rule for modified ("umlauted") vowels is also one that will be easily understood by the public and will probably meet with the approval of catalogers. A quotation in the introduction, taken from Cutter's rules, well states the position of the committee. Its gist is in the first sentence. "The convenience of the public is always to be set before the ease of the cataloger." Another point to be commended is the clearness and directness with which the rules are stated.

As the committee invites criticism and suggestions we will call attention to a few rules which might, in our opinion, receive further consideration.

Rule 4. "Enter under initial of author's names when these only are known, the last initial being put first," etc. Although this is the usual practice in American libraries it would probably be better to follow the British Museum rule and consider such books anonymous. Often the initials do not correctly represent the real name of the author and entry under the last initial is absurd. An example is T. W. O., pseud. for V. C. Young and M. C. Hungerford (authors of "Philip"). For a discussion of this point by Mr. Henry Guppy see *Library Association Record* for June, 1901, p. 312.

Rule 9. "Enter Government Bureaus or offices subordinate to a department directly under the country, not as sub-headings under departments." This rule is one upon which the committee requests comment, especially in regard to the alternative forms of entry suggested in the note, viz. (a) Bureau of education, (b) Education bureau, (c) Education, Bureau of. Although (b) is the practice of the Superintendent of documents it should be at once ruled out of court as it is not the correct official name of the bureau. Of the other alternatives (c) is to be preferred as it places first the word under which the entry is to be alphabetized. In the entry of divisions certain exceptions to the rule should be made. For example, the divisions of the Library of Congress should be subordinated to the library, and the Auditors and Statistics

divisions belong under their respective departments rather than under the headings Auditor and Statistics.

Rule 14 calls for the entry of "a society under the first word of its corporate name." Rule 23 reads "Enter bodies whose legal name begins with such words as Board, Corporation, Trustees, under that part of the name by which they are usually known." This exception to rule 14 should be extended so as to allow of entry under that part of a society's name by which it is best known; for example "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor" under "Christian Endeavor, Young People's Society of." This inversion of the name is already allowed in cases of orders of knighthood, see Rule 17. Compare also 25, Academies.

Rule 24. The rule for entry of firm names, Appleton, D., & Co., should be extended so as to cover corporations, libraries, colleges, etc., whose legal names include forenames. For example, the Silas Bronson Library is frequently called the Bronson Library, and should be entered "Bronson, Silas, Library." It is especially awkward when the name begins with initials as T. B. Scott Public Library.

Rule 23. All banks should be entered under place. They are as purely local as churches, benevolent societies, etc., and their names, although often in one sense distinctive, occur over and over again in all sections of the country: City, Security, Merchants.

Notwithstanding the long discussion at Magnolia upon the use of capitals the committee is not yet ready to formulate rules. As a statement of the present usage on the printed cards and as a basis for further discussion, the rules now in force in the Library of Congress are printed as Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains the Library of Congress rules for entry of periodicals with examples. This is a full, clear, and satisfactory treatment of the many vexatious problems arising from changes of title, imprint, etc.

The rules are numbered in one series from 1 to 81. When finally "promulgated" a numbering similar to that of the Library school rules would be preferable as it would allow additions and interpolations without disarrangement of the old numbering.

The committee desires to bring about conformity between these revised rules and the forthcoming editions of Cutter's rules and the Library school rules and it is confidently expected that in their final form they will be accepted as the standard for American libraries if not for all time at least for the lifetime of most of those now engaged in library work. In order that they may adequately represent the consensus of opinion of catalogers let all who question the rules in their present form communicate at once with the committee.

G. M. J.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bulletin 70, January, 1902. Bibliography 33: Partial list of French government serials in American libraries; prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Foreign Documents. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1902. p. 97-164. O. 15 c.

The task of which this list marks the completion was begun several years ago by the Committee on Foreign Documents of the Library Association, as the result of a suggestion made by Mr. Clement W. Andrews. Foreign public documents are represented to any extent only in the larger reference libraries of this country, and it was thought that a guide to the files available might be useful to students and to librarians. The publications of the French government were selected for a beginning, and whether the work of the committee is extended to German or other documents will probably depend upon the use made of the present list. This is in no sense a bibliography, but a compact title list of such French government serials as may be found in leading American libraries. Omissions, the compilers point out, are many, among the publications excluded being the legislative proceedings of the Revolutionary assemblies, the Consulate and the Empire.

The arrangement is alphabetical by title, the main list being supplemented by an index of the various government offices, giving the publications of each office. Changes of title and numbering are indicated when possible under a single heading, by means of notes or references, and the annotations give clue to variations and special characteristics. To each entry is appended the abbreviations of those libraries in which files of the publication recorded are available. Full sets are indicated by the abbreviation alone; for partial sets dates are noted. Thus, of the "Almanac national" a complete set is available at the Boston Athenæum; Columbia University has the volumes for 1792, '99, 1803, '09, '12, '13, '26, '43, '85, '86; while Library of Congress, Cornell, John Crerar, Detroit, Harvard, Massachusetts, New York Public, New York State, and Peabody have similar partial sets. These libraries, with the addition of Boston Public, University of California, St. Louis, Wisconsin Historical, and Yale, are the only ones represented in the list and of them the New York Public Library seems to lead, in the extent of its collections, with Harvard and the John Crerar next in order. The Library of Congress does not make a strong showing in full sets, but it is probable that much of the work recently done toward rounding out its collection is not represented in this list. Several publications ("Annuaire de l'Algérie et des colonies," "Annuaire de l'arme de l'infanterie," etc.) are included without indication of any library in which they may be found—a practice which does

not accord with the purpose of the list; and there are 29 titles for which the New York Public Library alone is representative. The list certainly makes clear the need of more systematic rounding out of their collections by those libraries large enough to take up reference work in public documents. Its practical use, of course, can be only tested by experience, but it seems likely to be extremely helpful in a limited field. If this is demonstrable, the present list will probably be followed by a similar list of German official publications, for which much material has already been gathered by the committee. Mr. Gould, the chairman of the committee, emphasizes especially the work done by Mr. Andrews and Miss Adelaide Hasse, the former in collecting material and arranging for publication, the latter in transcribing, compiling, revising and editing. The New York State Library has given material aid, in including the list among its bulletins and in permitting type to stand during prolonged correction of proof.

PUBLISHERS' TRADE LIST ANNUAL, 1902, 30th year: Index, by author, title, and subject catch-word to the books cataloged in the publishers' lists of 1902; edited by A. H. Leyboldt. New York, Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, August, 1902. 12+1104 p. O.

Both extrinsically and intrinsically this book is calculated to disarm criticism. For the former there is a powerful appeal to sentiment in its favor, in the name of its editor and in the attendant circumstances. A generation has passed since the late Frederick Leyboldt, husband of the editor, devoting himself to a high bibliographical ideal in a spirit truly heroic, and with efforts no less so, laid the foundations for the series of publications which issue from the *Publishers' Weekly* office, and gave them from the start the high character for general excellence which they still bear. The "Trade list annual" is one of these publications and has appeared since 1873 with singular regularity and promptness of issue and with as much completeness as to the catalogs included as could be hoped for. It was the leader among such publications winning that "sincerest flattery—imitation" in England and France, though in neither country has an annual issue been attempted. This shortcoming has been partly atoned for by the fact that the English and French books have been copiously indexed, while the "Trade list annual" has had no index. This has constantly been felt as a serious drawback, and hopes have been entertained that an index might come to be a feature of the publication. The present volume more than realizes any hopes based on a comparison with the English and French catalogs. For while their indexes are so brief as to necessitate for most purposes a reference to the catalog, this gives most of

the items for which one usually refers to the catalog—author's name with initials, title of book, and price, as well as publisher's name.

By an ingenious arrangement of title entries, often under subject-words, the index becomes practically a subject-catalog as well, without being overloaded with three kinds of entries, author, title, and subject. The immensity of the labor involved in such a work becomes apparent when it is observed that there are 1104 double-columned pages, about 95 lines to a column. The volume is a very light and thin one for this number of pages, and perhaps the paper is a little too thin, making rapid turning of the leaves somewhat difficult.

A marked innovation is in the use of the dash at the beginning of a line to represent a family name, after the fashion of foreign catalogs, American practice having been to repeat the name for each individual. So much is gained in space by this method that it will be generally accepted as entirely justifiable in an index of this sort. In some cases the "colon-abbreviations" used in the "American catalogue" and by librarians generally for the commonest Christian names are employed, but more often the initials are given without such indication. It is becoming so necessary, for cataloging purposes, to have full Christian names given, especially now that the Congressional Library makes an extra charge for cards ordered without giving such names, that librarians will often have occasion to wish the colon-abbreviations could have been oftener used.

Having spoken of the only things which can be noted as defects it remains to be said that in this Index we have much the handiest and most useful bibliographical tool at present available to the librarian and bookseller.

Whether the patronage will warrant the annual issue of such an Index remains to be seen. As it stands it is a great credit to the patient and almost unflinching accuracy of its editor, and to the enterprise of its publishers.

W. I. F.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Baltimore. *Enoch Pratt F. L.* On Monday, Oct. 6, the Enoch Pratt Free Library opened a new station and reading room at the corner of Gay and Mott streets (Old Town), a neighborhood with a large foreign population. The reading room is designed especially as a children's reading room and is opened in co-operation with the Arundell Good Government Club of the city—an adjunct of one of the leading women's clubs. The room is in one of the branch buildings of the Provident Savings Bank. Another branch of this bank is in one of the branch buildings of the library.

Recently the library has arranged with one of the department stores of Baltimore—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.—to send a hundred books to the store every two weeks for the use of the employees in their lunch room. The firm is responsible for the books, which are sent to them in the same way that books are sent to the public schools.

Binghamton (N. Y.) City School L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 30, 1902.) Added 534; total 14,562. Issued, home use 66,241. No. borrowers 3972.

The city recently voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 for a new library building. A site has been purchased for \$15,000, and a library commission appointed by the mayor. The board of education will turn over to this commission a part of the City School Library.

Bloomfield, N. J. Jarvie Memorial L. Public exercises were held in the Jarvie memorial building on the evening of Sept. 19, when the library department was opened to the public. The building is the gift of James N. Jarvie, of Glen Ridge, to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, and is a memorial to the mother and father of the donor. During the exercises announcement was made that in addition to his gift of the building and its equipment, costing above \$100,000, Mr. Jarvie had given the sum of \$50,000 as an endowment fund for the library. The building contains four distinct departments: Sunday-school rooms, church parlor and kitchen, boys' drill room, and the public library. The latter has a separate entrance, and is not connected with the rest of the building. It contains a hall 8 x 31, with delivery room at one end and stairs to the men's reading room at the other. Opening from this is the stack room, 18 x 48, with steel stacks, and a book capacity of 20,000 v. At the east end is an open alcove 8 x 12, arranged as a reference room, and at the west end a children's alcove. The general reading room is 23 x 34, with six tables accommodating six readers each. At the foot of the stairs is the men's reading room, intended as a quiet place for evening use. The library contains over 5000 volumes. The endowment fund for its maintenance is given as a memorial to Mr. Jarvie's sister, to be known as the Mary Jarvie Memorial Fund.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On Sept. 15, it was voted by the Administration Committee to expend \$3000 to increase the reference collections at the branches. The books have been selected and the orders placed. Prof. Steenberg, delegate of the Committee for the Extension of Public Libraries of Denmark, visited in September seven branches of the library to study the housing of the books, the methods in use, and the results attained.

The chief librarian and twenty members of the staff were granted leave of absence, with full pay, to attend Library Week at Lake

Placid; 14 of these were heads of departments or of branches.

Miss Minnie Le Cl  ar has been granted one year's leave of absence to attend the Training School for Children's Librarians conducted by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The fortnightly staff-meetings, which had been discontinued during the vacation period, were resumed on Sept. 17.

The site recently secured on Franklin avenue and Hancock street is intended for a Carnegie branch library, and not for the central building of the library system, as was previously stated in these columns.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. The book fund of the Public Library of Dallas, Texas, has recently been increased by gifts amounting to \$2000. Miss Helen Gould gave \$1000, and \$1000 was the gift of the late Philip Sanger of Dallas.

Dover (Del.) P. L. The library was opened to the public on Sept. 23.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (64th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1902.) Added 5962; total, about 74,000. Issued, home use 213,381, of which 198,564 were delivered from the main library. New registration 1594; total in re-registration begun Nov. 1, 3706. Receipts \$16,307.05; expenses \$16,268.60.

An interesting report, especially significant in its review of ten years of the library's history. The library was made free to the public on Sept. 15, 1892. Just prior to that change it had about 35,000 books, from 500 to 1000 registered readers, and a circulation of from 27,000 to 43,000 v. yearly. It has now about 74,000 v., 12,000 readers, and a circulation of about 200,000. Its book purchases have risen from 1000 v. yearly at \$700 or \$800, to 6000 v. at from \$4500 to \$5000. To-day it spends from three to four times as much for binding as was formerly spent for books, and annually removes from the shelves as worn out a number which in a few years would have depleted the old library.

Johnstown (N. Y.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid with Masonic exercises on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 27.

Kentucky library legislation. The library bill passed by the recent legislature (act of 1902, chap. 65) does not provide for a state library commission, as was incorrectly stated in these columns. (L. J., April, p. 217.) The bill as introduced by Senator Allen provided in sections 1-3 for the establishment of a free library commission, in sections 4-12 for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms in "any city or town." This bill was passed by the Senate but amended in the House. The amendments consisted of (1) the omission of the sections providing for the commission and

(2) the limiting of the application of the remaining sections to "any city or town of the third, fourth, fifth or sixth class."

Lima (O.) P. L. (1st rpt.—year ending Sept. 21, 1901.) Added 1037; total 2678. Issued, home use 31,423. Borrowers' cards issued 1952.

When the library was first opened to the public, on Sept. 21, 1901, there were 1641 v. on the shelves. During this first year of use six books were lost, of which three were paid for.

Michigan, Township libs. The state board of library commissioners has just issued a "Legislative history of township libraries in the state, from 1835 to 1901," compiled by L. M. Miller. The laws are summarized in chronological order, and show the gradual decay of the township school library system, which seems to have given way before the development of the municipal public library.

Norwich, N. Y. Guernsey Memorial L. The library building was formally opened on the evening of Sept. 11.

Phoenixville (Pa.) F. P. L. On the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 30, the new Carnegie library was opened.

The library movement was started in Phoenixville as long ago as 1857, by the opening of a Young Men's Literary Union, and had a precarious life until 1890, when from various causes it became necessary either to realize or to store the property of the institution. The school board came to the rescue and provided a room in the Church street school building. In 1895, the legislature of Pennsylvania having passed an act authorizing school boards to establish free libraries, to be supported and maintained by the district, the Y. M. L. U. property was transferred to the school board and the nucleus of the present institution was made safe. The building in which they had a location being sold over their heads, it became necessary to find, if possible, new quarters. The managers applied to Mr. Carnegie and he donated \$20,000 which enabled the committee to erect the handsome building in which the library is now housed.

After introductory remarks by the chairman of the meeting, the founder of the Young Men's Literary Union traced the history of the library movement from 1857 to the present time. Mr. John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who had visited Phoenixville and been interviewed by the trustees on various occasions two or three times, attended the opening on special invitation and spoke on the advantages of public libraries in their fourfold capacities for usefulness. He described them as store-houses, bureaus of information, providers of pastime, and promoters of education. A speech followed from Mr. McElree, who voiced the feeling of indebtedness to Mr.

Carnegie and the exercises closed with an address by Colonel H. H. Gilkyson full of humor and good sense.

The building is situated on South Main street and is built of Avondale stone with Indiana limestone and marble trimmings. It is a one-story structure surmounted by a dome. The entrance is approached by a broad set of stone steps and the library room presents an unbroken area of some 40 by 60 feet, with a height of 25 feet. Over the carved mantel is cut the inscription "This Library Building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie—1901."

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1902.) Added 836; total 13,626. Issued, home use 72,084 (fict. 82%). New registration 666; cards in use, 4223.

The Carnegie library building is rapidly approaching completion. A new printed catalog is under way. The circulation shows a gain of 6708 over the previous year.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending April 30, 1902.) Added 1349; total 21,537. Issued, home use 96,806. Borrowers' cards in use 4778. Receipts \$8433.05; expenses \$8379.84.

During the year the library was removed to its new building, previously described in these columns, which naturally caused a temporary falling off in circulation. During the first two weeks in the new building (all that is covered in the report) the records showed the largest daily average use of the library in its history. Open access and the attractions of the children's room have been special factors in this increase. The two-card system has been adopted for the simultaneous issue of fiction and non-fiction, and is found preferable to the old plan of issuing two books on one card.

"A matter affecting the growth of the library during the year just closed, and which will be more deeply felt from this time forward, is the combination formed by the publishers and dealers whereby the discount to libraries is curtailed. It is a question of serious import to libraries with limited incomes, as it adds greatly to the cost of new books. In adopting a net price system, it was claimed that it was not the intention to increase the price either to the general purchaser or the public library, but a careful comparison of old prices with the new of many of the publishers discloses the fact that in a majority of cases prices have been advanced; in many instances the increase being from 16% to 24 per cent. No one attempts to find fault with the net price idea, as it unquestionably helps the smaller book dealers and does away with price cutting on a few of the popular books. It is not claimed that libraries are the largest purchasers of books, but publishers will admit that were it not for libraries many books now published at a profit would show a loss. And a further point that seems to

have been lost sight of is that libraries are 'continuous' purchasers—that is, a good book once placed on the shelves will be bought time and again long after the demand on the part of the public has practically ceased."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. A reading room for the blind was opened on Aug. 19 in the branch library building at Fourth and Clara streets. The room will be maintained under the auspices of the San Francisco Auxiliary for the Establishment of Reading Rooms for the Blind. It is open from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4, and arrangements have been made for morning and afternoon readings by members of the auxiliary.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. The home delivery system carried on last winter was resumed Oct. 1. The prices are the same as previously, viz., \$1 for 12 weeks' service and \$3 for 38 weeks. It is planned to carry a "travelling library" in connection with the system, limited to about 25 volumes, from which subscribers may choose books if they desire.

Waterloo, Ia. In consequence of the local quarrels and rivalries arising over the choice of a site for the \$30,000 library building offered by Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Carnegie has withdrawn his offer until the site question shall be satisfactorily settled.

Wisconsin, Township libraries. The development of school township libraries in Wisconsin is touched upon in the biennial report (two years ending June 30, 1900) of the State Superintendent, L. D. Harvey (p. 105-112).

The library, it is said, "has grown to hold a permanent place in the economy of school work in the state of Wisconsin; teachers are finding more and more that efficient school work necessitates the use of books other than the text-books." The law was made mandatory six years ago, and for some years its enforcement required much vigilance; but the opposition has diminished each year, and its acceptance is now becoming more and more a matter of ordinary routine. "The greatest need at present is to make the libraries more valuable in the education of children." To this end instruction in the use of juvenile books is made a part of the normal school course, and in the teachers' institutes one week's instruction is given in library reading. "Libraries have been brought into the institutes, books read and discussed, and plans for the use of certain books made out. The instruction in the proper use of the different kinds of literature has been given as outlined in the institute circular. This outline was discussed in the school for institute conductors and has been carefully followed in most cases, with very good results both in the kind of instruction and the work accomplished by the members of the institute."

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (40th rpt. — year ending March 30, 1902.) The reference library now contains 164,319 v., and the total v. in all the libraries is given as 272,166. The total issue was 1,332,315, or a daily average of 4177, compared with 1,260,000 (daily av., 3965) for the previous year.

THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, MANCHESTER: a brief description of the building and its contents, with a descriptive list of the works exhibited in the main library. Printed for private circulation, July, 1902. 47 p. O.

A general review of the history, contents and characteristics of the Rylands Library. The rich special collections of early printed books, Bibles, and rare volumes are noted, and the building is described somewhat in detail. Appended is a "Descriptive list of the manuscripts and books exhibited in the show cases in the main library."

MACFARLANE, Harold. A library within a library: being some account of the "Doll's house" at the British Museum. (*In Pall Mall Magazine*, Oct., 1902. 28:276-281) il.

The library described is a collection of 49 volumes printed in exceedingly small type. The 49 volumes occupy a space eight inches high and six and a half inches broad. Reference is made to the travelling library invented by Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls in the time of James I.

Marylebone, London. On Sept. 29 the committee of the Marylebone Borough Council decided that it was impracticable to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for branch library buildings. The refusal was based on the objections of the borough to the increased rates which would be entailed by acceptance of the libraries.

New Zealand, General Assembly L. (Rpt., 1901-2.) Added 1770; total, about 52,000. There are 710 books reported as missing, of which 259 are from the fiction department. These figures are the result of a thorough stock taking, made during the recess while the library was closed for a month. This was the first inventory made in many years and proved a "much more tedious and onerous task" than had been anticipated. It is pointed out that the losses recorded "are spread over a long period. It is now some eleven years since the compilation of the main catalog was commenced; and, divided by eleven, the total does not show so alarming a yearly average, especially when it is remembered that many of the works are official publications, used continually in the House, and apt to be easily mislaid or forgotten."

Recess privileges, exclusive of fiction, were granted to 219 persons, to whom 3351 v. were issued; in addition 1380 v. were issued to members of Parliament.

The library holds about the same relation to its constituency as is held in the United States by the Library of Congress, and is used mainly by the legislative and professional classes. Mr. Charles Wilson, the librarian, writes: "Of course we do things on a very small scale as compared with the great American and English libraries, but then you see we are a country only about 60 years old."

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt., 1901-2.) Added 3895; total 104,122. Issued 398,000, a daily av. of 1493, which is an increase of 35,210 v. over the previous year. Issue of fiction was 51 per cent. "The reference library is doing excellent educational work." The total attendance was 2,199,169. The series of half hour talks about books and authors, begun 12 years ago, was continued through the winter months.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. The Bodleian Library. (*In Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1902. p. 448-454.)

A readable account of the Bodleian library and its founder.

Practical Notes.

ATKINSON, Edward, and Norton C. L. "Fire-proof wood," so-called. (*In American Architect and Building News*, Sept. 6, 1902. 77:75-78.)

Describes a series of experiments to determine what fire-resistant material would best serve for shelving a library. This investigation is not yet completed, but the "evidence is conclusive that wood, whether treated chemically and called fireproof, whether painted with what are called fireproof paints, and unless covered with fire-resistant materials of considerable thickness, is unfit to be used for interior finish in buildings which are otherwise of incombustible materials." Mr. Atkinson further says: "In dealing with shelving for libraries or museums, the new material known as uralite, not yet attainable, promises to be the most suitable and absolutely safe material at low cost yet known. It is hoped that large works corresponding to those now supplying Russia, where it was invented, and England, where a large supply is taken up for home use, will soon be established in this country."

BOOKBINDING. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 2, 1902. 100:2006-2007.) il.

A device for binding loose sheets, for which there are 15 claims.

DEVICE for fastening loose-leaf books. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 2, 1902. 100:2020.) il.

An arrangement with telescopic tubes.

REMOVING STAINS FROM PRINTS. Many of the prints procurable now are stained through various causes and in different ways. Water stains may be removed by floating the print on a bath of boiling water and alum (2 ounces of alum to one quart of water), sometimes for an hour. Then place the print on a polished marble plate and, before it becomes dry, lay it between pulp-boards and apply slight pressure until perfectly dry. For fox marks, bathe the print in diluted hydrochloric acid or Javelle water, wash it in running water and dry as above. For green spots apply a layer of powdered chalk, about one-quarter of an inch thick, place a blotting-paper over it and apply a hot iron. Dust is removed by gently rubbing over the print virgin rubber or rye-bread. Ink-stains are difficult to remove. Moisten the print on the back with a sponge and then touch the spots with oxalic acid, immerse the print in a solution of chloride of lime (one part chloride of lime to nine parts of water) and wash in running water. Several immersions in chloride of lime may be necessary. Dry as previously described. Rice-paste is more desirable for the reason that it retains its clear white color when dry, while the book-binders' paste leaves a yellow tint. A good quality of rice-paste may be made as follows: Mix one pound of rice-flour with enough lukewarm water to dissolve it, having added one teaspoonful of alum. Stir to a thick cream until free from lumps; then slowly pour on boiling water, stirring all the time until the paste becomes stiff. If covered with some loosely woven cloth and put in a cool place it will keep for months without becoming mouldy. —*From a paper on "Extra-illustration," by A. J. Rudolph, Newberry Library, Chicago.*

URALITE. Manufacture of the new fireproof material uralite. (*In Scientific American*, Oct. 4, 1902. 87:242-243.) il.

Mr. Edward Atkinson in an article on "Fire-proof wood," previously noted, spoke of uralite as promising to be "the most suitable and absolutely safe material at low cost yet known" for libraries and museums. The article in the *Scientific American* gives in some detail an account of its manufacture and convincing illustrations of its fire resisting qualities. The fundamental component of uralite is asbestos. In London fire insurance companies have decreased their rates where uralite is employed from \$5.25 to \$1.90. This new material is the invention of Col. Ichenetsky, of the Russian artillery, and takes its name from the Ural mountains, where large quantities of asbestos are obtained. It is extremely light in weight, of great strength, durable, and is a first-class material for building purposes — all adapting it for library use.

Gifts and Bequests.

Carnegie library gifts.

The following recent gifts are reported for Great Britain:

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Eng. £1500.
Criccieth, Wales. £800.
Dingwall, Scotl. £2000.
Flint, Wales. £200.
Jarrow, Eng. £5000.
Kelso, Scotl. £3500.
Limerick, Irel. £7000.
Lowestoft, Eng. £6000
Moseley, Eng. £3000.
Sterling, Scotl. £6000.
Stornoway, Scotl. £3500.

Librarians.

BARR, Charles J., New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

CANFIELD, Dr. James Hulme, librarian of Columbia University, and first vice-president of the American Library Association, received the honorary degree of doctor of literature from the University of Oxford on Oct. 9.

DENIO, Herbert W., New York State Library School, class of 1894, head cataloger of the New Hampshire State Library, has been appointed librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum, succeeding George Stockwell. Mr. Stockwell will not continue in library work, but has gone to Parker, South Dakota, to enter the ministry, and will have charge there of the Church of the Good Samaritan.

DERICKSON, Miss Maud E., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed head of the circulating department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

EATON, Miss Harriet Louise, Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed librarian of the Normal School Library, at West Superior, Wis.

FORD, Worthington Chauncey, chief of the Documents Department of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed chief of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, at a salary of \$3000 per year. Mr. Ford was from 1893 until 1898 chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, where he won an international reputation. At the Boston Public Library he practically organized the department of documents, and has developed it to a wide usefulness. Mr. Ford was engaged this summer to conduct an analysis of the municipal finances of New York City, under the auspices of the Merchants' Association of New York.

GIBSON, Miss Charlotte C., formerly librarian of the Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt., has been appointed first assistant at the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

GIBSON, Miss Irene, assistant librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library since its organization, resigned in September to become an assistant in the Order Division of the Library of Congress.

HUSE, Hiram Augustus, for nearly 30 years state librarian of Vermont, died suddenly at Williamstown, Vt., on Sept. 23, of angina pectoris. Mr. Huse was born in Randolph, Vt., Jan. 17, 1843. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, where they resided until 1868, but young Huse returned to Vermont in 1860 to fit himself for college. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1865, and in 1867 from the Albany Law School, where William McKinley was at that time a student. He was admitted to the Orange county (Vermont) bar in 1869. While attending college he enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, and served in the 12th Vermont Volunteers in the Civil War, until his regiment was mustered out. In 1872 he moved to Montpelier and began the practice of law, serving at the same times as editorial writer on the *Green Mountain Freeman*. He was made state librarian in 1873, represented Montpelier in the legislature of 1878, and was elected state's attorney in 1882. Mr. Huse was married in 1872, and leaves a widow and two children. He was connected with many state organizations—among others the G. A. R., Sons of the American Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars—and was for many years a member of the school board, and a trustee of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, of Montpelier. Mr. Huse was known throughout the state, and his keen humor and kindly nature made him generally loved and respected. He was a member of the National Association of State Librarians, and had attended the Montreal and Waukesha conferences of the American Library Association.

SCHENK, F. W., formerly assistant in the Harvard Law Library, has been appointed in charge of the law library of the University of Chicago.

SONNECK, O. G. T., of New York City, has been appointed chief of the Division of Music of the Library of Congress, at a salary of \$2000 per year. Mr. Sonneck, who was born in Jersey City in 1873, studied the history and theory of music at Heidelberg and was for four years at the University of Munich. He has contributed widely on musical subjects to American and foreign periodicals, and has for some years been engaged in special research with reference to the history of secular music in the United States.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Finding list of books common to the branches. No. 5, September, 1902. Boston, 1902. 8+140 p. O.

Previous issues of this list have contained only accessions since June, 1897; the present volume covers all important titles included in all the branches. The branch collections are not uniform, however, so that the list is not complete for any branch. It shows a creditable and fairly well rounded selection, although, naturally, series volumes and "popular" books predominate. Fiction covers 40 p. and books for young people 38 p.

COSSITT, L., *Memphis, Tenn.*, began in July the publication of a monthly bulletin. The three numbers already issued are devoted to classed lists of accessions with annotations, and the September number contains also a list of periodicals on file in the reading room.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY L., *Wellington, N. Z.* Lists of accessions from 18th February, 1899, to 14th June, 1902; Charles Wilson, chief librarian. Wellington, 1902. 92 p. O.

Made up of five lists, covering from three to six months each; some are classed, others alphabetical, fiction lists being given separately.

The OTIS L. (*Norwich, Ct.*) *Bulletin* has recently contained some good special lists. In the June number was given a list of books in the library by Norwich authors, covering 44 names; and in the August number is a list of Connecticut local histories contained in the library.

PATENT OFFICE, *Great Britain*. Subject list of works on domestic economy, foods, and beverages, including the culture of cacao, coffee, barley, hops, sugar, tea, and the grape, in the Library of the Patent Office. (Patent Office Library ser. no. 9; bibliographical ser., no. 6.) London, Patent Office, 1902. 136 p. S. 6d.

A compact little volume, listing 1270 works representing some 2043 volumes. The subject headings are in alphabetical sequence, and entries are chronological by imprint date. Appended is a key to the classification headings. There is a lack of connecting references between allied subjects. Thus under Beer. Beverages and Brewing are entries which apply equally to all three topics, but are given only under one, with no cross-references from one heading to the other. In so restricted a list, of course, this lack of references is less important. In details of entries thoroughness and care are evident.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) P. L. Fourth supplement to the classified list of the circulating department: Additions from June, 1901, to May, 1902. v. 5. Quarterly bulletin, consolidated. 22 p. O.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading lists to Coal and coal mining, Earthquakes and volcanoes.

VICTORIA P. L. OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth. Catalogue of books. Part I [A-B]. 64 p. I. O.

A dictionary catalog, to cover in all about 5000 v., issued in quarterly parts of 64 pages. This first part covers A to Barr, and with it is issued, in separate pamphlet, an outline of the "System of classification" followed. This is a fixed location scheme, with 26 classes; one for each letter of the alphabet. The catalog is neatly printed, and gives evidence of careful work. There are abundant analyticals, especially for society publications, collections of voyages, etc. Imprint data includes size, date and place of publication. Title entries are generally followed by brief indication of character of the work, as "nov.," "tale," "trag.," etc.

Bibliography.

CRIMINAL AND DEFECTIVE CLASSES. A series of special bibliographies by Arthur MacDonald are included in the recently published volume devoted to the "U. S. House Committee on Judiciary, Hearing on the bill (H. R. 14798) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper and defective classes." (Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902.) The bibliographies cover: Bibliography of genius, p. 141-43; Alcoholism, drunkenness, etc., 177-213; Pauperism, poverty, etc., 213-29; Criminology, 229-80; Physical criminology, 281-85; Capital punishment, 285-87; Crime and insanity, 288-89.

EDUCATION. Cubberley, Ellwood P. *Syllabus of lectures on the history of education; with selected bibliographies*. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 2 pts. 12+129; 8+130 p. il. 8°. bds., ea., \$1.25 net; complete, \$2.25 net.

FRANCE. Mackinnon, James. *The growth and decline of the French monarchy*. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 20+840 p. O. \$7.50.

Bibliographies are appended to each chapter.

HISTORICAL SOURCES. New England History Teachers' Association. Report, by select committee, Charles D. Hazen, E. D.

Bourne, Sarah M. Dean and others. *New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 9+299 p. 12°, (Historical sources in schools ser.) net, 60 c.*

Contains an excellent series of annotated bibliographies.

HOADLY, Charles Jeremy, LL.D.: a memoir; by W. N. Chattin Carlton, M.A. *The Acorn Club of Connecticut: 8th publication. 1902. 54 p. 8°, 2 ports.*

This memoir of the former state librarian of Connecticut is by the librarian of Trinity College, Hartford. He gives a list of Dr. Hoadly's writings, 44 titles.

KANT, Immanuel. Paulsen, Friedrich. *Immanuel Kant: his life and doctrine; from rev. Germ. ed., by J. E. Creighton and Alb. Lefevre. New York, Scribner, 1902. 19+419 p. por. O. net, \$2.50.*

Contains a 7-page bibliography.

LAND-GRANTS FOR EDUCATION. Schafer, Joseph. *Origin of the system of land-grants for education. Univ. of Wisconsin, Bulletin; History series, vol. 1, no. 1.*

Bibliography, p. 50-53.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS. Zirkle, Homer W. *Medical inspection of schools. Univ. of Colorado, Dept. of Psychology and Education, June, 1902.*

Bibliography, p. 60-66.

RHEUDE, Lor. M. *Bibliothekzeichen, 32 Exlibris; mit einem Vorwort von L. Gerster. 31 z. Teil farbige Tafeln mit 14 S. Text. Zürich, Fritz Amberger, 1902. 8°.*

TRUSTS. Flint, Charles R., and others. *The trust: its book — being a presentation of the several aspects of the latest form of industrial evolution; edited by James H. Bridge. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902. 38+255 p. 12°.*

A list of books relating to trusts (p. 227-255) is given.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA L. *Bibliographical contributions, 3: Practical bibliography; by J. I. Wyer, Jr. Reprinted from the Bulletin of Bibliography, July, 1902. Lincoln, Neb., July, 1902. 10 p. D.*

WHISTLER, James Abbott McNeill. Bowdoin, W. G. *James McNeill Whistler, the man and his work. London, The De La More Press, 1902. 78 p. 8°.*

Contains a bibliography of works by and about Whistler.

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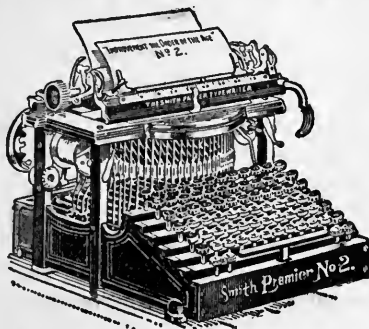
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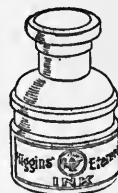
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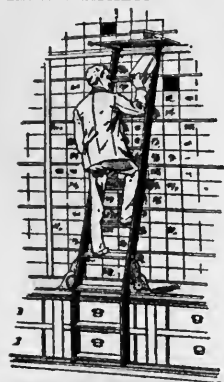
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Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 27. NO. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

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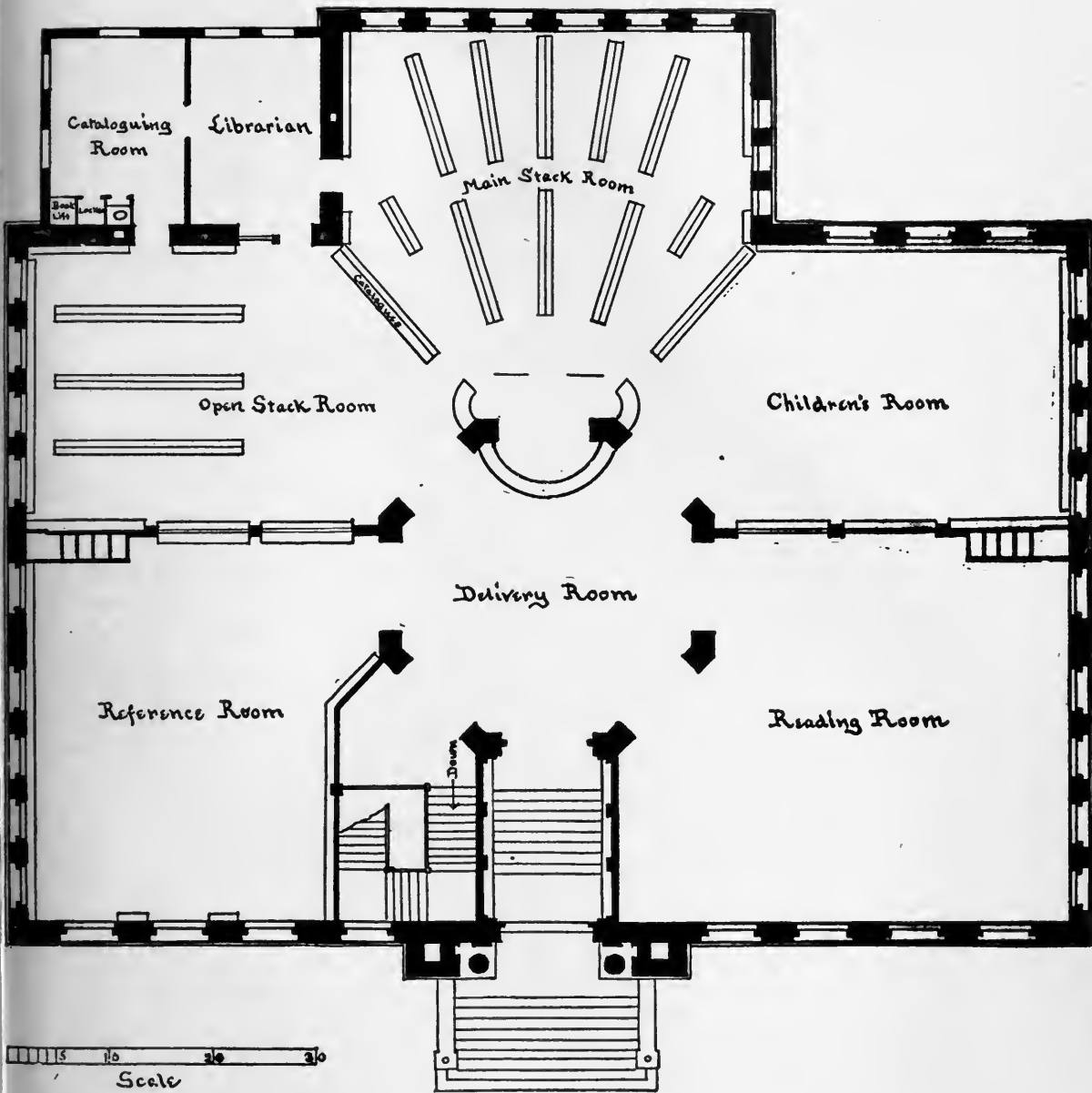
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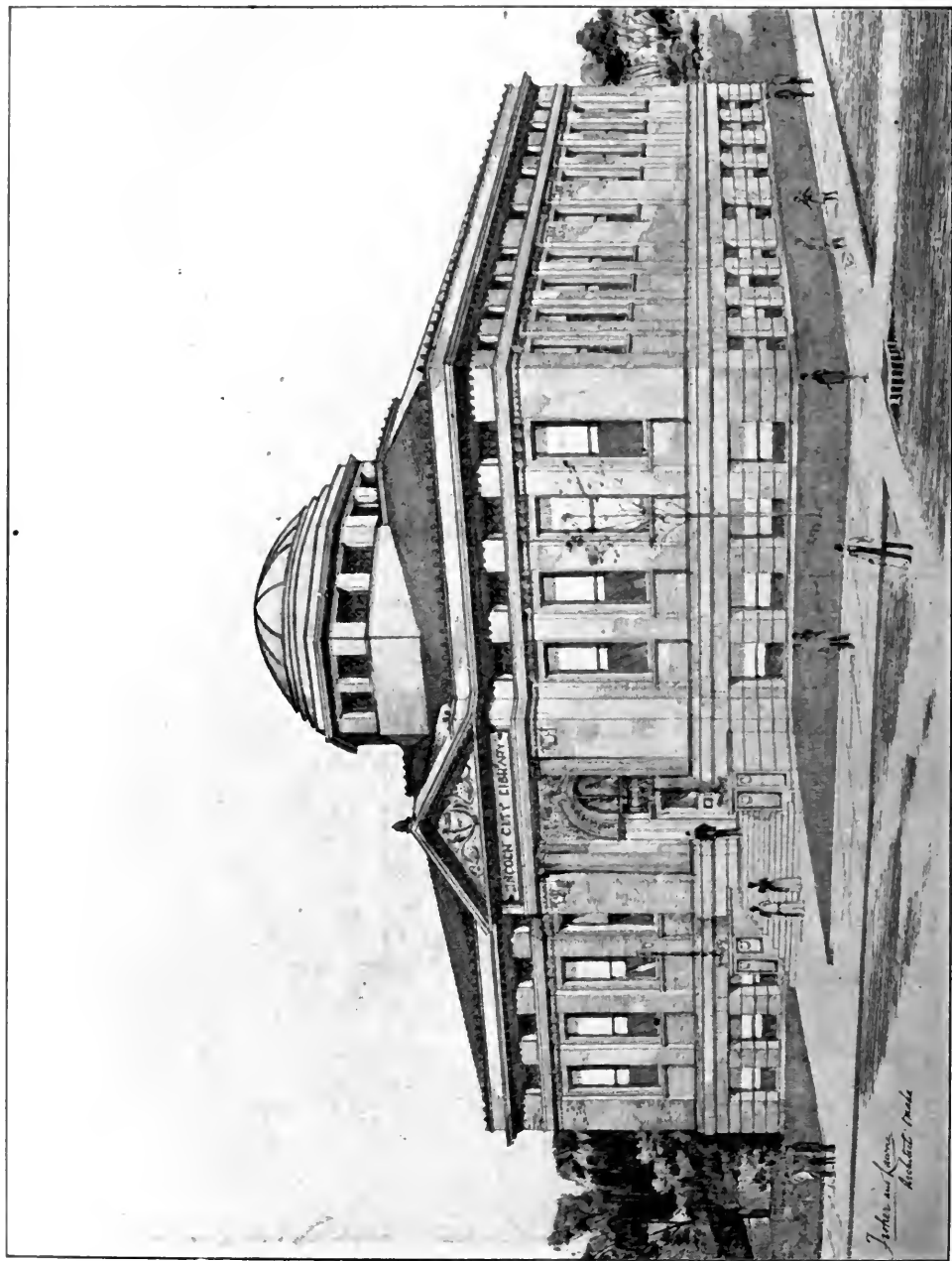
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

No. 11

SIMPLE as were the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the New York Public Library building the other day, they were doubly impressive, for they marked the completion of one great undertaking and the formal beginning of a second. Only those familiar with the history of library development in New York City within the last few years can appreciate how remarkable are the results accomplished, and how great a change has been brought about in the attitude of the city toward library interests. Mayor Low in his address paid a fitting tribute to the clearheadedness, sagacity and public spirit which made possible the federation of the separate library foundations, whereby alone a public library worthy of the city was secured; and these same qualities have been dominant in the period of its later development. With its absorption of the free circulating library system, formerly supported largely through private efforts, and the acceptance by the city of Mr. Carnegie's magnificent offer of branch buildings, the public library organization has been rounded to completeness. There remains the practical carrying out of this great scheme of organization, the upbuilding of the library as a center for students and scholars and as a great instrument of public education. The completion of the stately building in Bryant Park will be the first great step in this second stage of the library's development, for it will give the foundation and equipment without which any scheme of organization must remain largely theoretical. All who have library interests at heart will look forward eagerly to the day, in the near future let us hope, when that step shall be taken, and the New York Public Library is able to reach out with multiplied efficiency into the wide field of usefulness and inspiration so admirably described by Mayor Low.

IN other large cities besides New York library organization is taking a significant trend. What is foreshadowed is the development in such cities of a library system,

paralleling in a measure the public school system, and coming at varied points into direct contact with the life of the community. This movement may be traced between the lines in recent reports of such libraries as the Boston Public, the New York Public, the St. Louis Public, and others of the same rank, and it will receive remarkable impetus within the next two or three years as a result of the Carnegie gifts made to Detroit, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, and other cities for the establishment of branch library systems. For the branch library will be the main factor in this development, and the organization and administration of branches is becoming one of the most important of the librarian's problems. At Boston last year the circulation from branches, delivery stations and like agencies was nearly four times as large as the circulation from the main library, and this is becoming the common experience. The public library, in the larger cities at least, has entered upon a new and most interesting phase of development, which cannot fail to have far-reaching results.

NOTABLE in the library chronicle of the month was the Bodleian Tercentenary celebration at Oxford. It was alike memorable for the distinguished gathering assembled to do honor to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley and to his noble foundation, and for the opportunity it afforded of a perspective view of the influence of a great library upon the intellectual life of successive generations. The exercises were of the true Oxford temper — dignified, conservative, brilliant by inherent qualities but marked by no elaborate preparations. A pleasant feature was the extending of greetings from sister universities of Great Britain, the continent, and America, among the representatives of the latter being the librarians of Cornell and Columbia universities. Four American universities — Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia — were honored in degrees bestowed upon their representatives, among whom it is pleasant to record the name

of Dr. Canfield, librarian of Columbia. Our own libraries stand but as the creation of a day beside the timeworn walls of the Bodleian, but even the least of them may feel a kinship and a pride in the great Oxford library, for, as was said at the Tercentenary exercises, "Bodley wrought for Oxford first and England, but also for the world, the wide commonwealth of letters."

It is hard to say what will be the outcome of the discount question. So far the case has gone against the libraries, and the letter of Mr. Scribner, submitted elsewhere by the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on relations of libraries with the book trade, gives little encouragement for the future. Evidently the opposition of the booksellers has outweighed the representations of the librarians, and the Publishers' Association appears disposed to shelve the matter indefinitely. It is unlikely that the librarians will be content to let the subject rest in this way. It is too vital, especially in its effect upon the many smaller public libraries, which have less money and more limited opportunities for bookbuying than the large libraries. In the nature of the case the librarians are at a disadvantage; no effective substitute for books as the basis of their work has yet been invented, and publishers and dealers may be, and probably are, serenely confident that books will continue to be bought by libraries whether discounts are increased or not. American librarians are not alone in their predicament. In Germany and in Great Britain the libraries have begun a vigorous campaign to secure more liberal discounts, but so far with little success. The American Library Association, however, is not likely to let the matter drop, and it is to be hoped that through its efforts library discounts may yet be placed upon a more satisfactory footing.

Communications.

GOETHE AUTOGRAPHS DESIRED.

THERE is reason to believe that in American libraries and private collections there are still many unpublished autographs, etc., of Goethe, which, for the sake of future scholars, should be published or referred to in the monumental Weimar edition of Goethe's complete works, diaries, and letters, still in progress under the protection of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, with the

active co-operation of the Goethe Gesellschaft and of many scholars and specialists.

Therefore on behalf of all who are interested in this great undertaking, I earnestly beg all librarians and others who think that there is a chance of their having any such autographs or other similar matter, however insignificant apparently, to look these up as soon as possible, and to urge others to do likewise, and send us *accurate* copies, together with short notes by way of description and history of the original, as far as known, stating carefully what portions are in Goethe's own handwriting, for he usually employed a secretary. (A good photograph of an original is, when obtainable, always preferable to a transcription.)

Similarly autographs of Eckermann, Goethe's secretary, and any of Carlyle that may refer to either Goethe or Eckermann, are much to be desired in this connection.

Very often the name of the person addressed does not appear at all on the face of the original letter itself, but as this Archiv possesses all of Goethe's papers, the addressee's name may frequently be determined from sketches of the letters preserved by the writer, or otherwise. Full credit will, of course, be given to all who send us copies, and if, for example, we can determine the name of the person addressed the sender will be notified of that fact.

Those whose sets of *Schriften der Goethe-Gesellschaft* are incomplete will be glad to know that the society will soon issue a reprint of vols. 1 and 2, which alone are out of print and have long been most difficult to obtain.

B. SUPHAN, *Director*.

GOETHE-SCHILLER-ARCHIV, }
Weimar.

"ESTHER BURR'S JOURNAL."

DURING the past few months I have been asked several times about "Esther Burr's Journal," a charming little volume edited by President J. E. Rankin, of Howard University, published by the Howard University Press and sold by Woodward & Lothrop, of Washington, D. C. Perhaps the interest in the book, with which I have come in contact, is mainly local to Princeton, but as the title is rather misleading it may be of service also elsewhere to state that the "Journal" is, with the exception of one brief passage, entirely the work of Dr. Rankin. The excepted passage is the account of the Princeton revival. The rest of the "Journal" is merely based on a manuscript of Mrs. Burr, to which Dr. Rankin has had access and from which the revival account alone has been extracted. I write with no special desire to destroy so clever an illusion as this remarkably well-written "Journal," but merely that the true authorship may be recorded for those whom it may concern.

V. LANSING COLLINS.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY }
LIBRARY.

REFERENCE WORK FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW.*

BY CORINNE BACON, *New Britain (Ct.) Institute Library.*

WHAT is "the librarian's point of view"? Is there but one? It seems to me that the point of view is conditioned, both by the librarian and the library in which she works, and that the number of ways of looking at the subject is equal to the number of librarians engaged in the work.

The point of view here taken is that of a librarian in a library of from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes, where there were for some years but two librarians, and where consequently the duties of each were as all-embracing as the duties of the railroad employee, who, when reprimanded for negligence, versed his woes as follows:

"Oh, I am a train and a station hand,
And a flagman as tends a switch,
And a ticket-seller, and a handy feller,
And I don't know mostly which!"

Each of us was reference librarian—and a great many other things as well. To this valuable experience I have recently added a brief term of service in the reference department of a library of some 400,000 volumes.

I fear that I shall be unable to set forth any new truth concerning reference work. All that I can do will be to emphasize certain truths, familiar and self-evident, which loom up especially on my horizon; and to set forth the subject in an orderly fashion, it may be well to take up in sequence (1) the worker, or reference librarian; (2) her materials and methods of work; (3) those for whom she works—the public.

If anything is impressed upon us nowadays, it is the seriousness of our profession as librarians, the importance, nay, the necessity of attaining physical, mental and moral perfection. After listening to such preaching, one feels almost sorry for the unfortunates who inhabited our little planet before the modern librarian appeared to teach them how to live! Are we not taking ourselves too seriously? Why should we insist upon shouldering the whole burden of the well-

being of the universe? There are others—parents, teachers, doctors, ministers, legislators—with whom we may and ought to share the responsibility. Why should not mothers take at least as much thought for what goes into their children's minds as for what goes into their stomachs? And is the printed page the only influence at work upon humanity?

But this heresy is leading us astray from our subject. Suppose we grant that librarians in general ought to be perfect, then what shall we require of the reference librarian? It seems to me that she should then be what an old French teacher used to mark his pupils when they had an unusually good lesson—"More than perfect." For is not the reference department the heart of the library? It is well to provide men, women and children with the literature of power and with the literature of amusement, but the function of the library in both of these directions is necessarily limited. The books which serve for inspiration should be owned, they can never do all that it is in their power to do for the reader while on a fortnight's visit from a library, while the amount of ephemeral light literature purchasable by most libraries is strictly conditioned by the paucity of funds available for new books of this type. The reference department, which purchases for the many, books too expensive for any one man to buy for the limited use he is likely to make of them, which supplements and continues the work of the school, is, in the eyes of many taxpayers, the sole justification of the tax-supported library. This department therefore calls for a high grade of service, and even though the librarian in charge of it cannot attain unto perfection, still there are a few qualifications which seem to be essential to the proper discharge of the duties of her office.

The reference librarian should first and foremost

Be approachable. There are some people who are reservoirs of knowledge, and yet all their wisdom is of no avail to the man who wants information, because their manner is so forbidding that the average man would as

* Read before Connecticut Library Association, Oct. 15, 1902.

soon face a Gatling gun as ask them a question. Cultivate a pleasant, easy manner of meeting people on their own ground. This does not mean to cultivate the grin of the Cheshire cat. It is quite possible to make oneself too agreeable. It is not necessary to be "keepin' your face in smilin' order like a grocer o' market-day, for fear people shouldna think you civil enough!"

Be omniscient. If you can't be omniscient, be as omniscient as you can. You never thought or said or learned or did anything which may not some day be of use to you in your reference capacity. Have you built a boat, or sailed one? Made a pudding, or taught a Sunday-school class? Studied conic sections, or specialized in abnormal psychology? Climbed the Alps, or experimented upon yourself with mushrooms? You are sure to want some day whatever knowledge you have gained in these ways, or in any others.

Be tactful. A keen insight into human nature, the power to read people quickly, the tact which tells us when to offer and when to withhold help, and how we may often help without the appearance of doing so, are invaluable qualities to the reference librarian. It will not do to make the mistake of thinking that an intelligent person needs no assistance in order that he may successfully wrestle with card catalog, indexes and bibliographies. People of far greater intellectual ability than the librarian may not, generally do not, know how to use the librarian's tools. And even if the public do know the use of these things, they are not likely, when left to themselves, to take the short and royal road to knowledge. It is one of the hardest problems which confronts us—the problem of deciding when to offer assistance—of striking the happy mean between the attitude of the sphinx and the attitude of a Cook's guide. One of the most intelligent women in town walked into my library, one day and asked for Poole's index. I thought to myself, "That woman is one of the few who know just what they want. I'll not question her. I'll simply give her what she asks for." So for the space of one hour I carried out bound magazines as she called for them—all to no purpose. Finally, in a burst of confidence, she told me what she was trying to find. Inside of two minutes I was able to put a book into her hand which made her exclaim in delight: "Why, this is exactly what I wanted!" I had wasted an hour

of her time and an hour of mine because I was afraid of seeming officious and inquisitive if I asked such an intelligent woman just what she wanted.

It is equally easy to err on the other side. I remember carefully explaining to a school-girl, who asked for some antiquated books of science, that those books were unreliable and that I could give her some much more up to date, only to find out that she was preparing an essay on old scientific text-books, and wanted the very things which I was so eager to prevent her from having.

The quality which I should place next to tact is *patience*—the patience of Job. Yea, more than the patience of Job, for the public, however foolish, flighty and unreasonable, may never be taken to task by its humble servant as Job took to task the Almighty. I do not go so far, however, as to set up patient Griselda for a model, for I think that there should be a limit to the long suffering of even the reference librarian. There was a teacher in our town who sent in the following list of questions with a request that we should within twenty-four hours get out all the books and articles in the library bearing upon every one of them, as she would like the class to look over the material in order to decide upon which subjects they would prefer to write. This is the list:

1. Is the Cuban capable of self-government?
2. The bearing of the Monroe doctrine upon the questions of the day.
3. The influence of art on character.
4. International arbitration as a preventive of war.
5. Journalism as a profession.
6. The influence of music upon a community.
7. What the musical world owes to Germany.
8. Noted rides in history.
9. Historic churches.
10. The necessity of methods in modern campaigning.
11. The effect of the present methods of campaigning.
12. Are the present political methods justifiable?
13. Warships of the twentieth century.
14. Problems confronting Greater New York.
15. Our next really great electrical invention.

This was too much. The worm (otherwise reference librarian) turned and told the teacher that if she would decide which sub-

jects the class were to write upon, the material should be speedily forthcoming, but that it would be impossible to hunt up all the references on those fifteen subjects. It was rather puzzling anyway to know just what material one could offer on "Our next really great electrical invention" before it was invented.

It goes without saying that one must have the persistence of a sleuthhound when on the trail of a fact, must be accurate, and must be thoroughly familiar with the tools of her trade.

It is also necessary to form the newspaper habit. A librarian who does not read the daily papers loses many opportunities of usefulness. It is especially desirable to read the local papers, and in every possible way to gain a thorough knowledge of your town. I fear that the model librarian often held up for our admiration, who knows all the ministers, teachers, editors, political bosses, members of the school board, labor leaders, officers of the woman's club, and of all other clubs and classes, religious and secular, is a myth. A woman in the ordinary small library who should attempt to add all this outside work of keeping in touch with everybody and everything to her required eight hours or more in the library, would certainly have very few hours left for eating and sleeping, and though she might cut down her allowance of food and rest for a time with impunity, she would soon do what the old horse did just as he was nicely trained to live on a straw a day—"up and die!"

Nevertheless, a great deal can be done if you will only read the papers and thus keep in touch with what is going on. Is there a smallpox epidemic, necessitating the erection of an isolation hospital? Send the chairman of the committee on construction that recent book you bought on "Epidemics and isolation hospitals." It will never occur to him to come and ask whether you have any such book in the library. Is the town considering a new method of sewage disposal? See that those who are to determine what system shall be adopted know the resources of the library on the subject. Is a noted man about to lecture in town? Put up a portrait bulletin with a list of all of his books that are in the library, and if possible a few references to the man himself. Have you a G.

A. R. post? Send it a carefully prepared reading list of your books on the Civil war. Perhaps I am now trespassing upon the preserves of what would be in a large library the loan department, but in the small library the work cannot be divided on any hard and fast lines.

Given the qualities of approachableness, omniscience, tact, patience, persistence, accuracy, knowledge of one's tools, knowledge of one's town, and familiarity with current events, yet all is not said. Last, but by no means least, the reference librarian should possess a sense of humor. It will lengthen her days, as well as add materially to the comfort of the public. It is better to be able to smile than to be irritated at the foolishness of a teacher when she sends a boy presumably aged ten to you for material for a composition on "The duties of parents," or "The nature and choice of a procession." (The boy evidently varied that last subject slightly.) The child who asks you for the "Anthropology of poetry" in order that she may look up a piece to speak, and that other who demands "The laws of New Britain against trees" when he wishes to look up local ordinances bearing upon tree protection, will add to your joy in life, and enable you to be more polite to the next bore who victimizes you.

Secondly, as to methods and materials of work. The reference books proper should be as compactly arranged as possible. Extra copies of books circulated, but also necessary in reference work, should be provided for the reference room. My own experience indicates that one can do better work with a few well-selected books under one's hand, than with a greater number scattered over a considerable area. When books needed are located in different rooms, perhaps widely separated, so that the intervention of runners is necessary, it is harder to do satisfactory work, than where immediate personal inspection of the books is possible.

While indexes and bibliographies should be freely bought so far as they are of use, there are many which are not of sufficient value to the small library to make it worth one's while to invest in them, because so few of the books listed are in the library. A complete bibliography of a subject is generally less useful than a well-selected and annotated

list. The thing that we usually want to know is what are the few *best* books and articles on a given subject, and the complete, unannotated bibliography has usually been of greater use to the compiler than it is ever likely to be to any one else. And no bibliography can ever take the place, in public library work, of the librarian who knows her books.

The usefulness of magazines as substitutes for and supplements to books, their superiority to books in scientific work, because the scientific book is out of date before it can be put upon the market, their value in getting up debates, etc., is, I think, generally understood. I wonder whether the desirability of indexing certain articles in them as soon as the magazines are received, is equally well understood?

The Astor Library used to (and may still) index periodicals as soon as received, placing the slips in its card catalog, and withdrawing them at the end of the year upon the arrival of Poole. Few libraries can afford anything so elaborate as this. But if there be a librarian here who does not and cannot take the "Cumulative index," I feel sure that it will pay her to index on cards for her own use whatever magazines she takes. Before the issue of the Cumulative, we used to do that in our library, and were well repaid for our trouble. Since taking the Cumulative, we have continued to index certain articles likely to be called for in our town. For example, certain subjects which come up pretty regularly for debate in the schools each year, are kept up to date by the addition of current articles on those subjects to existing reference lists.

It is natural to go on from this to speak of the importance of keeping notes of the lairs of facts once painfully run to earth. The few minutes spent in making a permanent note for your card index of the sources of information which it has been difficult for you to find, is never wasted. What one man wanted to know to-day, someone else is pretty sure to want to know a few months hence.

The importance of working through the newspapers also needs to be emphasized. If the editors are friendly, it is possible to print lists of books and interesting paragraphs about the library which will lure many a citizen to the reference room.

Thirdly, the public. The public may be divided into three classes:

(1.) The select few who know just what they want, state their want with clearness and expect you to meet it. It is a joy to work for them.

(2.) The people who expect nothing of you, apologize for disturbing you, and break out into a fever of gratitude over the slightest assistance. These are amusing.

(3.) The people who expect you to do all their work for them. These are irritating.

Still they are all good fellows in the main, with more virtues than I can take time to point out. Let me rather dilate upon a few of their failings—express a few wishes of the reference librarian concerning certain of them. The librarian wishes

That they would learn to know what they want. So many people are like the woman who wanted to study up the settlement of Ireland for her club, but didn't know whether she wanted books on the earliest or the Danish or the Cromwellian colonization; or like the woman who went into a Chicago library and said that she wanted a book which would tell her how to be a virtuoso! The librarian tried to ascertain a little more definitely what was wanted, and was answered as follows: "Oh, I don't know. I heard a virtuoso was a good thing to be, and I just thought I'd like to be one. Haven't you a book that will tell me how?"

If a man knows what he wants, even though he can express himself to you but vaguely, he has taken one step towards simplifying your problem. The man who asked for "a book about a man who appropriated everything he saw. If he saw a castle, it was his because he enjoyed it. There was a good deal in it about his wife," helped the librarian materially to a lucky guess that the book wanted was Curtis's "Prue and I."

That they would conquer their reluctance to tell you what they want, when they do happen to know. I have never yet been able to understand the secretiveness of the average individual when he confronts a reference librarian! He could not be more reticent about his debts or his love affairs than he is about the fact he wishes to ascertain. One would almost think that he considered it indecent to state baldly what he wanted. He will ask you for a United States history, and

shake his head over all that you offer, until he finally decides as a forlorn hope to reveal to you his exact want, and tells you that what he is after is something about the battle of Gettysburg. Whereupon you produce the book desired.

That they would not tell you that they know where certain information is to be found when they don't. That makes you lose time. One soon learns, however, that when a man says he wants an article on Hawaii which appeared in *Harper's* for 1893, it is much more likely to be found in *Scribner's* for 1889 (or somewhere else), and that it saves time to look first in Poole.

That they would cultivate a willingness to use their own brains, instead of requiring that their mental food be predigested. Do you recall what Mr. Dooley says about reading? "The thruth is that readin' is th' next thing this side iv goin' to bed f'r restin' th' mind. With most people it takes th' place iv wurruk. A man doesn't think whin he's readin', or if he has to, th' book is no fun. Believe me, Hinmissy, readin' is not thinkin'. It seems like it, an' whin it comes out in talk sometimes, it sounds like it. It's a kind iv nearthought that looks ginooyne to th' thoughtless, but ye can't get annything on it." Now Mr. Dooley's idea of reading is the idea a good many people have about studying up a subject in a library. They don't want to think when they're doing it or it's "no fun." They will indulge in "a kind iv nearthought," but if there is any real thinking to be done, they prefer that the librarian should do it. Now while we are glad to furnish the man with tools wherewith to build his house, he really has no right to expect us to build the house for him.

I wonder whether we as a people are losing the power to think our own thoughts on a subject, and to deal with it in an independent, original way? Perhaps not. It may be only that nowadays every one reads, and writes papers, and indulges in debate, so while there may be as many people as there ever were who can stand squarely on their own feet, and look steadily out of their own eyes, and form their own conclusions, these are lost sight of in the countless multitude who prefer a second-hand article in thought. The reference librarian is frequently and sadly

struck by the number of people who refuse to attack a subject for themselves, but are very eager to know what others have thought and said about it. Often the very teachers, whether through lack of time or of training I will not attempt to decide, are unwilling to deal with the simplest sort of original material, from which they may select and boil down what they want, but insist upon a book which will give them the information in the exact form in which they intend to present it to their pupils. And their pupils too often prepare for composition or debate by copying what they half understand from encyclopedias and magazine articles, instead of thinking for themselves along the lines suggested. This induces mental indolence, and, to quote Mr. Dooley once more, the state of the man who "so doped himself with books that he'd stumble over a carpet-tack!" Of course the schools should not put a premium upon this sort of thing. But neither should the reference librarian.

That people would treat books properly. The librarian who quails not before the man who wants to know what proportion of the fresh water of the globe pours over Niagara Falls yearly, or what was the old English form of the freedom of the city, or what determines the rate of wages, or what are the recent changes in the customs of the English court as to ostrich plumes, or in what month and day Shrove Tuesday fell in 1820; and who is ready to furnish information upon a wide range of subjects, from the addresses of the manufacturers of envelope-making machines, to "the dog in mythology and in the Bible," will yet shrink from suggesting ever so politely to a woman who is ruining the "Century dictionary," that she should handle it a little more carefully. The boldness of a lion is needed to do this at all, and the craftiness of Machiavelli is needed to do it without offence.

Lastly, the reference librarian wishes humbly, knowing that she is wishing for the impossible, *that the people wouldn't all come at once.* If the man who wants everything that the library contains upon landscape gardening, and the woman who wants references for a club paper on "The causes of pauperism," would only delay their coming until you have gotten out the books on "Govern-

ment control of railroads" for the Y. M. C. A. debate, and a few references on "What the 19th century has done for women" for the High School girls, uninterrupted except for a call to the desk now and then to translate an Italian word, or tell the cost of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, or suggest some new and pleasing entertainment for the Methodist Church, or help your new assistant by telling her what the boy wants who is calling for "Eugene's book of western verse," or the woman who is demanding "Various fairs" [Vanity Fair], or the man who is clamoring for "Dewent's origin of insects" [Darwin's origin of species], or the novel "Ben she." But no, it always pours inquirers when it rains at all, and the reference librarian who cannot, outwardly serene as a matter of course, and inwardly serene if possible, attend to at least six things simultaneously, might better leave the profession.

Before closing I want to make a brief plea for reasonably short hours of work.

"There was a young student of Tyre,
Who said, 'Tis my constant desire
To work night and day,
For it bores me to play'—
Now was he a prig or a liar?"

I think that he was both—and something of a fool into the bargain. There is a limit to all human endurance. The more exacting ones work is, the briefer should be the period of labor. The reference librarian cannot maintain the required mental keenness, concentration and agility of mind, and serenity of temper demanded by the work, for many hours at a stretch.

I have held up my ideal for the librarian, and my ideal for the public. We fall far short of our own ideals, and the public for whom we so gladly work fall far short of our ideals for them. "I'm not denyin' the women are foolish," said Mrs. Poyser, "God Almighty made 'em to match the men."

"I'm not denyin' the reference librarians are faulty," we may say, "God Almighty made 'em to match the public!"

LIBRARY BOOK PLATES.

BY HENRY W. KENT.

THE mild contempt or undisguised amusement of the average librarian towards that harmless occupation known as book plate collecting has always puzzled me. Just why such an attitude is taken it would be difficult to say. Perhaps the weightier matters of counting readers' noses and of making up self-satisfying statistics leave little time for the cultivation of the amenities of library work. Collecting book plates is not a serious vocation, of course, but few, we hope, regard it as more than an avocation. Whatever may be the motive that inspires the collector the lessons to be learned from his collection are always entertaining and sometimes valuable, even to librarians.

Without going into details, without mentioning what these entertaining points are, leaving all that to the enthusiastic genealogist, bibliophile and artist, we will consider merely what are the instructive points which the librarian might gain from half an hour's

examination of the book plate collector's specimens.

There are few librarians probably, even of the statistical kind, who are not called upon at one time or another in their careers to apply themselves to the difficult task of devising a book plate. It may be for the library which they have been called, fresh from some library school, to organize, or it may be a special label for some collection within the *omnium gatherum* they preside over, or it may be a plate to record a recent valuable gift. The usual method of procedure, if we may judge by specimens too frequently met with, is to call in the local printer (does he not advertise to do "artistic printing"?) and to throw the whole matter upon his willing shoulders, beseeching him to let loose his art. His artistic sense being tickled, he proceeds, in the five or six lines necessary to the announcement that the book is the property of The Fag End Library of

Fag End, and the gift of the Reverend Mr. Blow, to use as many different styles of type, all of them as unlike as possible—a line of monumental Gothic, one of "Satanic," or Kelmscott, one of Caslon and another of Jensen's designing. Italics and Roman, capitals and lower case letters are jumbled together in a helter-skelter mass. If the library owns a seal the printer will introduce this also into the composition. Then, when printed on paper selected from the stock which supplies the local theatre with hand bills and serves to announce the opening of ice cream parlors, the plate will be ready to be pasted into the books, and examples will be offered for exchange by the young lady assistant who is "just starting" a collection of her own. There are, no doubt, some lady librarians who would add a colored capital letter to the variegated type of the printer, in the manner of the initials used by a certain E. Hubbard at his Art Book Factory somewhere out in darkest New York. Such a lady might even like to go further and order a real design from a hard-up designer of her acquaintance—something which would have on it a nude male figure of Strength, a draped female figure of Learning, an owl, a marble hall vista, a bookworm, or symbols of Art, Science and Literature. She might do this unless she were turned from her course by the reference librarian who, having had experience with classical dictionaries and dictionaries of quotations, would know how short life is and how long Art can be.

But, to be serious and to point the lesson of the book plate collection. A public library book plate is most appropriately made with printing types, and the reason is too obvious to even mention. There is no more fitting method of expressing the fact "*ex libris Bibliotheca Thingumabobla*," none which may be so pure a piece of decoration, and none so cheap even in its most expensive form, as plain print. The designed or picture plate is expensive in its first cost and, if engraved either on wood or copper, is entirely out of the reach of the ordinary library, while the photo-mechanical processes, if cheap, are in questionable taste.

The type itself ought to be the clearest and so, of course, the simplest to be found; and if none at once clear and simple is to be had

in the local printer's office, the librarian should insist upon having a new font ordered. He will undoubtedly have other occasions for its use in his bulletins, circulars and announcements; unless as seems to be too often the case, he regards this privilege of upholding a good standard of printing with the same indifference he displays towards book plates. It would be better not to indulge in faddish type upon a book plate which must stand for many years, but to use those logically developed and physiologically reasonable types which great printers, as well as the educated eye, tell us are good. The archaic and impracticable types of the poet-printer, William Morris, find many admirers and imitators, especially among so-called "artistic printers" and managers of private presses whose books are never read, but it seems probable that they represent only a passing fad and as such will undoubtedly soon go out of use. One style of type only should be used on a plate and as few sizes of that type as may be necessary to clearness and emphasis.

The book plate should follow the shape of the average book cover, that is, it should be taller than it is wide, to fit octavo, quarto and folio. It is a very good plan to have several sizes of plates. The average or octavo plate should be kept as small as the size of the type chosen and a properly proportioned margin will allow, because, as even an average librarian will know, it takes more paste and more time to stick on a big label than a small one.

After the type has been chosen, the most important matter is the composition of the lines and of the words in the lines. The words should be so arranged that the most striking shall stand out clearly. This can be accomplished either by a larger type or by dividing the lines so that the main words may stand by themselves. But, however the lines are broken up, it should be done with an eye to the geometrical shape of the whole, for upon this the general decorative effect of the plate depends. Like the title pages of the 16th century books, the outline of the composition may be square, oblong, diamond or vase-shaped, and much ingenuity may be expended upon it.

A paper which can be written on with ink, which will not absorb the paste quickly, and

which will remain flat when pasted without curling up over the brush of the paster, is best. A better grade might be used in permanent books than that used for duplicates or temporary volumes which are soon worn out and thrown away, but even here the newspaper or highly calendared papers should never find a place. Vellum, Japanese and Chinese papers are much in vogue for private libraries, but, like other soft papers, are difficult to write upon and cannot even be touched with an eraser. A good grade of uncalendered laid paper or a bond paper gives the best results and looks the best. Colored papers are in questionable taste, and there seems to be no real excuse for the departure from the time-honored white label which is generally in harmony with end papers of all colors.

The question of a seal or some device will often come up in making a plate but, as it is ten to one that this bit of ornament will be badly conceived and worse executed it may be given as a safe rule that the plate will be better off without it. One, two or three bordering lines may be successfully used in some cases, especially where the effect sought is that of a tablet.

In one case only is the exception to the rule of plain printing types advisable, and that is in book plates for those rapidly

growing collections called children's libraries. Here a designed or picture plate might be used with good results. But this matter of design in book plates is such a difficult one that I hesitate before mentioning it. There are few modern book plates, even those made by designers of ability, that are good in decoration. The cant, the silliness, the mock assumption of elegance and learning, the inaptness and the incongruity of most of them, would be pitiful if it was really a serious matter. For the children, use frankly a picture, not symbols or mythological subjects, and let the picture be in colors if possible. Do not use the cheap reproductive processes unless a wood block or lithograph is entirely out of the question. A picture need not obscure the purpose of the book plate but may, if properly used, emphasize it. Do not try to preach or to be goody-goody but say in an attractive way that "This book belongs to the Fag End Library." If a motto must be used, let clean hands be the subject rather than the pure heart.

To many this may all seem to be time and space wasted on a very small subject, but in nothing more than in printing does the saying ascribed to Michelangelo hold true, that trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

LIBRARY ROTATION.

BY DREW B. HALL, *Librarian The Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.*

EVERYONE acquainted with the use of public libraries knows the great numbers of worthy books unread by and unknown to the general reader. Although every shelf in the Millicent Library is free to all persons and there are specially good collections on engineering, the sciences, travel and biography, it was found that last year that fiction received over 75 per cent. of the circulation. Convinced that the very number of the books on the non-fiction shelves, the darkness of much of their stack, and the mysteries of a close classification, discouraged and repelled many persons who would have gladly read something more serious than the latest novel

if it were as easily found, we decided to try the plan called by Mr. Ballard, for want of a better name, "library rotation," and intended by successive monthly exhibitions of small all-round collections, no two including the same book, to bring some works of general interest into prominence.

A selection of books covering all subjects, whose backs and covers were as attractive as their contents were entertaining and trustworthy, were picked from the stack and placed in a neat bookcase in a conspicuous corner of the reading-room, a comfortable chair (there was room for only one) was put before it and a strong light above the chair;

notices were posted and printed in the local paper urging people to browse over the "rotation" collection, to take home the books on any congenial subject, and to read from the stacks or from succeeding selections those in the same line, for if two books were read from each selection, the twenty chosen in a year would give the persistent reader a good understanding of that subject.

In the selection some attempt was made to anticipate the interest likely to be shown in various classes, and it happened (following the Decimal classification) that three zeros were selected, twelve 100s, twenty-two 200s, twenty 300s, seven 400s, thirty-three 500s, eighteen 600s, sixteen 700s, twenty-one 800s, nineteen travels and history, and six biographies. During the first two weeks, 28 were taken home, including Quakenbos' "Hypnotism," Wingate's "What shall our boys do for a living," Dole's "Theology of civilization," Hyde's "God's education of man," van Dyke's "Gospel for a world of sin," Collyer's "Talks to young men," "Pilgrim's progress," Brooks' "New starts in life," Roosevelt's "Strenuous life," Washington's "Future of the American negro," Lubbock's "Beauties of nature," Sloane's "Liquid air," Wright's "Four-footed Americans," Miller's "First book of birds," Joaquin Miller's "True bear stories," Baker's "Boys' book of inventions," Winslow's "Concerning cats," Griffith's "Care of the baby," Bates' "Talks on writing English," Lang's "Blue poetry book," Dickinson's poems, Mathews' "Aspects of fiction," Stockton's "Buccaneers and pirates," Lynch's "French life in town and country," Crawford's "Ave Roma immortalis," Larned's "History of England," Rosebery's "Napoleon," Wharton's "Martha Washington." That is, two, or 16 2-3 per cent. of the 100s in the selection; six, or 27 per cent. 200s.; two, or 10 per cent. 300s; five, or 15 per cent. 500s; three, or 16 2-3 per cent. 600s.; four, or 19 per cent. 800s; four, or 21 per cent. travel and history, and two, or 33 per cent. biography. Thirty-five volumes more were drawn from the remainder in the three weeks following, when a new selection was made.

This second case, exhibited from January 25 to March 11, contained larger per cents. of 100s, 500s, travel and biography. By the latter date 100 of its 154 volumes had proved attractive to home readers. The third selec-

tion, with more travel and biography, circulated in five weeks 85 of its 146 volumes.

A fourth exhibit of 155 works, ending May 24, sent out in the first two weeks 41 books, 20 per week, and 35 in the remaining three, 12 per week. The decline in volumes per week, and a falling off in the interest shown by casual readers, lead me to the conclusion that three weeks is long enough for the exhibition of a selection of less than 175 volumes. Of the 76 drawn, one book was a zero, a showing of 50 per cent., as there were but two in the case; six, or 51 per cent. 100s; nine, or 75 per cent. 200s; 10, or 66 per cent. 300s; seven, or 70 per cent. 500s; four, or 33 1-3 per cent. 600s; two, or 16 per cent. 700s; 14, or 50 per cent. 800s; 15, or 65 per cent. travel and history; and 11, or 37 per cent. biography.

These four exhibits, averaging 157 volumes each, brought so prominently to notice 630 books that would hardly have been found otherwise, that 35, 65, 58 and 49 per cent. of the respective collections were drawn for home use. The low per cent. of the first was due probably to the fact that it was the first, to its extending over the holidays, and to inexperience with local readers' preferences, which prove in general to be for popular scientific books suitable to the season, and for travel and biography; in particular two or three constant readers draw the philosophy, religion and economics. Though 322 of these volumes were circulated, it seems a very small number when compared with the total circulation, 66 times as great, for the same period. But this 1½ per cent. is distinctly encouraging in showing that many people care for serious reading if it is as easily obtainable as fiction and one-tenth as much advertised; and if the pleasure received from fiction and non-fiction is measured, not by the number of volumes of each circulated, but by the number of "hours enjoyment" to be had from each, the results of the "rotation" case are not at all meager. It has, moreover, encouraged more non-fiction reading than is indicated by the 1½ per cent. of the entire circulation taken from it; for in four months, January to April, 1902, (during which the "rotation" case has been in operation) the fiction drawn was eight per cent. less than in the same four months of 1901, leaving a decrease of 6½ per cent. in fiction read to be accounted for partly by the

indirect influence of the case, and partly by other causes less important.

There is something of the "standard" library idea in this of library rotation, but broadened and thereby weakened perhaps; for it furnishes a small collection on all subjects approaching, if not quite, "standard" in its quality, and alterable in its contents as seasons or local occurrences bring birds and flowers or yachting and fishing into special prominence. And it escapes the limited interest of a reading list by its inclusiveness. Its simplicity, and the fact that it involves no expense, makes it practicable in the smallest library.

Great as is the influence of the "rotation" case on those who draw its books, it is as broad on those, many more in number than the takers of books, who can spend but half an hour comfortably browsing among the pages of some hitherto unknown and undiscovered volume. The chair is seldom without an occupant afternoon and evening, and several of our morning newspaper readers who do not care for a borrower's card, have taken their ease in it, book in hand.

On the present plan, we choose about every five weeks from the stacks 150 works that are not on lists of previous selections and that are attractive and reliable, apportioning the classes according to the season or the preferences shown by the lists. At this rate some 1600 will be exhibited in a year, and in three or four that portion of the 12,000 odd volumes non-fiction in the library as are suited to such general reading will have been brought prominently to notice, and the library will have been completely "rotated."

FOR if we take an examination of what is generally understood by happiness, as it has respect either to the understanding or the senses, we shall find all its properties and adjuncts will herd under this short definition—that it is a perpetual possession of being well deceived. And first, with relation to the mind or understanding, 'tis manifest what mighty advantages fiction has over truth: and the reason is just at our elbow, because imagination can build nobler scenes, and produce more wonderful revolutions than fortune or nature will be at expense to furnish. Nor is mankind so much to blame in his choice thus determining him, if we conceive that the debate merely lies between things past and things conceived. — *Dean Swift*.

THE WORK OF THE DOCUMENT OFFICE.

L. C. FERRELL, Superintendent of Documents, requests the publication of a communication sent by him to J. I. Wyer, chairman of the committee on public documents appointed at the recent Western Library Meeting, and relating to the report of that committee as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September (p. 832). It is as follows:

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Chairman Committee on Government Publications, Lincoln, Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: I am obliged to you for sending me a copy of the report of your committee. It would have been better, however, if you had sent the copy before sending it out for publication, thus affording me an opportunity to correct some of the many errors in it.

Your report is under four heads and I will reply in detail.

I. "Graduated distribution to designated depositories."

This question has been under consideration by me for some years. In my annual report for 1901, p. 5, I said:

"To many libraries the receipt of 527 documents (in one year) more than half of which are large bound volumes, is embarrassing. A few depositories have already been dropped at their own request, having no available room for documents, while others have asked permission to select such as they find most useful. I have not yet found it practicable to comply with such requests because of the great increase in labor and bookkeeping involved. It is only a question of time, however, until something must be done that will enable librarians to select documents most useful to their patrons."

Your committee report is misleading in that it states "that only the largest libraries and those so desiring shall receive *both cloth and sheep-bound* copies of documents issued in both forms. Many of the smaller depository libraries would be glad to be relieved of the burden of shelving and caring for *these second copies* and in many cases the smallest libraries would be glad to discontinue entirely certain titles for which they have little or no use."

The impression here given is that designated depository libraries receive regularly *two* sets of public documents; one in sheep and the other in cloth binding. But as a matter of fact, only one copy of any document is supplied regularly to a designated depository. If duplicates are received it is because they are requested from members of Congress or from heads of departments before the editions to which depositories are entitled under the law are ready for distribution. Of course many documents are sent to libraries by members of Congress and heads of departments without request, complimentary.

The remedy has been sought in a change of the law so as to supply designated deposito-

ries with documents as soon as printed so that they might not be under the necessity of applying to members of Congress and heads of departments for early editions of documents which, under the law now in force, cannot be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents until months and in some cases more than a year after the first editions have been in circulation. It is believed that Senate bill 4261, which was passed in the Senate through the efforts of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, March 6, 1902, will, if it becomes a law, accomplish this result. It provides for printing a "library edition" composed of all the annual reports and miscellaneous publications of the executive departments and other offices of the government, to be bound in cloth and distributed to designated depository libraries as soon as printed.

When the law revising the printing law was passed in 1895, Congress, being aware of the great delay in supplying documents to depository libraries, provided that any library might receive its quota out of the first edition, provided that notice of such desire be given prior to the meeting of Congress, the documents to be supplied in unbound form. No depository has ever availed itself of this privilege.

In concluding this subject I will say that an opportunity will be given depository libraries at an early date to indicate such of the periodical publications of the government as they wish discontinued. If any considerable number desire a change I shall try and accommodate them.

2. Privilege of selection by non-depository libraries.

I will state that such libraries have been afforded every facility possible for obtaining documents desired. This office has adopted a rule to supply anything available to any library upon request, provided that the document or documents desired have not previously been supplied or will not subsequently be supplied under existing law. The Superintendent of Documents cannot, however, create an additional depository list unless authorized by law. To permit a library—a non-depository—to select documents to be supplied regularly as printed would be establishing a depository list contrary to law. I would heartily favor a law which would provide for sending the reports of the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, American Historical Association, Department of Agriculture, Geological Survey, and the like, to every library in the United States. I believe such a law ought to be passed. The *Congressional Record* ought also to be supplied to at least one library in each county in the United States; and it ought to be bound up and distributed from time to time while Congress remains in session instead of waiting, as at present, until long after final adjournment.

3. Larger edition of Monthly Catalogue.

This office has frequently recommended to

Congress that a sufficient number of copies be printed to supply such libraries as desire the Monthly Catalogue. The authorized edition is 2000 copies. Of these about 1400 go to libraries and the remainder to heads of departments, members of Congress, and the press. When I took charge of this office in 1897 the distribution was made to about 600 libraries and the remainder to individuals.

4. Prompter issue of Monthly Catalogue.

The law requires that a Monthly Catalogue shall be prepared on the first day of each month which shall show the documents printed during the previous month, etc. It has always been the practice of this office to send the copy for the Monthly Catalogue to the printing office on the 7th of the month, or as soon thereafter as possible. Ordinarily when sent to press on the 7th it has been received back for distribution about the 25th of the month. So that the normal date of distribution of the Monthly Catalogue for any month would be the 25th of the month following. This, however, was before we began to make the cumulative index, which adds, at the very least, 10 days. So that the normal date of distribution of, say the June, 1902, catalog, would be Aug. 5. With this explanation let us see what delay has occurred in the distribution since Jan. 1, 1902, which your committee state "*is now from three to four months behind, appearing six to eight weeks after the British monthly catalog reaches this country.*"

Beginning with January, 1902, the Monthly Catalogue has been distributed as follows:

MONTH.	DATE OF DISTRIBUTION.
January	March 25.
February	April 21.
March	May 19.
April	June 25.
May	July 26.
June	September 8.
July	September 24.
August	October 1.

It may be also stated that Congress was in session January to July, making these six months the busiest of the year. But *in not a single instance* was the catalog more than six weeks later than usually issued. I do not know where your committee obtained its data for the statement that the catalog is now from three to four months in arrears. But from whatever source, the information was not according to the facts, which could have easily been obtained upon application. When it is considered that the addition of the cumulative index has added at least 100 per cent. to the value of the Monthly Catalogue, and that it is issued with but little additional delay, it would seem that the office should, at least, escape criticism. But your committee goes beyond just criticism and makes a statement not borne out by the facts.

The report also states that the Monthly Catalogue is received from six to eight weeks

after the British monthly catalog reaches this country.

I take it for granted that your committee never saw a copy of the British monthly catalog or it would not have referred to it. I have before me the British monthly list of publications for December, 1901. It was received Feb. 11, 1902. Our December, 1901, catalog was distributed Feb. 21, 1902. Only 10 days difference in time. Now how do they compare? The British monthly list for December, 1901, which is a fair sample, contains seven pages and 89 entries. Our Monthly Catalogue for the same month contains 111 pages, with a consolidated index to all documents printed by the United States Government during the calendar year, and 10,000 entries, including the index. One of our catalogers could prepare the British monthly list in one day.

In conclusion, I will say that I have no doubt but that your committee can secure careful consideration from Congress of any matter connected with the printing and distribution of documents. Speaking for myself, I will say that it will always be a pleasure to me to render any assistance in my power in securing legislation tending to improve the service.

L. C. FERRELL,

Superintendent of Documents.

OFFICIAL TITLES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICES.

I READ with interest Mr. Jones's review of the Advance Edition of the new catalog rules in the October JOURNAL. I have no desire to take issue with any part of it except the comments upon Rule 9, which relates to entries for Government publishing offices. As to this he says: "This rule is one upon which the committee requests comment, especially in regard to the alternative forms of entry suggested in the note, viz. (a) Bureau of education. (b) Education bureau, (c) Education, Bureau of. Although (b) is the practice of the Superintendent of Documents, it should be at once ruled out of court, as it is not the correct official name of the bureau."

Of course the reviewer knows what the "correct official name of the bureau" is, and in such knowledge he is fortunate, for the Documents Office, though searching long and diligently for it, has not been able to find out. The popular name of it is certainly "Education Bureau," and that form has quite as good legal sanction as Bureau of Education. Both are in direct opposition to the law, but the legal name cannot be used, because it has been so long out of use that nobody would recognize it.

The government organization dealing with the subject of education was first organized as an independent executive department, and manned by a commissioner and two clerks.

After two years this was abolished and an act passed (July 20, 1868) which provided that "there shall be established and attached to the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the Office of Education." This has never been repealed. On the contrary it has twice been re-enacted, in the Revised Statutes, editions of 1875 and 1878. But in the Revised Statutes a modification was introduced which has served as a peg on which to hang both the present officially used title and the much more generally used popular title. The language of the Revised Statutes (sec. 516) is: "There shall be in the Department of the Interior a bureau called the Office of Education." Sec. 517 provides that "the management of the Office of Education shall be intrusted to a Commissioner of Education." The word "Bureau" added in the Revised Statutes to the original enactment of 1868 has apparently been made the excuse for using the preferred title "Bureau" and for ignoring the legal title "Office." The Revised Statutes were enacted June 22, 1874, and were taken cognizance of in the first report of the "Office" or "Bureau," though that was dated Oct. 27, 1870. The explanation is found in the fact that the imprint date is 1875, the report having evidently not been issued till after the enactment of the statutes. In this first report the then commissioner (Eaton) says of the branch of the government of which he was the head: "First established as an independent department, it was afterward reduced to an office in the Interior Department, where now the law styles it a Bureau." Note the artful phrasing and capitalizing. Though the law says that it shall be called an office (with a lower-case "o"), it "styles it a Bureau" (with a capital "B"). And ever since every commissioner has both styled it and called it a Bureau. For two or three sessions Congress followed the text of the law and appropriated for the organization under the name "Office," then accepted the wish of the commissioners as more potent than the letter of the law, and has since made the appropriations for the Bureau. Under these circumstances, what is the "correct official name"? The Documents Office decided that it didn't know and couldn't find out, and it therefore felt at liberty to use in its catalogs the briefest and clearest form that would unmistakably identify the publishing office and most fully comply with the first and best rule of good cataloging, namely, "The convenience of the public is always to be set before the ease of the cataloger."

Evidently the Co-operation Committee has encountered some of these difficulties and is therefore not so sure on the point as the reviewer felt himself to be. If this is not the case, why does the committee leave the question open and ask for suggestions?

Inconsistencies of this kind run through nearly all the long list of government publishing departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, and what not. Nobody ever thinks or speaks, and no cataloger need ever feel called upon to write, of the Fish Commission under any other name, yet it is known to the law as the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. On the title-pages of the whole series of annual bulletins issued by the commission, the only title used is Fish Commission. On most of its pamphlet publications both forms may be found on the same title-page. All of the great executive departments except the Post-Office Department are legally known as "Department of," or "of the," the distinctive word which the cataloger must use first coming last in the legal title. Yet popular usage has shown itself so much more powerful than the law that you never find on the title of a War or Navy or Treasury publication the name of the department given in legal form. It is always War Department, Navy Department, Treasury Department. The Department of State is the only one which popular usage inverts that has not officially yielded to the popular voice. The Department of the Interior has made a feeble and unsuccessful effort to keep up the legal form. In an official history of the department issued in 1897 the title-page says "Department of the Interior," but the very first words in the text are: "The Interior Department was established." Not even the Documents Office has yet ventured to say Justice Department,* but there is no sufficient reason why it should not. If popular speech had found that a euphonious combination doubtless the catalogers would have followed the current. So long as they must put the word Justice first, nothing is gained in perspicuity by appending the preposition, and to my mind something is lost in logical form. The public boggles over Agriculture Department, but does something far worse by saying Agricultural Department. No cataloger could possibly follow that usage, because it brings in a word not found in the legal designation. The cataloger may invert or omit—he cannot interpolate. The catalogers of the Library of the Department of Agriculture itself have shown more appreciation of the logic of the situation than even those of the Documents Office, for you may find in catalog entries of the Department Library the form Agriculture Department, while the Documents Office in most of its publications still appends the unnecessary "of."

I may add that the original act creating the Interior Department is headed "Act to create a Home Department," and it was at first indexed in the Statutes at Large and appropriated for under the name Home De-

partment. The Peabody Catalogue—and I do not know a better one—enters the Department of the Interior as Interior, Department of. That is no more the legal title than Interior Department, and is on other grounds not so good.

My general conclusion, after much tribulation of spirit, is that the cataloger who determines to use only the "correct official names" of Government publishing offices will give himself a vast deal of useless trouble and come to no solid conclusion at last. Let common sense be the rule, and let those who have the courage follow where it leads. It has not yet led the Documents Office, or any other, to enter Department of the East as East Department, but there is no knowing what we may all come to in good time.

F. A. CRANDALL,
Public Documents Library.

THE BODLEIAN TERCENTENARY.

THE most important event in the library world during the month of October was the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, England. Strange as it may seem, the beginnings of the University of Oxford are so shrouded in the mists of the past that there are no definite dates upon which anniversaries and academic functions can be hung. The colleges of Oxford have had their celebrations, but the Bodleian Tercentenary is the first university function and great university celebration in the history of that old and august institution.

The Bodleian Library was first opened to readers on Nov. 8, 1602; but as it is impossible for the colleges to accommodate a large number of invited guests during term time, the celebration was placed on Oct. 8 and 9. Invitations were not sent out broadcast and carelessly, yet every university and college and learned society of any standing in the world doubtless received notice of this celebration.

Nearly 120 educational institutions and learned societies responded, sending delegates—and some institutions sending more than one. Eighteen different countries were represented in the great gathering in the Sheldonian Theatre, and some three hundred formal guests were present, besides a large number of most distinguished graduates of Oxford, returning to honor their colleges and the university at this time.

The celebration opened with a general reception on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 8, given in the beautiful Ashmolean Museum and University galleries. It was decidedly the most brilliant social function that the old town has ever seen. In addition to the invited guests, all of whom were in full academic dress, there were a large number of the most noted men of all the Oxford colleges

* Except in the recently-issued Index to the documents of the Congressional series.

and of other educational institutions, and an unusual representation of local and national officials. The crush was something terrible at the first doorway and in the first corridor, but once beyond that the visitors scattered through the different rooms and alcoves of the museum, finding ample opportunity for delightful social intercourse.

On the following morning the officials of the university and of the various colleges entitled to recognition in the University Convocation, together with those who were about to receive degrees, assembled at the Hall of Oriel College, moving thence through the streets of the old town and through the historic corridors and quads of the immediately adjoining colleges, to the Sheldonian Theatre. Here, in formal Convocation, from which those about to receive degrees were excluded—remaining in one of the dimly lighted halls of Brazenose—the names of those about to be honored were canvassed and received the final and formal vote of approbation. Then the candidates for degrees, garbed in the rich scarlet Oxford gowns, were escorted to the theatre, passing up the central aisle in the midst of one of the most brilliant academic assemblages imaginable, and perhaps the most brilliant and noteworthy ever assembled in any country. With the head of the little column resting at the foot of the steps leading up to the seat of the Vice Chancellor (the Chancellor—now Lord Salisbury—is rarely present except when royalty is concerned) each candidate was formally presented for his degree, the Vice Chancellor rising at the close of the presentation, uncapping and granting the degree. Each person thus honored then ascended the steps, received the right hand of fellowship from the Vice Chancellor, and was then escorted to the circle of those “high in dignity and power” in the university. It will interest all Americans to know that Yale University was recognized by the degree of D. C. L., conferred upon Hon. Andrew D. White; that Harvard University was remembered with the degree of D. S., granted to Professor Minot; that Princeton was honored through Professor Andrew F. West, who now adds D. Litt. to his name; and that Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, brought home a similar degree.

Then followed presentation (without speeches) of the addresses from the various institutions represented. The exercises closed with an eloquent address in sonorous Latin. With the exception of one or two informal and unimportant announcements, Latin was the language of the entire function. It was noticed that the English pronunciation was used, which was explained by a member of the faculty of one of the colleges as the result of the open and vociferous ridicule heaped upon the Roman pronunciation by the students of the university whenever that pronunciation had been essayed.

The fall term not having opened, no stu-

dents were present, so the peculiar spice of an Oxford gathering was wanting.

At the close of the exercises a large number of the guests, especially those from foreign countries, visited the Bodleian Library. No special arrangements had been made to receive these visitors, and no special display was made of the gathered treasures of this wonderful collection. Those who were so fortunate as to pass through the various rooms and alcoves simply saw the old library in its working every-day garb, precisely as it appears during the academic year to those who are its constant patrons. “They change all that in France,” and it would probably have been very different in the United States; but there was no serious complaint and no severe criticism, though there was some quiet astonishment when the librarian was discovered drudging away at his daily correspondence, and apparently somewhat impatient at the unusual interruption. However, as the interruption comes but once in 300 years no serious sympathy was felt for his discomfort and annoyance.

In the evening the guests assembled in the old dining hall of Christ's Church College at seven o'clock, where a dinner was given in their honor, followed by the usual after-dinner addresses. The gathering was a notable one in every way, both in the place and all its memories and traditions and in the personnel of those who assembled. At the “table of honor” were such men as Professor Jebb, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, Lord Strathcona, Professor de Martens, Professor Paul Meyer, Hon. John Morley, Sir Michael Foster, Rev. Dr. Mahaffy, and Hon. James Bryce; while at the other tables were the representatives of learned societies and notable colleges and universities, as well as those coming from the professions and other walks of life. Such men as Gen. Warren, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Fortescue, Professor Massie, Dr. Parkin, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Furnivall, Professor Croiset, Mr. Michael Sadler, Mr. John Murray, Professor York Powell were easily recognized; and scattered through the room were the presidents of the various colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, most notable members of their faculties, and men of most brilliant record in statescraft and the world of letters.

To an American there were two noteworthy omissions in the program of the great Convocation—the entire absence of music of any kind and the fact that there were no devotional exercises whatever.

Barring a dash of rain just as the procession was forming on Thursday morning, the weather was all that could be asked. Oxford was never more beautiful, and the impression of its gray walls and ivy, brilliant with autumn colors, and beautiful gardens, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to take part in this unique and remarkable celebration.

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE cornerstone of the great building for the New York Public Library, now in course of erection at Bryant Park, was laid on the afternoon of Monday, Nov. 10, before an audience of about a thousand persons. The exercises were short and very simple. William Willcox, the city park commissioner, presided and introduced Rev. W. H. Huntington, of Grace Church, who opened the ceremony with an invocation. John Bigelow, president of the library board, then read a review of the successive steps in the history of the library, during the 18 years since Samuel J. Tilden had bequeathed the bulk of his estate to the city of New York for public library purposes. He traced the course of the Tilden will contest and of the later compromise effected with the heirs by which a fund of over two million dollars was secured for the library—a sum entirely inadequate for the great purposes in the minds of those to whose charge the development of the library was entrusted. The consolidation of the Tilden bequest with the Astor Library, and later with the Lenox Library, was described, and the speaker referred to the broad lines upon which the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations—has been developed, and to the efforts which have placed it in the rank of the world's greatest libraries. The great gift of Mr. Carnegie, which will bring the library in direct contact with the life of the people throughout the city, was fittingly acknowledged, and Mr. Bigelow referred to the cordial recognition and support accorded to the library by the city and by the people.

At the close of Mr. Bigelow's address Mayor Low advanced to the cornerstone, and received a silver trowel from the architects, Messrs. Carrere and Hastings, who stood by his side. A large bronze box containing the usual collection of documents relating to the history of the library, papers of the day, etc., was placed in the hollow made for it in the stone, and after the mayor had spread mortar on the base the cornerstone was slowly lowered into place. It was of Vermont marble, weighing seventeen tons, the only chiselling on its face being the date in Roman letters. The mayor then formally declared the cornerstone laid of the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations—and made a brief address, accepting the building on behalf of the city. He said:

"The laying of the cornerstone of the New York Public Library is an event of unusual importance and significance for the city of New York. I congratulate all, both officials and citizens, who have had any part in bringing this public library project to its splendid consummation, upon their good fortune, and I count myself happy to be permitted, as mayor of New York, to lay this cornerstone.

"The creation of a comprehensive free li-

brary system for the city of New York is as remarkable in its origin as it is full of beneficent promise in its development. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express the thanks of the city to Mr. Bigelow and his colleagues for their great contribution of time and thought and labor in this behalf. I know of nothing in the history of private benefaction so unusual as the agreement of the boards of trustees of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden trust to unite in the promotion of the New York Public Library upon the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

"This union may well have seemed to those inclined to take a narrow view of things to involve the surrender of some distinction on the part of each one of these undertakings, and it required great breadth of vision, a large public spirit and a fine sense of the fitness of things to appreciate that the increased power for public service to be obtained by such a merger would exalt rather than belittle each of the individual benefactors, precisely as the states of our Union had retained their individuality while multiplying beyond calculation their power and their influence by uniting.

"Sometimes, though not always, it is only the first step that counts, and this was the first indispensable step in the creation of the New York Library. It is a conspicuous illustration of the truth that 'he who would save his life must lose it.' Out of this loss of separateness by the Astor, the Lenox and the Tilden libraries has grown the New York Public Library, upon the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.

"It is, perhaps, well to point out that when the corporation of the New York Public Library had been formed and the co-operation of the city of New York had been secured for the erection of this building the only thing that had been made sure was the erection of a great reference library within the city. There remained to be added the feature of free circulating libraries upon a scale adequate to the needs of the city, such as should fully justify the title of the corporation, 'The New York Public Library.' The steps toward this second end were as unique and as interesting as those that had resulted in securing for the city a great reference library. First the Free Circulating Library Association of the city amalgamated with the New York Public Library, and then other smaller libraries in different sections of old New York did the same thing.

"In the meanwhile the city itself was developing the Brooklyn Public Library, with suitable branches throughout that borough. But still the prospects of securing circulating libraries upon an adequate scale for all parts of the city in any future that could be foreseen were faint enough until Andrew Carnegie, with his accustomed liberality, offered to supply the necessary buildings if the city would supply the sites for them and make

itself responsible for the running expenses. This unique offer, so characteristic of American citizenship, made possible the early accomplishment of a purpose that otherwise could have been realized only very slowly.

"The vast outlay required to provide for such a circulating system for the entire city is easily shown. Mr. Carnegie's contribution for the buildings will amount to \$5,200,000, the city's contribution of sites, when complete, will represent \$1,000,000, and when all branches are in working order the operating expenses will amount to \$1,000,000 annually. So far as the New York Public Library is concerned the city's obligations and expenditures, apart from the erection of this building, are entirely in the interest of its circulating department. The Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations both provide and support the reference library.

"It may safely be predicted, therefore, that in the near future the city of New York will enjoy the most adequate and effective system of free circulating libraries to be found in any city of the world, and a reference library also of the very highest rank.

"I ask your attention for a few moments, to a consideration of what it means for the city of New York to be in possession of so great a library of reference as the New York Public Library already is and is destined to become, and of such a system of free circulating libraries as the city is soon to have. Some one has said that there are two elements necessary for the making of a great book: first, the man capable of writing it; and, second, the materials with which the man may work.

"It may be said, with almost literal accuracy, that, 50 years ago, there were in the United States no great collections of books; none, for example, that could compare with the old libraries of Europe, in either number or quality. At the present time there are several centers in the country at which great collections of books are being formed; and, while New York is the last of American cities seriously to enter the lists, the public library situation here, as it has been outlined to-day, is an interesting illustration of the results obtained by applying the city's immense power and resources to the library problem. Happily, it reflects, not only the city's wealth, it is equally a fine illustration of the quality of its citizenship.

"It is probably true, or it has been until recently, that for the purpose of writing American history a student can work in the British Museum to greater advantage than in any other single library in the world. It is doubtless true that the American historian must still go to the British Museum and to other libraries in Europe and America if his work is to be thoroughly done; and this will continue to be the case; for no library can hope to command all the material bearing upon such a subject. But it is equally true that the time is close at hand when the

student of American history, if he can go to only one library, will come to the New York Public Library as the one offering to him, on the whole, the largest opportunity. What is true of American history is likely to be true, as time goes on, of many other fields of human interest. Of the city of New York, as distinguished from the Public Library, this is certain to be so, for, besides the Public Library, there are here fine collections of books such as scholars use in both universities of the city. Of the New York Public Library as it is to-day it may truthfully be said that the Astor, the Lenox and the Tilden foundations have already accumulated so fine a nucleus of reference books, and the large funds at their command enable them to supplement this collection so freely, that the New York Public Library, on the reference side, is making giant strides year by year, toward the very front rank of libraries.

"The library system of the city of New York, when completely developed upon the lines that have been begun, will be as nearly an ideal system as any city could wish. At the center, in the superb building to be erected here, there will be the treasure house of the world's learning, which will draw to itself choice spirits from every land for the purpose of study and work. In every quarter of the great city there will be a circulating library that will develop in many a home, not otherwise to be discovered, the taste for scholarship and learning that will certainly result in blessing the world in ways not to be measured. For books are mute upon the shelves, until they are given new voices by the workings of the human spirit. The city, therefore, that supplies the books to meet the craving of the student, and, at the same time, makes provision to develop this craving wherever the basis for it exists among the multitudes of people, is a city certain to confer lasting benefit upon mankind.

"It is hardly necessary for me to point out what it means to a city to be the centre of a literary and scientific life such as a library of this kind draws about itself. It means that New York will become more and more the home of men who will minister to the higher life of the city and of the country; who will acquaint the city with the deep lessons of the past; who will honorably identify it with the discoveries of the future, and who will assure to it a worthy position in the inspiring march of progress in which the cities of the world are taking the lead. Great libraries are the storehouses of human knowledge, and as such they are the granaries out of whose rich accumulations come the seeds that fructify the years that are to be. The New York Public Library, therefore, means that the city of New York will serve mankind in the days to come as never before."

At the end of Mr. Low's address Archbishop Farley closed the ceremonies with prayer and benediction.

LIBRARY APPROPRIATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE municipal appropriations for 1903 for library purposes in New York City, as made by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment, are \$66,550 in excess of the amount granted for the year 1902. A comparative table of the appropriations for the two years follows;

	1903	1902
New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.....	\$111,150.00	\$85,650.00
Aguilar Free Library So- ciety.....	38,000.00	38,000.00
Webster Free Library....	6,800.00	6,800.00
Cathedral Free Circulating Library.....	17,275.00	17,275.00
Free Library of the Univer- sity Settlement Society.	4,500.00	4,500.00
Washington Heights Free Library.....		5,500.00
Maimonides Free Library of District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Young Women's Christian Association Library....	5,900.00	5,900.00
Harlem Library.....	8,300.00	8,300.00
General Society of Mechan- ics and Tradesmen of The City of New York....	6,150.00	6,150.00
Tenement-house Chapter Li- brary.....	950.00	950.00
Public Library, Brooklyn.	186,700.00	150,000.00
Queens Borough Library. (for maintenance of es- tablished free circulating libraries when acquired as branches).....	30,000.00	20,000.00
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind..	677.70	677.70
Young Men's Benevolent Association Library....	4,025.00	4,025.00
Tottenville Library.....	1,116.10	1,116.10
	\$431,493.80	\$364,843.80

In announcing the library budget for the coming year, Comptroller GROUT stated that "private libraries receive no increase, and will be entirely excluded from the next budget (1904), in view of the opening of many of the Carnegie branches." The policy here proposed must undoubtedly have a serious effect upon the future of the Aguilar, Y. M. C. A., Harlem, Mechanics' and Tradesmen's, and other special institutional libraries which have heretofore received city aid.

CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARIES FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE Brooklyn Public Library has issued in pamphlet form the "Instructions to architects" which are to govern the erection of the Carnegie branch libraries in that borough. Sites have already been decided upon for five of these branches, and it is hoped that building operations may begin early next year. Four of the branch buildings will be practically similar in size, capacity and cost (\$80,000) and possibly uniform in plan; one, the Williamsburgh branch, will be larger than the others, and will cost in all \$110,000.

*Merged into New York Public Library during 1902.

For the four smaller branches, the sum of \$62,000 each is allotted for cost of building proper, \$18,000 being assigned to cover equipment, architects' fees, and incidental expenses. A total book capacity of 35,000 volumes is desired, of which 10,000 to 13,000 must be on open shelves, and 22,000 to 25,000 may be in the stacks. "The stacks should not be in a wing separated by walls and doors from the delivery desk, as liberal access to them will be allowed to frequenters of the libraries, and they must therefore be in full view from the desk." The buildings must be two-storied, with a basement. The first floor is to contain a delivery room (400 sq. ft.); stack space with stacks for 25,000 v (600-1200 sq. ft.); reading room (1200 sq. ft.); reference room (400 sq. ft.); children's room (1600 sq. ft.); and librarian's room (300-350 sq. ft.). "The whole first floor, except the entrance hallway, may be considered as forming really one large room, the partitions being chiefly of glass above the level of five feet from the floor." The children's room may have a separate side entrance, and a children's reference room should be partitioned off. On the second floor should be provided a lecture room, seating 200 to 250 (1500 sq. ft.); two ante-rooms (450 sq. ft.); two study rooms (1000-1200 sq. ft.); staff lunch room (180 sq. ft.); staff sitting room (180 sq. ft.); staff lavatory (150 sq. ft.), and if practicable one or two rooms for janitor. In the basement, besides space for heating and ventilating plant, closets, coal storage, janitor's storerooms and lavatories, is to be a workroom (1500 sq. ft.) with space for magazines, newspapers and stock. For the Williamsburgh branch the general plan is practically the same, except that more space is allotted, that shelving is required for 35,000 volumes, that a cataloging room is provided on the first floor, and a combined reading and reference room with a periodical storage room adjoining on the second floor.

Other suggestions are:

"If radial stacks are used, the stack space may be treated as a projecting one-story wing, permitting of the future addition of a second story, doubling its capacity. Except in this stack-space, no bookcases or stacks should be set upon or project into the open floor-space. In other words, all open shelving should be against walls or form partitions. Public catalog cases, if not arranged as part of or close to delivery desk, should be in delivery room at some point accessible also to children's room and reference room.

"The architects are requested to bear in mind that abundant natural light and natural ventilation are great *desiderata*, and that no convenience of arrangement should be sacrificed for mere architectural effect. Convenience and directness of access, simplicity and obviousness of arrangement—such that a stranger on first entering the building may see at once where to go for what he needs—are of prime importance, as well as a general spaciousness, cheerfulness and hospitableness of aspect."

THE CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE LINCOLN (NEB.) CITY LIBRARY.

ON Sept. 16, 1899, the city library of Lincoln, located in the Masonic Temple, was totally destroyed by fire. Immediate steps were taken for its restoration, so that at the present time the library again contains upwards of 12,500 volumes. Soon after the fire, the needs of the library were brought to the attention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and at Christmas time of 1899, he offered to the city the sum of \$75,000, for the erection of a building. Immediate steps were taken to secure a site. Several sites were offered as a gift, but none of these were wholly suitable for the purpose. The library board therefore appealed to the citizens of the city for voluntary donations with which to purchase a site, with the result that about \$10,000 was subscribed for this purpose by some 3500 residents of the city, in amounts ranging from five cents to one thousand dollars.

Preliminary plans were adopted by the board after a careful investigation of modern libraries, and the particular needs to be met in this case. On the basis of these, a number of architects were invited to submit competitive plans. The plans finally selected were those of Messrs. Fisher & Lawrie, architects, of Omaha, Neb. Ground was broken on Dec. 1, 1900. The prime feature in determining the essential details of the plan was the possibility of economical administration. With this in view, it was deemed necessary to bring all the essential departments of the library together on a single floor, with the rooms so arranged, as to allow complete supervision from a single point. The main portion of the building is a rectangle, 68 by 104 feet. In the rear is an extension for the main stack room, 20 by 43 feet, and a small extension for the librarian's and cataloging rooms, 19 by 27 feet. The building consists of a main floor, and a high basement, the floor of the latter being but $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the building grade, which itself is about three feet above the level of the street. The entrance is directly to the main floor. The basement to the top of the water table, a distance of about 10 feet, is faced with first quality blue Bedford stone, accurately squared and rubbed. Above this, the building is constructed of the best quality gray pressed brick, with trimmings of gray terra cotta several shades lighter. The roof is covered with a dull red tile, and the whole is surmounted by a low dome faced with gray brick, and roofed with copper.

The entrance, which is approached by a flight of easy steps, is surmounted by a pediment in which are placed ornamental designs of terra cotta in high relief. The pediment is supported by two fluted Ionic columns, one on each side of the entrance. The entrance through the outer door is into a

broad light vestibule, wainscoted with dark Tennessee marble. The upper portion is finished in Keen's cement, the sides being moulded in the form of pilasters. A short flight of easy steps brings the visitor to the level of the main floor, and from the vestibule he passes into the spacious and well lighted delivery room, octagonal in form. This is floored with mosaic tile, wainscoted in Tennessee marble, and lighted from the dome above.

To the right of the delivery room, in front, is the spacious reading room for newspapers and periodicals. To the left is the staircase leading to the basement. This is well lighted by windows in the front of the building. To the left, and next to the staircase, is the reference room, in which the arrangement of the books is such as to permit the later doubling of the first shelf capacity, without rearrangement. Immediately opposite the entrance in the delivery room, is the main delivery counter, semi-circular in form, where the books are received and issued. This is in front of the main stack room, which extends from this point into the rear extension. In this the stacks are arranged in radial form, so as to bring every book in this stack room within view of the attendants at the counter. This stack room at present is equipped with only a single tier of stacks, so constructed as to permit the addition of a second tier whenever it may be needed. This part of the building is constructed so as to permit its extension rearward, whenever the space may be needed, and if desired, the stacks can then be arranged at right angles to its sides, in the conventional manner. The public is allowed full access to these stacks, even though by doing so, it was necessary to be more lavish of space than would otherwise be the case.

To the left of the delivery room, and adjoining the reference room, is the open stack room. This is arranged with stacks to which the public has the freest access at all times, even though lack of space in the future should necessitate limiting the access to the main stack room. Here are kept the books of greatest general interest, the general catalogs, with tables and counters for the convenience of patrons consulting them, so arranged as to bring the catalogs within easy access of the public, the attendants at the counters, the librarian, and the catalogers.

To the right of the delivery room in the rear, is the children's room, in which will be kept all books and periodicals for the special use of juvenile readers. The librarian's and the cataloging rooms are in an extension off the open stack room, the former commanding supervision of the main portion of the library. This extension is lower than the rest of the building, thus permitting small windows above the extension to furnish light into both stack rooms.

In the basement, provision is made for a bicycle room, accessible from the outside of the building, two studies which can be thrown into one, for use as a lecture room, an unpacking and work room connected with the cataloging room overhead by means of a book lift, a storage room, a room for the staff, a janitor's room, toilet rooms and lavatories, and a large apartment designed for use as a museum, or for any other purpose for which it may be needed in the future. With the exception of the storage room, these are all well lighted and airy. Under the front steps there is a large vault with steel door, for the purpose of preserving records and material of that character. A hall runs through the basement from north to south, at the north end of which is the entrance from the alley, for the use of the janitor, and the delivery of boxes and packages.

The building is completely fire-proof, the only wood used in its construction being some of the floors, the doors, and part of the window cases. On the north side of the building, where there is a possible exposure from fire from without, the windows are of fire-proof wire glass in metal frames. All rooms are thoroughly ventilated, fresh air being taken into ducts in the cornices of the building, thence passed into plenum chambers under the basement, and from there circulated into various apartments by a system of indirect radiation. To supplement the indirect radiation in cold weather, a sufficient amount of direct radiation is provided everywhere. Steam heat has been adopted as on the whole, the most efficient and economical. The heating plant is in a separate boiler house, entirely disconnected from the building. The building is piped and wired so as to permit the use of both gas and electricity; but in the stacks electric lights only are used. The building is now supplied with stacks sufficient to hold 35,000 standard volumes. The shelf capacity can be increased so as to give the present building a maximum capacity of upwards of 75,000 volumes. By the extension of the stack room rearward, the shelf capacity can be increased to a practically unlimited extent.

Since the opening of the library in its new building (May 27, 1902) the work has grown in every way, many more persons avail themselves of the privilege of drawing books and the number of visitors to the reading and reference rooms has materially increased. The children seem to have taken a new interest in books and the children's room is daily filled. The members of the Women's Club of Lincoln have furnished the study rooms in the basement of the library with handsome rugs, tables, chairs, etc., making them attractive and extremely comfortable and convenient. The large room in the basement has been fitted up for an assembly room, and is used for general club meetings

by the women of Lincoln, and will be rented for other gatherings of a literary nature. The room designed especially for the staff has been cosily fitted up, and is thoroughly enjoyed. Altogether the Lincoln City Library rejoices greatly in this new building and the good fortune that makes it possible to accommodate so many interested friends and patrons.

THE NET PRICE QUESTION.

W. T. PEOPLES, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade, has received the following letter from Mr. Charles Scribner, president of the American Publishers' Association, regarding increase of the discount granted to libraries on net books:

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1902.

Dear Mr. Peoples:

Your communication of September 9th was presented to the Board of Directors of the American Publishers' Association at its last meeting. I was directed to write that in view of the opposition of the Booksellers' Association it was thought inexpedient to recommend at present any change of discount to libraries. As I explained, a change could only be made at a meeting of the Association itself.

Concerning the prices of books I would write that these are fixed by individual publishers and any complaint should be addressed directly to them. The Publishers' Association does not attempt to control the prices at which books should be published, and indeed we have been advised that such a control would be illegal. The prices of books are subject to the ordinary business laws of competition and supply and demand.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. Peoples writes: "The copy of Mr. Charles Scribner's letter tells its own story. The Board of Directors of the American Publishers' Association is composed of the largest and most influential publishers of the country. Whatever the board decides upon prevails in the association. It is the ruling factor, and there appears recently to have been a revulsion of sentiment on the question of discount to libraries from that which was thought to prevail at one period. It would be useless to attempt to accomplish anything in opposition to this board.

"As the board has refused to recommend that the association should increase the rate of discount to libraries nothing more can be done in this direction at the present time; consequently, librarians should be governed accordingly. The A. L. A. committee on the relations of libraries to the booktrade will meet in New York on Nov. 14th, to review the situation brought about by the action of the board of directors of the American Publishers' Association."

A PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF FICTION.

At the 1901 meeting of the Keystone State Library Association a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of classifying the statistics of fiction circulation in public libraries. The report of this committee was presented at the third annual meeting of the association, held in Williamsport, October 18. It was as follows:

"At the annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association held at Harrisburg last year it was resolved: that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the matter of the differentiation of fiction and to report at the next meeting.

"A committee was appointed as follows: Joseph G. Rosengarten, William M. Stevenson, John Thomson.

"Your committee have carefully considered the matter submitted and report—

"That it is not in their judgment desirable to attempt any system of evaluation of fiction.

"That in preparing for publication statistics of circulation it is desirable to classify fiction according to the leading thought or object of the book.

"That fiction in these statistics should be divided into classes according to the methods known as the Dewey Classification.

"That most easily to effectuate this system the figure 1, 2, etc., according to the class of the book of fiction be written in red ink on the left hand corner of the book slip in a line above or even with the book number.

"That in counting up the circulation a record should be made of the number of volumes hundreds (for example) and be so entered, in the one hundreds, seven hundreds, or eight e.g.

Fiction 000
100
200
300, etc.

"That probably it would be necessary to put those books which cannot be included in any one of the ten classes or in Biography under a twelfth division entitled 'unclassified.'

JOHN THOMSON,
WILLIAM M. STEVENSON."

The committee's report formed the subject of an interesting debate by the association. The discussion was very full and was conducted on the principle of a round table, no set papers being read. In the end it was voted,

"That a committee of three librarians be appointed by the president to endeavor to obtain the assistance of say 20 of the smaller libraries or branches of large libraries in the United States in testing the proposed scheme of differentiating fiction according to a simple system of classification during the ensuing year and to bring up a report at the next

Keystone State Library Association meeting as to the advisability or otherwise of adopting this scheme."

The president, Mr. Anderson, subsequently appointed this committee as follows: William M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Albert R. Durham, Public Library, Reading; and John Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia. It has been decided by the committee to begin the work by classifying the fiction in the Wagner Institute Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, the assistant librarian in charge, has begun this work and the classification will be done upon cards, the general heading or classification to be stamped or printed on the ordinary library labels, on the book plate, the book slip, the catalog cards and the shelf list. This list, as soon as made, will be mimeographed so that copies can be sent to some 15 or 20 of the libraries and branches in other parts of the United States and a request will be made that the librarians so consulted should classify their fiction, in each case, according to the differentiation adopted at the Wagner Institute Branch, and should then send to the committee in charge of this matter the classification of the additional works of fiction in their library and not in the Wagner Institute Branch, so that if possible, all the libraries co-operating may have the same book in the same classification.

An idea of the classification scheme proposed is given by the following suggestive outline, presented at the meeting:

Suggestive outline of classification.

- 000 General. (Unclassified fiction.)
- 100 Philosophy.
 - Stevenson. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
 - Kingsley. Hypatia.
 - Holmes. Elsie Venner.
- 200 Religion.
 - Ward. Robert Elsmere.
 - Kingsley, F. M. Paul; Stephen; Titus.
 - Bagot. Casting of nets.
- 300 Sociology.
 - Bellamy. Looking backward.
 - Dickens. Little Dorrit (prisons.)
 - Dickens. Nicholas Nickleby (schools.)
 - Stowe. Uncle Tom's cabin (slavery.)
 - Reade. Put yourself in his place.
 - Besant. All sorts and conditions of men.
- 400 Philology.
- 500 Natural science.
 - Verne. Hector Servadac (comets.)
- 600 Useful arts.
 - Crawford. Marietta (glass blowers.)
 - Trowbridge. Three boys on an electrical boat.
- 700 Fine arts.
 - Smith. Fortunes of Oliver Horn (painting.)
 - Sand. Consuelo (music.)
 - Sheppard. Charles Auchester (music.)
- 800 Literature.
- 900 History.
 - King. Between the lines.
 - Thackeray. Henry Esmond.
 - Ebers. Uarda.
- B Biography.
 - Muhlbach. Empress Josephine.
 - Atherton. The conqueror (Alex. Hamilton.)

Mr. Thomson says: "I think we can get all the preliminary work done in the course of a couple of months, so that when the rec-

ords are kept in the libraries and branches there will be a sufficient time before our next Keystone State Library Association meeting to enable us to have a thorough test of this system for at least six months. This will enable the report made at the third annual meeting of the association to be very definite, and will help us to see whether it is desirable to adopt this method in libraries or whether the result of our test shall lead us to say, 'let the matter drop.' There is no way of deciding this question by theorizing, but when we have an opportunity of judging the results from a practical user of the system in 20 or more different places, we shall be in a position to critically estimate its usefulness or valuelessness."

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Public Library, Ansonia.

Treasurer: Miss Jennie P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The Connecticut Library Association held its fall meeting, Wednesday, Oct. 15, in the Public Library, Wallingford, at the invitation of the ladies of the Public Library and Reading-room Association, and was cordially welcomed in their behalf by Rev. J. E. Wildman. At 10.45 the meeting was called to order by Prof. David N. Camp, who presided in the absence of the president, H. M. Whitney. The reports of secretary and treasurer were read and approved. Two invitations from Norwalk, and one from the Kent Library, Suffield, inviting the association to hold meetings in their respective libraries during the coming year were noted, and referred to the executive board for action. After a very pleasing violin solo by Miss Mabel L. Hall, Mr. Frank B. Gay, of the Watkinson Library, Hartford, presented his paper "Should a librarian cultivate hobbies (of his own)?" Dr. George E. Wire of the Worcester (Mass.) County Law Library then read a paper on the "Selection of technical books for small libraries." He advised that no book worth more than \$5 should be bought for a library of 5000 volumes, but that a reasonable number of new and popular books on science and useful arts should be placed on its shelves. New England libraries should have small travelling collections of such books. Professors and high school teachers often recommend books for purchase that no one reads but themselves. Books on science and useful arts for small libraries should be American rather than English, and published by standard houses. In medicine a small library needs books only on three subjects, hygiene, trained nursing and gymnastics, and some large libraries have

given up their medical departments to medical societies. Small libraries need books on engineering, steam and sanitary, dynamos, gas engines, bicycles, and boat-building, and books on farming. Many lists for libraries are made by persons who have no idea of the poverty of small towns, or that what is good for a large library is not necessarily good for a small one.

Many of those present participated in the "Experience meeting," in which each related particular benefits derived from attending the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia—the results of personal contact and association with "leading lights" in the profession, the accounts of children's work in various libraries of the country, President Eliot's address, were among the many points noted.

The afternoon session was called to order at two o'clock by President Henry M. Whitney, who immediately named Mr. F. B. Gay, Miss Anna G. Rockwell and Mr. W. K. Stetson as a committee to nominate officers for the coming year, to report at the next meeting. It was then proposed that the record books of the association that are now complete be given a permanent home, and by vote it was decided that such records be sent to the state library.

Professor David N. Camp, Dr. A. C. Beardsley, and Miss L. M. Carrington were named as a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Homer F. Bassett, late librarian of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The first paper on the afternoon's program was presented by Mr. Roy L. Marston, Yale University Forest School, who took for his topic, "Forestry in Connecticut: Can our libraries awaken the people to its importance?" This was followed by two papers on the "Use of reference books by the public—from the librarian's standpoint, and from the public's point of view." Miss Corinne Bacon, of the State Library School, Albany, upheld the ideals of the librarian, also the ideals for the public as the librarian would have them, while Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard, of Norwalk, presented ideals for librarians as the public would have them. Miss Bacon's paper is given elsewhere. (See p. 927.)

Discussion then arose as to the best way of helping the small country libraries, and among suggestions made was that some of the larger libraries admit to classes of instruction the librarians of those libraries needing help along technical lines. A state school was mentioned, but the idea of strengthening the hands of the Connecticut Public Library Committee was deemed most feasible, and a motion was made that a committee be appointed by the chair to represent the association for this purpose at the next meeting of the legislature.

After a vote of thanks to the librarian and the hostesses of the day, the meeting adjourned. ANNA HADLEY, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Law librarian, Library of Congress.

Secretary: R. K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

The first fall meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Oct. 15 at the Columbian University, the president, Mr. Thomas H. Clark, being in the chair, and 42 members attending. After admitting to membership Miss Woodin and Miss Sewall, of the departmental libraries, the association had the pleasure of listening to a most entertaining paper by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, entitled "The Solomon of Bohemia," and describing the life and vagaries of King Rudolph II., of Bohemia, or, the Solomon of his country, who claims the distinction of having been the most eccentric monarch of whom history has any record.

On conclusion of Dr. Bolton's paper the president invited the members to exchange vacation experiences of a literary or bibliographical character. The first to respond was Mr Crandall, who invited the association to inspect four recent bibliographical productions. He first displayed a reprint of a paper by De Morgan issued as the first publication of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. Regret was expressed at the large number of errors, chiefly typographical, which the work contains, showing that the society has still to perfect itself in the art of printing. The second book was Miss Adelaide Hasse's valuable work on public documents, giving in brief form the results of her long experience in public documents. That the book will be received with gratitude by the many librarians of the country is certain. The few errors in the book only prove the difficulty of the problem. Daniel Denton's "Description of New York" was the next book exhibited. Mr. Neumann's scholarly introduction was highly complimented by Mr. Crandall. Last came Mr. Larned's annotated bibliography of American history, and the notes by Dr. Hosmer were specially mentioned as being concise and full of information.

Mr. Solberg spoke of reading with much pleasure some new novels by the Swedish writer, Selma Lagerlöf, and the "Verlorene Paradies" of Ludwig Fulda. He referred also to a new bibliographical publication on the Balearic Islands.

Mr. Koch next gave an interesting summary of the publications of private and limited presses of America. The large number of these presses was a surprise to many of the members and Mr. Koch was asked to make some arrangement for printing the information thus gathered.

Finally Mr. Martel referred briefly to the first two parts of the new "International cata-

logue of scientific literature," and the meeting adjourned before 10 o'clock.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, Public Library, Kokomo.

Secretary: Miss Bertha F. Poindexter, Public Library, Jeffersonville.

Treasurer: Miss Virginia Tutt.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in Indianapolis on Oct. 28 and 29. Sessions were held in the state house, where on the morning of the 28th, the president, Miss Elrod, opened the program with a short address on the more significant library events of the year.

Miss Merica Hoagland, library organizer for the state, gave an address on "The library movement in Indiana for 1902." She reported visiting the 28 Carnegie libraries now established, and stated that the demands upon the state library commission were now very much greater than a year ago. Miss Eliza Browning gave an account of the A. L. A. conference at Magnolia, which was followed by brief statements from others who had attended that conference upon the features that had most impressed them in connection with it.

"Special lines of particular publishers" was the subject presented by F. R. Kautz, of Indianapolis, who gave practically a historical sketch of some of the older publishing houses.

In the afternoon, following the appointment of committees, Miss Anna Hubbard spoke on "Reference aids for a small library." Her talk was addressed to librarians having \$150 per year to spend for such books, and she recommended 50 useful reference books, costing from 35 c. to \$3 each. There was an informal discussion, many members suggesting books that had been of special service to them, and the talk served as an excellent opening for the "Experience meeting symposium" which followed it. This latter proved most successful, bringing librarians of the smaller libraries into helpful association with one another, and eliciting informal spontaneous discussion. The topics considered were Systematic work, School and library, Discipline, Personality of the librarian, Fines, Selecting books for patrons, Fads, Advertising.

In the evening Melvil Dewey spoke to a large audience on "The educational value of the public library," and later an informal reception was held in the state library rooms.

Wednesday morning's session was devoted to Libraries and schools. Arthur Cunningham, of the State Normal Library, spoke on "Reference work with teachers," outlining the course given at the State Normal Library. Mr. Dewey agreed that the normal school should train the pupil-teacher for work with the public library. He favored institutes and training classes, but emphasized the necessity of capable and well-equipped instructors.

"The relation of the superintendent of schools to the library" was presented in a paper by T. F. Fitzgibbons, superintendent of schools of Columbus, who said that the superintendent should strive to make the public school a preparatory school, in the highest and best sense, for that larger school, the library—the university of the community.

In the evening, W. E. Henry, state librarian, spoke on "The comparative cost of library buildings," saying that library boards in Indiana are paying two and three times as much for their buildings as are paid for school and church buildings. Miss Hoagland endorsed this, but added that building cost has been unusually high this year, that local architects are not used to handling library construction, and that the local pride of a community is not satisfied unless a handsome library building is erected.

Reports from the several committees were then received. The nominating committee recommended the following as officers for the ensuing year: president, Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald; vice-president, Miss Belle Hanna; secretary, Miss Bertha Poindexter; treasurer, Miss Virginia Tutt. The secretary was instructed to cast one vote for this ticket, which was thereupon declared elected. Resolutions of thanks for local hospitalities were passed and a proposed amendment to the constitution was reported on. This would provide that each member of the association should be entitled to a vote instead of giving one vote to each library represented, as is now the case. The committee submitted a majority report favoring the change, signed by Mrs. Earle and Miss Allen, and a minority report in opposition from Mr. Cunningham. Action was deferred until the next meeting of the association.

The meeting was the most successful yet held, in point of attendance, freedom of discussion, and enthusiasm.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Johnson Brigham, state librarian, Des Moines.

Secretary: Miss Clara Estabrook, Public Library, Eldora.

Treasurer: M. Hall Douglas, Grinnell.

The 13th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held in Grinnell, Oct. 28-30. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, 108 persons being registered, besides many friends and visitors who attended for a part of the sessions.

The opening session Tuesday evening was held in the beautiful new Colonial Theatre. The program opened with music furnished by the Iowa College Glee Club. Professor Parker, trustee of the Stewart Public Library, presided and introduced the new president of Iowa College, Dr. Bradley, who greeted the association in a graceful address

of welcome. This was responded to by Mr. F. F. Dawley of Cedar Rapids, president of the association, who after a few words of appreciation on behalf of the association, gave an address on the outlook of library affairs in Iowa. In reviewing the progress of the last two years, he said, "If it had not been for the influence of women and women's clubs, who understand that there is something more in life than the mere earning of a living, many of the new libraries would not yet have commenced their existence," and in answering the question, "What is the place of the library in education," "If one is ever to become more than a hewer of wood and a carrier of water he must always keep on not only acquiring personal experience in his calling but studying it and its history, and its relations to other affairs, and the experience of others in the same calling. That which any one man can see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears is but a trifle compared with the experience of all mankind in the same affairs."

Wednesday morning, the business session at 9.30 occupied about one hour, after which a report on "Library extension in Iowa" was given by Miss Tyler, the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. This report briefly set forth the agencies which are active in extending library interests in Iowa in addition to the commission, which exists primarily for this purpose. Among these is the receptive attitude of the people of Iowa toward an educational movement, the activity of the club women, both locally and through the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the impetus given to the work through the library buildings being erected through Mr. Carnegie's generosity and also by Iowa citizens, among whom during the past year are Hon. C. J. A. Erricson of Boone, Mr. P. M. Musser of Muscatine, Ex-Gov. F. M. Drake of Centerville, and Hon. Joel Stewart of Grinnell. The spirit of improvement among both librarians and trustees was noted and also the attention given to the children in providing a children's room or corner in many libraries and abolishing the age limit. Library legislation has during the past year transferred the travelling library from the state library board to the Iowa Library Commission and makes the extension of the travelling library work possible. The revised commission law provides for a report on library conditions in Iowa, containing sketches and illustrations of the libraries in the state to be printed next year. It is hoped this will be a valuable document in library extension in the state. A list of the places visited by the secretary during the past year was given; also, a list of the free public libraries in the state in which any event of importance had occurred during the year or which are erecting buildings, 42 being enumerated. A list was also given of the county seats having no free public library supported by municipal tax and those present were

urged to co-operate with the commission in inaugurating the work in these towns.

The Round Table of practical methods conducted by Miss Harriet L. McCrory, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, created much interest, the topics under discussion being, Work vs. weariness, Borrowing ideas from neighboring libraries, Publicity, Staff training and the apprentice system. Under the last topic, Miss McCrory explained the attitude of the Cedar Rapids Library where an apprentice class has been conducted for the past two years. The distinction was shown between such a class, which only attempted to prepare assistants for the local library, and the library training given in the regular library schools and summer schools.

At 1.30, a drive was given through the courtesy of the Public Improvement Association of Grinnell and when the meeting convened, the general theme, Library work with children, the school and the library, was announced. Mrs. Charlotte Whitney Eastman, editor *The Young Citizen*, Cedar Falls, spoke on "Educational ideals in schools and library," urging that children be familiarized, through books, with the most noble and pure ideals of character and life. She gave suggestions of means whereby children might be attracted to the library—the use of pictures and the choice of books on timely subjects. "New duties, new responsibilities, are fast opening up for the librarian of children's books, and she should be given new authority. Here she should be enabled, after all reasoning with the child has failed, to say 'You can not.'"

This paper was discussed by Miss Harriet A. Wood, who emphasized the educational side of the librarian's profession and dwelt upon the importance of a capable librarian in maintaining the educational ideals of the library.

"Personal element of library work with children" was the subject of a thoughtful paper by Miss Lillian Pospishil, children's librarian, Cedar Rapids. She said in part: "The personal element begins with the atmosphere we create in the children's room. To make it as homelike as possible, and as much unlike the schoolroom as we can, is to be desired. If it is so pleasant that it attracts the child who, perhaps, has come from curiosity alone, to find out what the library is like, it is living up to the requirements. To make them feel we know and love our books is the best way to produce in a child the reverence due to a good book. The man who wrote 'The librarian who reads is lost' evidently knew little or nothing of work with children, for here a knowledge of the books themselves is the important element. Knowing your books and knowing your children, to bring the two together is comparatively easy. The child who once feels you are really interested in what he is reading, and that you know the books he enjoys as well as he

does, will come to you perhaps oftener than there is any need, but you have the satisfaction of feeling that you are in touch with his wants and know when it is necessary to help him."

This paper was discussed by Mrs. C. H. Bryant, trustee Corning Library, who was followed by Miss Ruth G. Gatch, Des Moines Public Library.

"How the library and school may work together" was presented by Miss Marilla W. Freeman, librarian of the Davenport Public Library. Miss Freeman spoke of her experience in helping to bring about a closer co-operation between the library school and gave many practical hints as to how such co-operation may be accomplished.

Miss Mary E. Downey, librarian of the Ottumwa Public Library, outlined her plan for "Talks to school children on the use of books," suggesting the possibilities for instruction in familiarizing the children with the resources of the library.

The meeting of the college librarians was held in the conference room simultaneously with the general meeting in the auditorium.

In the evening, Rabbi Hirsch, Chicago, gave an address on "Libraries and education."

On Thursday morning, the first hour was devoted to the business meeting. The committee on place of meeting reported three invitations, but Marshalltown was recommended, owing to its central location. The standing committees for the ensuing year were announced and the following officers were elected: president, Johnson Brigham, state librarian; vice-president, Mrs. C. H. McNider, Mason City; secretary, Miss Clara Estabrook, Eldora; treasurer, M. Hale Douglas, Grinnell.

The general theme of the morning program was "Books and reading." "The clubs and the library" was the title of a paper presented by Mrs. Jessie Waite Davidson, Burlington, a member of the Iowa Library Commission. This paper written by one who has been prominently identified with the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, set forth the mutual helpfulness of club and library, emphasizing the service the librarian can render to the club women.

Miss Ella McLoney, librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, discussed this paper from the point of view of a librarian in close touch with club work. She described the methods in use in the Des Moines Library which had proven helpful to club women. Mrs. C. H. McNider, trustee, Mason City, followed with a most interesting description of what had been accomplished for the local library by the club women of Mason City.

An address by Judge H. E. Deemer of the Iowa Supreme Court on "The selection of books" was a stimulating and thoughtful presentation of this important subject. It was briefly discussed by Mr. H. M. Dysart, librarian, Fairfield. Rev. E. M. Vittum, trus-

tee, Grinnell, spoke on the perennial "Question of fiction" in a most discriminating manner and this was discussed by Mr. Johnson Brigham, state librarian.

The general theme for the afternoon session was, "Management of libraries and responsibilities of trustees." "Responsibilities of trustees to readers," by Mrs. H. J. Howe, presented in a most pleasing manner the duties of the trustee and the possibilities for far-reaching usefulness for one who occupies this responsible position. The paper was discussed by Mr. Geo. F. Henry, trustee, Des Moines, who emphasized the responsibility of the trustee to the taxpayer.

A comprehensive paper on the subject of library buildings was presented by Mr. Grant C. Miller, of the firm of Patton & Miller, architects, Chicago. Mr. Miller outlined the steps to be taken in the erection of a building and the rooms necessary in a small library, basing his arrangement on free access to shelves and with a view to economical administration. In the evening those especially interested in the subject had an opportunity to examine the plans of buildings now being erected in Iowa.

The chief interest of the afternoon program centered about the guest of honor, Melvil Dewey, who discussed "Questions of administration" in his usual, characteristic and inspiring manner. The live and practical questions relating to the best conduct of a library were set forth and his own advanced views as to the relation of the national, state and local libraries were outlined, and following this, the Question Box, conducted by Mr. Dewey, gave ample opportunity for expression of his views on many phases of library work. His presence was an inspiration and he was enthusiastically received by the association and the students of Iowa College, whom he addressed at chapel, both Thursday and Friday mornings.

An informal reception was given at the new Stewart Library building of the Grinnell Free Library on Tuesday evening and the closing feature of the meeting was a reception given at the college gymnasium by Iowa College and Grinnell people.

MARGARET BROWN, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Carrie M. Watson, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.

Secretary: Miss Zu Adams, State Historical Library, Topeka.

Treasurer: Miss Syrena McKee, Public Library, Leavenworth.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Topeka, Oct. 2 and 3. The association was invited by the Topeka City Federation of Women's Clubs to hear a program prepared by them for the afternoon of Oct. 2. In the evening, Miss L. E. Stearns, the official organizer of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison,

Wis., gave an interesting paper on "Wanted—the library spirit." At the meeting the next morning, the president, Mr. James L. King, state librarian, reviewed the work of the association during the past year. The relation of the library to the schools was discussed by Miss Stearns, Miss Walsh, of Ottawa, President Wilkinson and Professor Hill, of the State Normal School. Upon invitation Miss Stearns conducted a question box in a very enthusiastic and helpful manner. A business meeting was held, at which the above mentioned officers were elected, with Mr. J. L. King, State Library, Topeka, Mr. Wilkinson, president Kansas Normal School, Emporia, and Miss Julia M. Walsh, Public Library, Ottawa, as vice-presidents. A committee on library legislation was named.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Isabel Ely Lord, librarian Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer: Robert P. Bliss, librarian Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The second annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held in Williamsport, Oct. 17-19. All the association meetings were held in the Park Hotel, the headquarters for the meeting. The first session was on Friday evening at 8. It was announced that there would be no discussion of the papers of the evening, as these would be the topic for the round tables on Saturday evening.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and president of the association, made his presidential address in the form of a brief statement of library conditions in Pennsylvania, as follows:

"In the number of books for every 100 of population Pennsylvania stood thirteenth among the states of the Union in 1891, twelfth in 1896, and thirteenth again in 1900. It will be seen, therefore, that while Pennsylvania ranks second only to New York in wealth and population, she by no means holds her proper rank in library development.

"It was with the idea of removing this stigma from our state that the act creating the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission was placed on our statute books in 1899. Unfortunately the legislature of 1898-99 failed to make any appropriation for the use of the commission, whose members, therefore, found themselves without the means to carry on the work for which they were appointed. Through private subscription, however, they managed to raise \$2800 with which to begin a traveling library system. The legislature of 1900-01 made an appropriation of \$1500 for each of the two following years. The commission has therefore had for the prosecution of its work only \$5800 in four years, nearly half of which has come from private subscriptions. For similar purposes the legislature of New

York last year appropriated about \$60,000. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has about \$10,000 a year for its work. There are other states far ahead of Pennsylvania in this respect, notably Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Massachusetts. In fact Pennsylvania is hardly in the running, compared with other states which have really entered upon the work of stimulating library development. Our commission has done well with the funds at its disposal, having 80 travelling libraries now in the field, and having only one paid worker, and this one only for the last few months. I do not think this association can better serve the purposes for which it was created than by making a determined effort to induce the legislature this coming winter to make an adequate appropriation for the work of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, and not for books only, but also for a sufficient number of trained workers.

"There is, I think, one radical defect in the law creating the Free Library Commission. This act provides that the state librarian shall be *ex-officio* the secretary of the commission. Now the state librarian is appointed by the governor and is removable at his pleasure. This automatically subjects the position to the vicissitudes of politics. I speak of general principles, and not, I beg you to believe, with any personal reference to the present distinguished incumbent in the state library. The efficiency and continuity of the work of the commission are largely dependent upon its secretary, the state librarian. He should not be subject to the caprices of political weather. He should be compensated for the additional responsibilities placed upon him and be provided with a sufficient number of competent, paid assistants to carry on this extra work. He should be appointed by the commission and perform his duties to the state under the commission's general direction. This seems the easiest way out of the difficulty, since the commission would thus secure a paid official under its own control, with suitable quarters at the state capitol. Continuity as well as efficiency of administration would thus be secured."

Mr. Anderson then introduced Mr. Frederick M. Crunden of St. Louis. Mr. Crunden read a brilliant, thoughtful and most suggestive paper entitled "Public libraries a paying investment for a community." This will be published later by the association. Mr. Anderson then introduced Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, vice-director of the New York State Library School. Mrs. Fairchild gave a careful and full account of the origin and development of library institutes. She was followed by Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who talked on travelling libraries. Mr. Hutchins laid special stress on the necessity for the right people to carry on the work, if that work was to command true success. The first session then closed.

The second session began at 9.30 Saturday morning, the meeting, after the business session, being in charge of Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and chairman of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the subject of the differentiation of fiction. The report presented and a summary of the ensuing discussion are presented elsewhere.

Saturday afternoon was left free for the enjoyment of the beautiful country about Williamsport, and for the informal conferences that are so often the best part of such a meeting. The managers of the hotel provided as part of the entertainment a trolley trip about the town. At four a tea was given to the members of the association by the trustees and librarian of the Public School Library in their attractive library rooms. These were gay with flowers for the occasion, and there was every other evidence of hospitality. In the evening at eight the third and last session was held. It consisted of two round table discussions, one after the other, on the subjects of the last two papers of Friday evening. The first, on "Library institutes," was conducted by Miss Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College. The second, on "Travelling libraries," was in charge of Mr. Henry J. Carr, librarian of the Public Library of Scranton. Among those who discussed the questions presented were Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission; Miss Krichbaum, recording secretary to the commission; Miss Kroeger of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Mr. Eastman, New York state library inspector; Mr. Bowerman, of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library; Miss Kane, recently librarian of the Delaware Free Library Commission; Mr. Fletcher, of the Carnegie Public Library of Bradford; Mr. Durham, of Reading; Professor Martin, of Bucknell College; Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. Crunden and Mr. Hutchins. During the discussion on travelling libraries Miss Lord reported that she had gone to the meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women to address them on the subject of travelling libraries, and to secure their support in the attempt to get a more nearly adequate appropriation for the work of the commission from the next legislature. She reported the following resolution adopted by the federation:

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Pennsylvania women pledges its support to the Keystone State Library Association and stands ready to do all in its power to secure an appropriation for the Free Library Commission when the time is propitious."

In reply the following resolution was adopted by the association:

"Resolved, That the Keystone State Library Association extend its hearty thanks to the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women for their effective co-operation already given in advancing library interests in this state, and also for their promise of aid for the future."

Among the other resolutions passed were the following:

"Whereas, Certain critical journals of wide circulation and many local newspapers regularly publish circulation lists of the most popular books in public libraries, these lists being predominantly the latest fiction successes, which are already sufficiently advertised by puffs, reviews and regular book advertisements; be it

"Resolved, That the Keystone State Library Association views with regret the fact that the librarians who give out such information seem to lend the influence of their libraries to the advertisement of books whose circulation is already abnormally stimulated when it should in many cases be reduced rather than increased; and be it

"Resolved, That this association puts itself on record as opposed to the giving out by libraries of such lists (particularly of fiction) for publication."

It was also moved, as a result of Saturday morning's meeting, that a committee of three librarians be appointed to obtain the assistance of some 20 of the smaller libraries or branches of large libraries in testing the proposed scheme for the differentiation of fiction. The president appointed Mr. John Thomson, Mr. W. M. Stevenson, and Mr. Albert R. Durham, librarian of the Public Library of Reading.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: president, Isabel Ely Lord, librarian of Bryn Mawr College; vice-president, Robert S. Fletcher, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Bradford; secretary-treasurer, Robert P. Bliss, librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester. These officers later chose the two other members of the executive committee as follows: Eliza May Willard, reference librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Wagner Free Institute Library, Philadelphia.

Many of the members stayed on for Sunday, for the sake of better acquaintance with fellow-members. The meeting was altogether a most satisfactory one. There were about 75 in attendance. The association intends to publish the papers of the meeting for distribution. The transactions of the previous meeting have been printed and were distributed at Williamsport.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: George T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

Secretary: Ernest W. Emery, State Library, Augusta.

Treasurer: Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

A union meeting of librarians and others interested in library work was held at Fairfield on Wednesday, Oct. 15. Its forces consisted of the Maine Library Association, of the state library commission and of the Eastern Maine Library Club. It was the eighth annual meeting of the state association whose officers believed a larger and more successful meeting could be held by inviting the other two organizations to meet with them. The sessions were held in the reading room

of the beautiful Lawrence Free Library building in Fairfield, and were attended by about 50 persons.

The conference was called to order by the president, Mrs. Mary H. Curran. The minutes of the meeting of the association held at Magnolia, Mass., last June were read by the secretary, and the treasurer, Miss Furbish, of Portland, presented her report. The committee on design for an association pin reported, showing design that had been accepted by the committee, which design was adopted by the association.

Officers of the association were then elected for the ensuing year as follows: president, George T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick; vice-presidents, Miss Annie Prescott, Auburn, Miss Carrie Smythe Greene, Bangor; secretary, Ernest W. Emery, Maine State Library, Augusta; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, Portland.

Invitations for place of holding the next meeting were received from Saco and Portland and were referred to the executive committee.

A recess was then called and business meetings of the Eastern Maine Library Club and of the state library commission were held in different rooms. At the latter the resignation of Mr. Little from his place on the commission was accepted with sincere regret.

The meeting was then reassembled, and Miss Carrie S. Green, librarian of Bangor Seminary, read a paper on "Children's reading rooms." The work done for public libraries of the state by the state library commission was presented by Mrs. Kate Estabrooke, of the commission, who spoke especially of the travelling libraries sent out to women's clubs, granges, and like centers. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, spoke on "Direct co-operation of college and public libraries," urging interlibrary loans and the issue of a co-operative list of periodicals or valuable sets as means of bringing the two types of libraries into closer relations.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by L. D. Carver, state librarian, on "The value and use of state publications," noting some of the most important and interesting of these documents, and urging their more intelligent use in public libraries. Papers followed on "Fines and penalties," by J. H. Winchester, of the Stewart Library, Corinna; and "What pamphlets should the small library preserve?" by E. W. Hall, of Colby College Library, Waterville. There was a well-filled question box, from which drawings were made at intervals during both morning and afternoon, and a general "experience meeting" on "New books worth buying," opened by Mr. Little, while nearly every topic elicited spontaneous discussion.

In the evening Arthur J. Roberts, of Colby College, delivered an address on "Books and reading," which was enjoyed by a large audience.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Otto Fleischner, Public Library, Boston.

Secretary: T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia McCurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The fall meeting of the club was held in New Bedford and Fairhaven on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1902. After inspecting the Public Library of New Bedford, the club adjourned to the city hall, where Mr. Tripp, librarian of the Public Library, welcomed the members in behalf of the mayor.

Mr. Robert A. Woods, head of the South End House, Boston, read a paper on the "Bearing of settlement work on the public library." He began by telling of the free public library campaign for Whitechapel district in London, carried on under the leadership of Toynbee Hall. The settlement, he said, is a small neighborhood influence and there is need of many of them.

It is a settlement principle to begin with people on the basis of their own interests, and by sharing common experiences, instill better ideas. A particular function of the settlement is to be a "talent saving station on the shore of poverty." Children stop going to school at an early age, and stop perhaps at the very point where, if a bit more schooling could be obtained, they might be in a position mentally to continue their education. The settlement tries to deal with these children who have talents but are not led on to develop them. People of wealth might well give money to aid these deserving children, to help them into the secondary schools just as scholarships are given to aid in getting a college education. The public library can somewhat make good the loss of school education. Perhaps the public library will be the selecting power to find bright boys and girls who are worthy to be carried on. In the smaller places the public library might be the talent saving station.

Another service the settlement renders is providing a common ground for the meeting of the educated with the uneducated, the capitalist and the laborer, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, the Christian and the Jew, the immigrant and the native. In a democracy there should be a unity of feeling. This unity is not coming as rapidly as it should, and the settlements work to bring together these separated classes. It is possible for the public library to make itself a social center and meeting place for these classes. Of course the library may get hold of these people more or less, but only as individuals and not in a definite meeting with each other. The public library is the neutral ground and could bring together representatives of all the different sets existing in any given community and could thus increase its readers and its influence.

The public library tries to meet the needs of special occupations, but does it make con-

nections with the trade unions or local benefit associations, etc., as the settlement takes a gang of boys who have a common interest? The public library could increase its missionary functions. It should be the organized center for better government, æsthetic improvement, and higher social life.

Mr. Woods was followed by Miss Sarah C. van der Carr, of the Loring Reading Room, North Plymouth, Mass., who told of her experience with boys' reading clubs.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Millicent Library, and other places of interest in Fairhaven.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Henry M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Miss Margaret C. Upleger, Public Library, Mount Clemens.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian.

The 12th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Detroit, Oct. 11 and 12, and proved the largest in the history of the association. Sessions were held in the rooms of the Fellowcraft Club. The opening session was called to order at 2 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 10, when President Utley introduced Mr. John S. Gray, president of the Detroit Library Commission, who gave the address of welcome. In referring to the remarkable present development of public libraries, he cited figures showing the increase in the use of the Detroit Public Library within the decade as compared with increase in the city's population during the same period. "In 1890 the population of the city was 205,669 and in 1900 287,704, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1890 the circulation was 292,877, and in 1900 it was 1,057,412, an increase of 277 per cent., or 237 per cent. greater than the increase in population. Lest any one should say this is entirely due to the increase in our reference room, it may be further stated that the percentage of increase in home reading alone is 113 per cent. for the time in question."

Mr. H. S. Pattengill, of Lansing, formerly superintendent of instruction for the state, and recently elected to fill the place of the retiring Hon. Cyrus W. Luce on the Free Library Commission of Michigan, gave an interesting talk upon "The schools and the public library." He spoke of the close relation of schools and the libraries, saying that while the schools lay the foundation of an education it is but a preparation for the supplementary work of the library, and that where schools do not cultivate a taste for good reading, they fail in their work.

He spoke also of the work the free libraries were doing and the extension of its usefulness that was being contemplated for the benefit of the rural districts. His remarks were followed by a few words upon the travelling libraries of the state, by Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary of the commission and

state librarian, who originated the system in Michigan.

"Library progress of the year," was reviewed by H. O. Severance, of the University of Michigan Library, who dwelt upon the great increase in gifts to libraries, especially of buildings, the movement for library instruction through normal school course, institutes and like agencies, and the gradual organization and systematization of library effort. Miss Gertrude Humphrey, librarian of the Lansing Public Library, followed with a paper on "The selection of books for a small public library." She gave a thoroughly practical exposition of the conditions and methods regarding selection of books at the Lansing Public Library.

Miss Humphrey's paper was followed by a list of questions from the "Question box," which elicited general discussion.

Oct. 11 having been set aside as Pioneer Day in Michigan, the association was fortunate in the presence of Mr. C. M. Burton, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, who gave a very interesting talk upon "Collecting in the public library, everything of a local historical character." Mr. Burton has for the past 30 years been indefatigable in his search for historical matter bearing upon the history of Detroit, and has gathered, as a result, one of the best historical libraries in the state. He gave a very interesting account of his library, which contains 15,000 volumes connected with the history of Detroit, 300,000 pamphlets, and 400 volumes of unpublished manuscript, consisting of letters, narratives, diaries, account books, reaching back to the time of Cadillac in 1701. Some years since Mr. Burton set a writer at work in the archives of the Department of Marine in Paris, to make a transcription of everything relative to the Northwest Territory. This work was very completely carried out, and is embodied in 24 volumes of closely written manuscript pages, which are now being printed as are the Jesuit Relations, the French on one side and the translation on the other. Mr. Burton has also procured a complete transcript of the old Notarial Records of Montreal, pertaining to the upper countries and will shortly have like records from Quebec. These papers fill 30 volumes of closely written foolscap. His method of keeping them is to have books made for the purpose, consisting of covers and stubs. The documents are arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order, and then pasted at the margin on the stubs in such a way as to permit the reading of every word of the manuscript. Sometimes there is no margin on which to paste and in that case, the document is sewed in its proper place, so that it may be detached without injury and replaced after using. They are then indexed. The pamphlets are kept in cases made for the purpose and cataloged, as other books

are cataloged, by the card system. Mr. Burton has recently been thinking of having a catalog of these made and printed for distribution among college libraries, with an offer on his part to send the pamphlets for inspection and study to any college requesting them for use by its students, upon their agreeing to return the same within a specified limit of time. He has been wondering whether this would be acceptable to colleges, and would like an expression of opinion on the subject from those who would be interested in the matter.

The second session was held in the evening, by invitation, at the residence of Mr. James E. Scripps, and was devoted to the joint discussion, with the club women of Detroit, of the subject "The woman's club and the library." This was based upon a paper by Mrs. George H. Stevens, of the Woman's Historical Club, who emphasized the value of the library to all members of clubs and study courses. She urged that clubs give early notice at the library of the subjects to be studied during the year, so that careful reference lists might be available, and she recommended that if possible the library assign a special room, or portion of a room, for the use of club members. This was followed with a few remarks by Mrs. G. Robinson, and Mrs. J. B. MacFarlane made a plea for development of musical collections in public libraries. Mr. Jones, of the Normal College of Ypsilanti, was called upon, and made a brief, happy response. Refreshments were served, and the visitors later enjoyed the treasures of Mr. Scripps' fine library.

Saturday morning's session opened with a discussion of "Points on the binding of library books," by W. C. Holland, of Ann Arbor, and L. B. Gilmore, of the Detroit Public Library. The former reviewed, with comments and practical suggestions, the "Directions for binding," of F. J. Soldan, published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1883. Mr. Gilmore gave much valuable advice, the result of his ten years' experience in the binding of books for the Detroit Library. He spoke in the first place of the agencies destructive to book bindings, *i.e.*, gas, heat, dust and sunlight; saying that the carbonic acid gas and carbon dioxide, arising from poor ventilation, which most libraries claim to be the most destructive factors, are not as much to be feared, at least can more easily be dealt with than the sulphuric acid gas arising from the sulphuric acid used by modern tanners and not properly washed out. He recommended highly the Fall River method of dusting the books and as to destructive sunlight recommended that red, yellow and green glass be used as a protection where the sun strikes, white, violet and blue glass being hard upon both books and bindings.

A "Round table on practical public library work followed," conducted by Miss Phebe Parker, of the Sage Library, West Bay City.

The subjects treated were Organization, Buildings, Fittings, Accessioning, Classification, Cataloging, and Meeting the public, each presented, briefly and practically, by a different speaker. The last subject was treated by Miss Genevieve Walton, librarian of the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, who said, in part:

"It is said that there are certain professions to which one must be born, and I firmly believe that unless a librarian is born with an interest in people, there are certain functions of her office which she can never perform. To interest, I would add patience. A librarian's time should be fully at the disposal of the public, for the public to use, but not for the public to abuse. I know full well the amount of detail work and clerical work that must be done in the smallest library, but I would still insist that the first work of the librarian is to meet the public, and one fatal mistake that is too often made, is having the head librarian back out of sight, pasting on labels or writing cards, while an indifferent assistant, or worse, the substitute of an assistant, is left at the delivery desk, where the public is standing with a right to expect the best help the library affords.

"Women librarians make one or two mistakes, which we rarely find in men. In fact the difference between men and women in business relations, has some very interesting aspects. A woman too often works on nerve (and a cold luncheon). Then we reach the fatigue limit, and then we get cross. If women would only regard that fatigue line more seriously, and keep on the inside of it! Then, again, even in business, a woman makes a personal application when none is intended. Correct her and her feelings are hurt, and finally she ends a hard day by carrying home both work and worry. Good nature, and the saving grace of humor would go far to overcome this and keep one in a serene state of mind and body, which are the great points in meeting the public."

There was a short business meeting early in the afternoon, when the officers of the association were unanimously re-elected, as follows: president, Henry M. Utley, Detroit Public Library; first vice-president, H. O. Severance, University of Michigan Library; second vice-president, Miss Phebe Parker, Sage Library, West Bay City; treasurer, Mrs. M. F. Jewell, librarian of the Public Library, Adrian; secretary, Miss Margaret C. Upleger, librarian Public Library, Mount Clemens. The meeting was pleasantly closed with a trolley trip around the city, stopping at various places of interest and visiting the branch library at the Central High School. During the trip resolutions of thanks to the local hosts were adopted.

The place of meeting was not finally determined upon, the association awaiting the decision of the A. L. A. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the A. L. A. conference if the latter is held at Mackinac.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. F. Langton, Public Library, St. Louis.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Faith E. Smith, Public Library, Sedalia.

The first session of the third annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was called to order at 3.30 p.m. Oct. 23, at the Carnegie building of the Sedalia Public Library, with an attendance of 38. Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, president of the association, was in the chair. Mr. Lee Montgomery, representing the library board of the Sedalia Public Library, made a short address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Whitney.

The secretary then read his report as treasurer, and the report was referred to an auditing committee consisting of Mr. Burnet and Miss Simonds. The president appointed a nominating committee consisting of Mr. Crunden, Miss Thompson and Miss Bishop.

Mr. Crunden, of the committee on a model library at the World's Fair, read a paper on that project. He detailed the progress made up to this time in inducing the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to grant such a sum of money as will enable the construction of a suitable building on the grounds of the Exposition. No definite results have as yet been attained, but it is hoped that some progress will be made very soon. The formal report of General Milton Moore, chairman of the committee, was read by the secretary.

In the absence of Miss Ahern, who was to have read a paper on the "Relation of the trustee to the library," the secretary read a symposium compiled by her from letters written by prominent librarians. Mr. Crunden and Mr. Whiteford also spoke.

The paper on "Library buildings for small libraries" was read by Mr. Wright. He was followed by Mr. J. L. Mauran of St. Louis, and Mr. F. C. Gunn of Kansas City, both practicing architects, who discussed the question in the light of their experience in constructing several such buildings.

In the evening a reception was tendered to the visiting delegates by the Sedalia Public Library board.

The second session was called to order at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, and was opened by a paper by Mr. Duncan Burnet, on "The selection of books for small libraries." Mr. J. F. Langton took up the discussion, calling attention to the fact that the prime requisite to successful book selection is a study of the constituency of the library. Miss May Simonds then read a paper on the "Province of periodicals," showing the great value of such publications and the best methods for their use. Miss Anna Powers led the discussion. "Library commissions, their nature and functions" was a subject of an address by Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa commission. She described the rise of the commission idea, its

development in the various states, the system of co-operation between the different commissions, and the methods of work in the Iowa commission. Mr. Wright and others discussed the prospects of the passage of a library commission bill at the coming session of the General Assembly and the relation of the commission to the present library board.

Mr. J. A. Whiteford and Mr. G. V. Buchanan spoke on "District school libraries" from the viewpoint of the superintendent of schools. They called particular attention to the lack of training in the use of books displayed by the graduates of normal schools. Mr. Wright was appointed as delegate to the Missouri Teachers' Association which is to be held at St. Louis.

In the afternoon the first paper on "The evolution of trifles" was read by Miss Bishop. She spoke of the value of many things not esteemed of much consequence by the ordinary library, and detailed the methods by which newspaper clippings are made available at the Kansas City Library. Miss Tutt led the discussion.

Mr. F. A. Sampson, secretary of the State Historical Association, then read a paper on the "Public documents of the state of Missouri." He called particular attention to the difficulties in the way of collection by reason of the low estimate placed by the public on such documents and criticised very severely the method of publication.

The question box, in the absence of Miss Ahern, was conducted by Mr. Langton. After the completion of the program the association took up the regular business.

A vote of thanks was passed expressing the gratitude of the association to Miss Tyler for her kindness in attending the meeting and reading the paper on "Library commissions."

The auditing committee reported that the report of the treasurer was found correct, and it was accordingly received and filed.

The following amendment to the constitution, which was proposed at the last meeting of the association, was passed:

Resolved, That the constitution of this Association is hereby amended by striking out the words, "50 cents" in line one of section VI, and the words "one dollar" inserted in lieu thereof, so that said sections amended should read:

Dues and debts. The annual fee shall be one dollar. No officer, committee, or member of the Association shall incur any expense in its name, nor shall the treasurer make any payment from its funds unless authorized to do so by a vote of the executive board.

The nominating committee made its report, and following officers were elected: president, Mr. J. F. Langton, St. Louis Public Library; 1st vice-president, Prof. W. F. Webb, Central College, Fayette; 2d vice-president, Miss Anna Powers, Warrensburg Normal School; secretary-treasurer, Miss Faith E. Smith, Sedalia Public Library.

Invitations for the next meeting of the association were received from Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and the matter of the de-

cision was referred to the executive committee.

It was voted to continue the library commission committee, consisting of Messrs. Lathrop, Yeater and Wright, for another year.

A motion was passed appointing a committee consisting of Mr. Crunden and two others of his selection to confer with the State Teachers' Association in regard to common interests.

The association then passed a vote of thanks to Miss Smith and the members of the Sedalia Board for their kindness and courtesy to the association during the session of the convention. The meeting then adjourned. In the evening the association listened to a very interesting address on "The argument for libraries," by Mr. Crunden.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Lincoln.

Secretary: Miss Clara Mulliken, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret O'Brien, Public Library, Lincoln.

The eighth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association, held in the Omaha Public Library building, Oct 16 and 17 was successful in all its details. About 75 people were in attendance at each session and the membership enrolled into the association during the last year has reached a gratifying number.

This is the first year the meeting has not been held in Lincoln in connection with the State Teachers' Association. The innovation of another meeting place and a three session program instead of one session seemed to add dignity and enthusiasm. Prominent among the out-of-state visitors and lecturers were Dr. J. K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis, president of the American Library Association; Mr. Purd Wright, of St. Joseph Public Library, and Mr. Matthew Hale Douglass, of Grinnell College Library.

The first session on Thursday afternoon was one devoted almost entirely to the problems of the small town and village library. Small resources and an abundance of energy to build up a library is usually the situation — and this was truly the testimony of all the representatives who spoke during the afternoon. Two ladies who represented a small, newly organized library in McCook, Nebraska, had travelled hundreds of miles across the state to attend the meeting, and they roused warm interest with the sparkling stories of their persistent efforts to have a library whether the council would or no.

Miss Tobitt, the president, introduced the program with words of welcome.

Mr. Jay Amos Barrett gave a short talk on the Nebraska library law. He dealt with the best methods to use in working for establishment of libraries and particularly advocated emphasizing the practical use of libraries as

raising real estate values, when bringing the matter before the city council.

Miss Edna Bullock, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave a report of the work accomplished through the commission, especially mentioning the traveling library as the only substantial way of encouraging the establishment of libraries where none exist.

The report was illustrated with a number of statistical maps showing the population of Nebraska cities and their relative progress in establishing libraries. Miss Bullock's report was very encouraging. It is to be regretted that the secretary cannot spend more of her time in doing field work, since there is more demand for her work than she has time to give outside her office duties.

Following this Mr. Ross G. Hammond, of Fremont; Mrs. W. G. Whitmore, of Valley; Mrs. Lane, of South Omaha, and Mrs. Berry, of McCook, gave interesting accounts of the establishment of libraries in their towns. This was one of the brightest parts of the program.

Miss Abbott, of Lincoln, read a paper on library plans from a librarian's standpoint, prepared by Mrs. John Reed, former librarian of the Lincoln Public Library, who was unable to be present herself. The paper showed an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and spoke of the responsibility of planning a library and the things to be taken into consideration in selecting a site and making the plans. Two short talks followed on the same subject by architects, one by Mr. Harry Lawrie, architect of the Lincoln Public Library, and the other by Mr. Pierce, who represented Mr. Thomas R. Kimball, the architect of the Omaha and the South Omaha public libraries. Mr. Cheek, of South Omaha, gave a short talk on the establishment and development of the library of that city.

Miss Pfeiffer, of the Omaha High School, closed the session with a good paper on "The use of the library by the schools." This was not a treatment of practical methods and devices by which schools may make use of the libraries, for libraries, she says, have already placed at the disposal of the schools more material than they have used. Miss Pfeiffer urged the teacher to realize her part in teaching the child appreciation of good books, mutual interest and sympathy between them.

The most delightful and attractive part of the program was the Thursday evening session, in which Dr. Hosmer addressed the association. He spoke upon "Books living and dead." His text he took from a suggestion of President Eliot, of Harvard, that "dead" books, such being indicated by failure to call for them for several years, should be put away in a receiving vault. Dr. Hosmer differed with President Eliot and instanced that a book might thus be classified as "dead"

to some and yet be alive to others, and for books as well as men there was a resurrection.

Preceding the lecture Lewis S. Reed, president of the Omaha Public Library board, sketched its beginning and development, its turning over to the city, the Byron Reed bequest and the erection and outfitting of the building.

The library building was thoroughly lighted and thrown open for inspection in all its departments. Music added to the pleasure. In the upper hall of the library Miss Tobitt had carefully arranged an exhibition of book-bindings, model plans for library buildings and a travelling library belonging to the commission.

The second day's session opened with a business meeting. The officers read their reports. The treasurer reported a large increase in funds. The invitation of Fremont Public Library to entertain the next meeting was accepted. A motion by Miss O'Brien was passed, in which the association expressed its sympathy with the movement of the Omaha Women's Club looking toward securing from the next legislature an increase in the appropriation of the state library commission. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Women's Club in this work.

The following officers were elected: president, Edith Tobitt, Omaha; first vice-president, Jane Abbott, Lincoln; second vice-president, Mrs. C. L. Talbott, Omaha; treasurer, Margaret O'Brien, Omaha; secretary, Clara Mulliken, Lincoln.

The first paper of the program was given by Miss Compton on "Book-buying."

Miss Compton's paper presented the subject of the local dealer in favor of the larger publishing houses, and was warmly discussed by a number of those present.

Miss Parsons in her paper on "Public documents in a non-depository library" made a selection of the most useful city, state and federal publications for the small library. She likewise listed those that they need not buy.

In his paper, "How to advertise a library," Mr. Wright advocated that much more aggression be used in making the library known to the people. "The keeping everlastingly at it" is the keynote of his suggestions.

Mr. Douglas, of Iowa College Library, presented a paper on "Reference work in a small library," which was a valuable compilation of reference tools.

In conclusion the social features of the two days were most pleasant. On the last afternoon congenial parties visited the libraries of the Creighton University and Omaha High School. Mr. and Mrs. Haller, the former of whom is a member of the State Library Commission, invited the members of the association and their friends to their beautiful home for the remainder of the afternoon.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Adam Strohm, Public Library, Trenton.

Secretary: Miss B. G. Carr, Princeton University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sarah S. Oddie, Public Library, East Orange.

The New Jersey Library Association held its 13th annual meeting in the Trenton Public Library on Oct. 15. Owing to the illness of Mr. Ayres, the president of the association, Mr. Bostwick, of New York, presided over the meeting. The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mr. F. S. Katzenbach, mayor of Trenton. The first paper on the program was by Dr. E. C. Richardson, of Princeton, on "The travelling librarian," in which was emphasized the necessity of travel to a successful librarian. Travel is a great educational factor, both in respect to general information and in respect to the technical knowledge of a librarian's work.

Then followed a discussion on "The establishment of libraries in small towns." This was opened by Mr. W. C. Kimball, who told of the lack of libraries in the state and the work that the public library commission has done to arouse interest in the small towns. Mr. Charles Baxter, state superintendent of schools, asked for co-operation in revising the lists of school reading and spoke of what has been accomplished in the school libraries. A general discussion followed and as a result the executive committee was empowered to appoint a committee to unite with the public library commission in exciting interest throughout the state for the establishment of libraries. The state is to be asked to put the charge of the travelling libraries in the hands of the public library commission. The executive committee is also empowered to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with the state superintendent of instruction in the revision of lists for school reading. It was decided to hold more frequent meetings through the winter of the nature of library institutes.

Mr. Dana, of Newark, then spoke of the great and lamentable dearth of literary matter connected with the state, and he with Mr. E. T. Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, was appointed a committee to collect information on the subject and as far as possible excite new efforts in that direction.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Adam Strohm, Trenton Public Library; vice-presidents, V. L. Collins, Library of Princeton University, and J. L. Naar, of Trenton; secretary, Miss B. G. Carr, Library of Princeton University; treasurer, Miss S. S. Oddie, East Orange Public Library. Luncheon was served at the Trenton House. In the afternoon visits were made to the state library and, through the courtesy of the Trenton Street Railway Company, a trolley trip was made to the library of Princeton University.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. T. Porter, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Secretary: Miss Gertrude S. Kellicott, Public Library, Columbus.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held in Columbus, Oct. 1-3, with headquarters at the Great Southern Hotel. With the exception of the session of Wednesday afternoon at Ohio State University, all sessions were held in the convention hall of the hotel. In point of attendance the meeting was a successful one, though the number present from outside the city was not as large as was expected. In spite of the somewhat unfavorable weather the trip to the state university, the trolley ride, and visit to the state institution for the deaf and dumb, were most pleasing features of the meeting, and the local reception committee deserve the thanks of the association for their success in making the social side of the conference so attractive.

The efforts of the association during the past year have been directed entirely toward the passage of better library laws, and, naturally, a large part of the time of the annual meeting was devoted to a discussion of legislation. The library bill drawn up by the legislative committee, and presented to the legislature last spring, failed to reach a vote in the House. The presence in Columbus of the legislature, specially called to consider the new code bill, added interest to the meeting, as the provisions of the bill affect almost every public library in the state. At the first sessions of the conference the legislative committee presented a partial report, bringing before the association for its indorsement a bill prepared as an amendment to the so-called Harrison bill, and designed to meet the needs of township libraries directly controlled by boards of education.

This bill was unanimously indorsed by the association, and the committee instructed to lay it before the proper committee of the legislature. Work was promptly begun by the committee, and the bill became a law a few days after the close of the conference. Great credit is due Messrs. Porter and Brett, of the committee on legislation, and President Wicoff, for the intelligent zeal they have displayed in the legislative work of the past year. It is due to no fault of theirs that library conditions in Ohio were not greatly improved. Within the past month the objectionable clauses in the new code bill, which would have affected all present library laws, have been stricken out and the old library laws will stand.

The conference opened on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Governor Nash was present and made a very happy address of welcome, to which Mr. A. S. Root responded for the association. The reports of the offi-

cers and of committees were then received, followed by the partial report of the committee on legislation, previously mentioned. The very full discussion of this report consumed the remainder of the time of this session. In the afternoon the members went out to the state university, where they were met at the entrance by guides, and shown about the grounds and buildings, convening in Townshend Hall at 2.30 o'clock for the afternoon session. After a few hearty words of greeting from President Thompson, the regular program was taken up. The first subject was "Bookbuying," and it was treated in an interesting way from the standpoint of the college library and of the large public library, by Miss Gertrude S. Kellicott and Mr. W. H. Brett respectively. Miss Gertrude A. Baker was to have spoken on this question from the standpoint of the small public library, but she was unable to be present. The subject was then put before the house for informal discussion, and a helpful interchange of ideas resulted. Following this Mr. E. O. Randall and Miss Ellen Summers Wilson, speaking as trustee and librarian respectively, gave interesting and suggestive addresses on "The respective functions of trustees and librarians." The afternoon session closed with a discussion of these addresses.

A large audience was present at the open meeting in the evening, and listened to instructive and inspiring addresses by President Wicoff and Dr. W. J. Conklin. Mr. Wicoff discussed, in an able and suggestive paper, the place of the public library in the community. Dr. Conklin's address on "The union of library and museum" was unusually instructive and inspiring. The speaker, for many years a trustee of the Dayton Public Library, gave an interesting account of the growth of the museum in connection with that library, and made a most convincing plea for the museum as a necessary part of every public library. It is hoped that this address may be published in full, and that it will be read by everyone who is interested in the many-sided development of the library. Following the program was a reception in the parlors of the hotel, arranged by the Columbus librarians and their friends. It was a very pleasant function, and most of the guests remained until a late hour.

With the exception of a few minutes given to business, Thursday morning was devoted to the meetings of the Small Library Section and the College Section. The meetings are quite informal, and always interesting.

At 2 o'clock the members boarded special cars and took a trolley ride about the city, visiting the capitol, the institution for the deaf and dumb, and the public libraries, spending a most enjoyable and profitable afternoon.

At the evening session the complete report of the committee on legislation was received

and discussed, and following this report there was an adjourned meeting of the Small Library Section. Friday morning witnessed the final session. Unfinished business being disposed of, the committee on nominations reported as follows:

President, W. T. Porter; 1st vice-president, C. B. Galbreath; 2d vice-president, E. O. Randall; 3d vice-president, Miss Mary Lowe; secretary, Miss Gertrude S. Kellicott; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince. The report was adopted without discussion. Miss Ahern then conducted the "question box" in her usual happy manner, and, following this, the report of the committee on resolutions was presented. The committee extended the thanks of the association to Governor Nash, and to the Columbus librarians and their assistants who had done so much to make the conference a pleasant one.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Mary D. Thurston, Public Library, Leicester, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Eliza Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.

The Bay Path Library Club held its fall meeting in the assembly room of the grammar school building in Palmer, Mass., Oct. 28. The attendance was small, owing to unfavorable weather, but the program was one of unusual interest, and those present felt well repaid for the effort made in attending.

The morning session opened with a few words of welcome by Mr. Harold M. Dean, superintendent of the Palmer schools and librarian of the public library, to which Miss M. Anna Tarbell, president of the club, responded. The first address was by Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of the City Library, Springfield, on the Magnolia and Lake Placid meetings.

The subject of "Branch libraries and delivery stations" was taken up by Miss Dorcas Tracey, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, who read an interesting paper on the work done in the districts around that city. The first strictly branch work was started at Bay State, when 50 books were taken out one evening to a store, the use of which had been offered for the purpose. The people had expressed no desire for books, but received them gratefully, and liked a good class of literature. From seven books given out on the first night the circulation has increased to 180, and the branch has now moved into one of the mill offices.

Miss Medlicott, of the City Library, Springfield, read a paper from Mrs. E. N. Lane, of the circulating department, in which she

spoke of the help given through the branches of that library, which include a street railway station and reading rooms in twelve engine houses. Mrs. Lane thinks that even the small libraries should reach their outlying districts, where books can be left at some house or store. Everywhere it is the means rather than the opportunity for extension that is lacking.

Mr. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library, was the next speaker. He said that we should remember that the library is here to be read, not to be taken care of, and we should secure its reading by the many. He suggested that a census be taken to ascertain the number of families in a town, the number using the library, and those who might be induced to use it. A general discussion followed, the keynote of which seemed to be liberality in the matter of fines in the branch libraries.

After dinner at the Converse House, the second session opened at 2.30 o'clock by a paper on "Pictures in the library," by Miss Mary E. Lane, librarian at Barre. She spoke of the collections they had received from the Library Art Club, of their value educationally and as a means of advertising the library. In Barre the experiment was tried of giving a tea at the library while a set of pictures of Paris were on exhibition. All the townspeople were invited, and a number of people who had recently been in Paris were asked to be present and talk informally about the places of interest. The ladies of the board served at the tea table, the librarian kept open house all day, and the affair was a pronounced success.

Miss Alice G. Chandler then told, by request, how the Library Art Club started with her purchase in Washington of a set of pictures of the Congressional Library. These were first hung in the Lancaster Library, then loaned to a few others, and were so much enjoyed and appreciated that the club was formed which now owns between three and four thousand pictures and numbers over a hundred libraries in its membership. Miss Chandler also spoke of the Woman's Education Association, which circulates 22 collections among the smaller libraries.

The next topic was "The public library as a part of the educational system," and Mr. O. H. Adams, superintendent of the Warren and Wales schools, was the first speaker. He said in part that in his experience pupils read much or little as the teacher reads much or little. Many teachers did not form the reading habit when young and have not acquired it since. The problem then is how to induce the teachers to form the reading habit. He said further that the ideal library would be one with means so unlimited and policy so broad that it could send out branches in every direction and furnish whatever books were needed in whatever quantity needed by any school, neighborhood or section.

Mr. F. W. Cross, principal of the Palmer High School, was the next speaker. He finds difficulty in the fact that pupils have to read certain things in connection with their school work and will not do much outside.

Other speakers were Mr. Wheeler, superintendent of the Monson and Brimfield schools; the Rev. F. B. Harrison and Dr. O. P. Allen, of Palmer, and Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst. MARY D. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Everett I. Nye, Wellfleet, Mass.

Secretary: Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, Barnstable, Mass.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7, the Cape Cod Library Club held its fourth meeting at Yarmouthport. The members of the club were the guests of Mrs. George Russell Agassiz at luncheon at Sandy Side. Immediately after lunch the president, Mr. Charles F. Swift, in opening the meeting, spoke of a book which a member of the club has written and which is a welcome addition to the literature pertaining to local history. This is the "Memorial of Brevet Major General Joseph E. Hamblin," prepared and issued for private circulation by his sister, Miss Deborah Hamblin, and through the kindness of the author, copies were presented to a number of libraries represented in the club. The report of the treasurer showed that the finances of the club are in a very satisfactory condition.

The nominating committee, consisting of Mr. F. C. Small, Mrs. Harlow and Miss Bradford, reported the following list of officers for the coming year: President, Everett I. Nye, Wellfleet; first vice-president, H. A. Harding, Chatham; second vice-president, Miss Sarah A. Haskell, Rochester; secretary, Miss Martha N. Soule, Hyannis; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Nye, Barnstable. Executive committee, Mrs. G. R. Agassiz, A. S. Bowerman, Mrs. L. A. Ryder, Miss Mary C. Defriez, Judge F. C. Swift, Miss Laura M. Bearse. These officers were elected by a unanimous vote.

Wm. L. R. Gifford, of the Cambridge Public Library, spoke of the next meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and it was hoped that a large delegation from the Cape Cod Club might attend, as the state club seldom holds a meeting in this vicinity.

F. W. Kingman, trustee of the library at Hyannis, invited the club to hold its next meeting at the Hyannis State Normal School next spring.

Miss Nye, of the Sturges Library, Barnstable, who was chosen a delegate to the conference of the A. L. A. at Magnolia, June 14-20, read a report upon that meeting, and Miss Ida F. Farrar, of the City Library, Springfield, read an account of the work of library institutes in the western part of Massachusetts.

The club was fortunate in having as its guest Miss James, librarian of the Library Bureau in Boston. Her talk was on "How to make bricks without straw" and was full of practical hints upon how the little village library may meet some of its problems; how to make the most of everything—not to despise trifles. One of her suggestions was that there should be a Library Exchange where questions could be asked and answered and where library problems could receive the attention of experts in the various lines of work.

The club has now about 110 members, about 70 being present at the meeting.

MARTHA N. SOULE, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Institute Library.

Secretary: Miss Renée Stern, 6037 Monroe avenue.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, of Chicago University.

The 10th annual meeting of the club was held at the Chicago Public Library, May 8. Officers for 1902-03 were unanimously elected as follows: President, Irene Warren; vice-presidents, Earl G. Swem and Mary E. Hawley; secretary, Chesley R. Perry; treasurer, Clarence A. Torrey. President Josephson presented a report of the work of the club during the past year. The secretary's report showed a net gain in membership of 25, there now being 102 members. The treasurer's report showed receipts and expenditures of over \$700, the publication of the union list swelling the amount, with a balance on hand of \$46.11.

Mr. Perry and Miss Ahern opened the discussion pro and con on the proposition that the club undertake the preparation, publication and distribution of special reading lists. Mr. Perry took the position that the club ought to be doing something, that this was something that it could do; that special reading lists would be most useful in Chicago, that the failure of the Chicago libraries to issue such lists was the club's opportunity. Miss Ahern replied that the club ought not to undertake to do work that the Chicago libraries should be doing, that the members of the club are overworked as it is, and that this new work would probably devolve upon a handful of the hardest worked ones; that what the club needs is not more technical work, but more professional spirit, higher ideals of the work that belongs to it already, more relaxation, more sociability and fellowship.

A discussion followed and culminated in a motion that the club undertake the preparation and publication of special reading lists. This was lost. It was then moved and seconded that the club purchase from the New York Library Association, or elsewhere, special reading lists and distribute them. At this

point a motion to lay the whole subject on the table prevailed, and the club adjourned until October.

A regular meeting of the club was held Oct. 8 in the Fine Arts building, the president, Miss Warren, in the chair. Mr. E. G. Swem's resignation from the club was read and accepted, as was Mr. C. R. Perry's resignation of the office of secretary. Mr. Hopkins reported that the committee on statistics expected to begin active work in December co-operating with the University of Illinois. It was voted that an invitation be extended to Mr. Dewey to address the club upon the occasion of his proposed visit to the west. The executive committee reported informally that owing to the closing of the Public Library in the evenings the club was without a meeting place, and that it had been suggested that meetings be held in the afternoon. It was voted to leave the matter in the hands of the executive committee. Miss Warren announced that the program for this year would consist largely of addresses by specialists on topics of interest to all librarians. Miss Mary E. Hawley was chosen as first vice-president to succeed Mr. Swem, W. Stetson Merrill was elected second vice-president to succeed Miss Hawley, and Miss Renée B. Stern was elected as secretary to succeed Mr. Perry. Mr. Charles Wilkes, a sanitary engineer of Chicago, then addressed the club on "The sanitary construction, heating and ventilation of library buildings." After Mr. Wilkes had finished his paper he kindly submitted to a severe cross-examination by members of the club upon the topics presented by him.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Irene Hackett, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The 14th regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Pratt Institute Free Library at three o'clock on Thursday, Oct. 16, with an attendance of over 100 members, Mr. Frank P. Hill presiding. The minutes of the May meeting were accepted as published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and twelve new members were elected.

A report was read by Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman of the committee on library institutes, upon the institute held at College Point, Long Island, on Saturday, Oct. 11. The librarians of the western end of Long Island, exclusive of Brooklyn and Long Island City, were invited by letter, having been previously interested in the meeting by a visit from some member of the committee, or if this was impracticable, by a personal letter. An exhibit of suitable library literature, supplies, and bulletins was arranged, and those

in attendance grew acquainted while examining and discussing these before the meeting. Of the 23 persons present, 11 represented suburban or town libraries. The meeting was opened by a few remarks by Miss Plummer as chairman, followed by Mr. William Harper, librarian of the Poppenhusen Institute where the meeting was held. Mr. Harper told of his experience at the Albany summer school. "Selection of books for a small library" was treated by Miss Hinsdale, from her experience with the former Flushing Free Library. Miss Hutchinson, who was at one time acting librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Ct., explained "What happens to a book in a well-regulated library." Two hours were allowed for the luncheon, and each one was seated next to a new acquaintance, and requested after the meal to rise and give his name and that of the library he represented. The afternoon session was fully occupied in the discussion of the questions found in the question-box, which was conducted by Miss Frances B. Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, of the Pratt Institute Free Library. Miss Plummer concluded, "On the whole the committee feels encouraged, realizing that the coming into personal acquaintance with one another is, after all, the important thing among librarians, since it may, and generally does, lead to professional discussion, incitation, emulation, and progress." Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that 50 per cent. of the librarians invited were present, which, as the day was very stormy, he considered a more than satisfactory representation, and cause for congratulation. It was voted that the committee be continued.

The treasurer's report, showing a balance of over \$56, was read and approved, and the committee were authorized to pay all bills incurred for the institute.

The first subject on the program of the meeting was "A librarian's personal reading," on which Miss Plummer read an interesting paper. She touched upon the subject of her own reading, of which she had kept an author-and-title list for some years, then recommended that every librarian keep a list of books she wished to read, from which to choose when the leisure offered, instead of going to the nearest shelf and so "letting the book choose itself." She advocated reading something stimulating rather than following the line of least resistance when the brain is tired, as being really more restful if not so soporific; turning to the old authors, even when read before; and owning good editions of standard books to take up at home instead of carrying a book from the library.

The discussion which followed was varied and animated, being led by Miss Anthony of the Packer Collegiate Institute, who said we were apt to forget that "the King's taster might have a private trencher of his own," and that we should read along the lines, if not of "least resistance," yet of our

best liking. Miss Jacobson, librarian-in-charge of the City Park Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, spoke of the influence upon the young assistant of being surrounded by a well-selected collection of books, and associated with a librarian of good taste. She spoke of a club of assistants for reading and discussing book reviews. Miss Hutchinson, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, told of another club which was pledged to read non-fiction for half an hour a day in order to overcome the tendency to superficiality by a little systematic solid reading. Miss Rathbone spoke of a policy of exclusion with regard to the novels of the day, whereupon Mr. Hill suggested that of reading no novel until it was six months old. Mr. Bishop, of the Polytechnic Institute, advocated having a hobby around which one's reading should center. Miss Haines urged that we increase the amount of our reading, which led to a protest from Miss Davis, of the Pratt Institute Library, as to the limitations of time and strength, and the query from Miss Hawley, of the Brooklyn Public Library—"When do the people who read incessantly get time to think?" Miss Rathbone suggested the atmosphere of the early novels, such as Jane Austen's as a restful change from the hurry of the day; and Mr. Bostwick closed the discussion with a word of personal and professional experience.

"How do librarians select books?" was the other topic of the afternoon, being a symposium by Miss Mary L. Davis, head of the cataloging department of the Pratt Institute Free Library; Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library; Mr. Benjamin Adams, librarian of the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian of the Flushing Branch of the Queens Borough Library.

Miss Davis called attention to the wide field of purchase of the Pratt Institute Library because of its relation to the institute as well as to the general public, making it necessary to buy many technical and reference works beside general literature, especial attention also being paid to the needs of the children, and their parents and teachers. She mentioned the best critical reviews in English, French, German, and Italian as sources of information concerning the new books, with publishers' lists, trade bulletins, and auction catalogs to aid in ordering. The librarian makes her selection from these reviews, and from recommendations by the instructors of the departments of the Pratt Institute, encouraging suggestions also from the readers, and submitting very expensive, especially if technical, works to specialists for an expert opinion of their value. Few subscription books are bought, and these only from well-known publishers. The forms observed in the order department of collating, approving, and filing order-slips were outlined.

Mr. Bostwick said that he spoke for three

boroughs—Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx—but that he had nothing to do with the ordering of reference books. The order list is made up weekly, and suggestions are welcomed from the readers, or made by the librarians in charge of the branches, or by the chief of the department himself when he sees that a branch is weak in a particular subject. As reviews are frequently found unreliable, a doubtful book is often submitted to two or three chosen members of the staff for approval. The weekly list is collated for prices, duplicates, etc., and then compared with the duplicates on hand, as books are sometimes supplied from this source. It is then sent for approval to a committee before the books are finally ordered. No hard-and-fast rule of selection is possible as each book must stand upon its own merits.

Mr. Adams and Miss Hinsdale confined their remarks to the principles of selection in branch and small libraries, with the modifications suitable to each. Miss Plummer summed up the matter by saying that no rules could be given, experience forming in time a composite impression which served as a guide. Miss Haines suggested that this impression had for its background the knowledge dependent upon the extent of one's personal reading. The discussion terminated in the statement that both sides of a disputed subject should be represented in a library, and where opinions clashed the books should be let to fight it out; and finally, that the selection should represent the needs of the library and not the librarian's personal choice.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank B. Bigelow, New York Society Library.

Secretary: Silas H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th street.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the general library of the Young Men's Christian Association, 317 West 56th street, Thursday, Oct. 9, at 3 p.m. The minutes as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* were approved. Mr. A. A. Clarke, of the Y. M. C. A. Library, and Mr. Charles E. Booth were elected to membership.

The committee on handbook reported that receipts from sales to date had been \$128.44 and the expense of distribution and collection had been \$11.75. Mr. Nelson, for the committee, called attention to the fact that as printing, binding and distribution of the handbook had cost to date \$550 and as the club had been able to pay but \$250 on account it was important that all arrears in dues be made up and that the sale of the handbook be promoted in every way possible.

The afternoon's program opened with reports upon the library meetings of the sum-

mer. Miss Helen Haines told briefly about the Post conference trip to Bar Harbor, which followed the American Library Association conference at Magnolia in June; and the "Library week" meeting at Lake Placid was described by Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, of Teachers' College, in a breezy outdoors paper on the social side of the meeting, and by Mr. Robert G. Welsh, who reviewed the business transacted and subjects discussed at the sessions.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier, president of the board of trustees of the Mount Vernon Public Library, gave an address on "The sterilization of books by vapor of formalin" (*see* L. J. Oct., p. 881), which he illustrated with a miniature sterilizing plant. He stated that book disinfection is a part of the subject of preventive medicine which is the most important branch of scientific investigation and human knowledge. His paper caused some discussion. Mr. Frank Weintenkampf told how the sterilizing process was carried on at the New York Public Library and mentioned that the only disease known to have been transmitted by the use of library books was scarlet fever. He said that many libraries destroy all books that are known to have been exposed to smallpox and other infectious diseases, not only as a measure of safety but to allay the fears of the public. Miss Frances Thomson, librarian of the Mount Vernon Public Library, explained in answer to questions, how Dr. Currier's sterilizing plant was operated at that library, it being used only for such books as there was possible doubt about. About 200 books a day were sent to the sterilizer, at a cost of about \$40 per year.

Reports on this subject were made from the Plainfield Public Library the Bridgeport Public Library, Pratt Institute Library, and others, showing that it was the general practice for libraries to co-operate with the local board of health, and on being informed of infectious diseases to refuse to circulate books which had been exposed to infection.

Before adjournment the committee on library institutes asked for information as to the term for which it was appointed, and on motion of Mr. Cole the committee was continued until next meeting.

SILAS H. BERRY, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank G. Willcox, Public Library, Holyoke.

Secretary: Miss May Ashley, Public Library, Greenfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburgh.

The fall meeting of the club was held Oct. 9, at Holyoke, and brought together an attendance of about 80. The morning session was in the lecture-room of the Holyoke Public Library, and the afternoon meeting in the assembly-room of the summit house on

Mt. Tom. W. S. Loomis, of the board of directors opened the morning session with a few words of welcome. He contradicted the assertion that corporations have no souls with a report of what one Holyoke corporation has done to help build the public library. The principal topic for the morning was "The best books of the year for a small library to buy." The discussion was opened by Miss Medlicott, of Springfield, who emphasized the difficulty of choosing from book reviews, and of selecting by title from publishers' catalogs. Other speakers were W. I. Fletcher, C. A. Cutter, Mr. Greenough, and Mr. Willcox. Mr. Wellman in closing the discussion, emphasized the purchase of books that contain information, rather than supplying books on topics that are fads and which contain no contributions to knowledge.

"Means of attracting people to the library" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mabel E. Emerson, of the Providence Public Library. She said that it is through philanthropic associations that the library hopes to reach that large proportion of children who leave school even before they reach the ninth grade. Probably more can be done through the schools than in any other way. Interest the children as early as possible. In work with older people, the various reading circles, study clubs, lecture courses, etc., claim attention. Debating societies bring constantly new recruits and lists of books may be posted in shops and mills. Lastly, to make your work a success, choose carefully the assistants who come directly in contact with the people. They should be sympathetic and tactful, and yet have sufficient personal dignity to command respect.

A report of other club meetings was given by Hiller C. Wellman, who described the Magnolia conference and the Lake Placid meeting of the New York Library Association.

The afternoon session opened with business. There was a brief report by the secretary of the institute held in Granville. Mention was made of two more institutes to come, one in Miller's Falls, Nov. 7, the other in Haydenville, Nov. 14. Miss Farrar reported upon the recent meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club, which, too, is pushing the work by means of the library institute.

The first topic was "The rules which are really essential in the dealings of the library with the public," by C. A. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, of Northampton. This was followed by papers on "The treatment of pamphlets," read by Miss Farrar and Miss Tracy. Among the suggestions were: Bind pamphlets of permanent value, group by classes in boxes of uniform size made of strawboard and costing about five cents. Place in boxes 18 inches long by seven wide and 10 deep, arrange one behind another like cards on end in a drawer, reading from left to right. After a short discussion the meeting was adjourned.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Charles E. Janvrin, class of '02, has been appointed librarian of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Miss Ada F. Liveright, class of '96, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

Miss Kathrine McAlarney, class of '02, has accepted a position in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Hetty S. Johnston, class of '99, has been engaged as an assistant in the Drexel Institute Library.

Miss Alvaretta P. Abbott, class of '99, is organizing the Union Library of Hatboro, Pa.

Miss Miriam B. Wharton, class of '02, is organizing the Public Library of McVeytown, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was held Oct. 29, after which a reception was tendered the incoming class.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL.

A report of the 1902 session (June 16-July 26) of the summer school for library training conducted by the Iowa Library Commission, at the State University, is given in the October number of the commission *Bulletin*. There were 26 students enrolled for the six weeks' course, and in addition 16 students entered for the special two weeks' course in library work with children given by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, head of the children's department of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn.

"The school," it is said, "is no longer an experiment. It has been given a cordial reception by the university authorities and was provided this year with admirable rooms for lectures and practice work in the handsome new hall of liberal arts. The attendance is all that can be desired, if a high standard of work is to be maintained. The school exists primarily to raise the standard of library work in Iowa and the attendance from the state indicates that it is appreciated."

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CALENDAR, 17TH SCHOOL YEAR, 1902-3.

School opens Wednesday, a.m., October 1.
Election Day, holiday, Tuesday, November 4.

Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, November 26.

Thanksgiving recess ends Monday noon, December 1.

Lectures begin Monday p.m., December 1.

Christmas recess begins Wednesday a.m., December 24.

Christmas recess ends Monday p.m., January 5, 1903.

Lectures begin Tuesday a.m., January 6.

Lincoln's Birthday, holiday, Thursday, February 12.

Washington's Birthday, holiday, Monday, February 23.

Visit to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore libraries, Tuesday evening April 7-Monday, April 20.

Lectures begin Tuesday a.m., April 21.

Decoration Day, holiday, Saturday, May 30.

Summer course begins Wednesday a.m., May 20.

School closes Friday p.m., June 26.

Summer course closes Tuesday p.m., June 30.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The students have been interested in watching the Carnegie library campaign, which culminated on election day, Nov. 4. The following question was submitted to the people on a separate ballot: Shall the city of Albany accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of \$150,000 for public library purposes? The offer was rejected by a majority of 5056. There were 7152 votes for and 12,208 votes against the proposition, 23,334 being the total city vote cast for Governor. Only four out of 19 wards gave a majority for the library.

The new senior class is taking up energetically the weekly library letter in the *Albany Argus*, which was begun by the class of 1902.

The junior class has elected as its officers for the coming year Mr. Harold L. Leupp, of New York City, for president, and Miss Beatrice J. Barker, of Providence, R. I., for secretary-treasurer.

The officers of the senior class were re-elected. Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, of Excelsior, Minn., president; Miss Ella R. Seligsberg, New York City, secretary-treasurer.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The library school has admitted a special student to the general course this year, Mr. Henry Forster Marx, of Easton, Pa., who is under appointment as librarian of the new Carnegie Library, soon to be built at Easton.

In the list of accepted applicants for the class of 1903 (printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August), the name of Mr. George M. Churchill, Elmwood, Mass., was given. Mr. Churchill was obliged to withdraw before the opening of the school, and the vacancy has been filled by Miss Helen M. Clarke, of New York.

Miss Edith E. Hunt, class of '95, has been appointed as cataloger in the Brooklyn Public Library.

APPOINTMENTS.

Of the class of 1902, the following appointments have been made:

Lillian Burt, cataloger, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

Agnes Cowing, circulating department, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Adelaide F. Evans, cataloger, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Jane E. Gardner, librarian, People's Library, Newport, R. I.

Edith A. Gillespie, assistant, Hampton Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

Ruth S. Granniss, assistant, open shelf department, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Louise Merrill, cataloger, Library of New York Bar Association.

Antoinette P. Metcalf, assistant in reference department, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Hermann H. B. Meyer, New York Public Library.

Frances N. Northrop, assistant, circulating department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lillian M. Pospishil, assistant, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Cornelia B. Ward, assistant, Public Library, Montclair, N. J.

Hester Young, indexer and secretary, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION OF PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The annual reception given by the Graduates' Association to the library class was held Thursday evening, Nov. 6, in the library class rooms, which were prettily transformed for the occasion. There were about 70 present, all of whom were subjected to a test of their five senses. Those who were found deficient in taste or smell showed no less relish of coffee and other refreshment than if they had been able to distinguish gasoline from kerosene; and if some of the guests could not name an L.B. book-support or a shelf-list card at sight, they proved the more interesting companions to those to whom such objects were all too familiar. The reunion was a very cordial home-gathering of graduates and students, welcomed by Miss Plummer, and Miss Hutchinson, president of the Graduates' Association. I. A. H.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY TRAINING COURSE.

Simmons College, which opened Oct. 9, at Boston, Mass., is the first institution in New England to give to women both collegiate and technical training at the same time. Library science is one of the regular four-year courses of the college. The purpose is to cover essentially the same ground as the older accredited training schools. This present year freshman work only is offered.

The students in the department are:

Allchin, Florence Stratton, Auburndale, graduate Newton High school.

Bonney, Bessie Avis, Stoneham, graduate Stoneham High school.

Bradley, Lucy Watson, West Newburyport, graduate West Newburyport High school.

Bragg, Laura May, Bristol, N. H., Amesbury, Mass., High school, 1896-'99; Lisbon, N. H., High school, 1899-1900.

Comer, Anne Sanford, Winthrop, graduate Winthrop High school, Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, 1901-'02.

Daggett, Mary Augusta, Cambridge, Wellesley College, 1891-'93; Wilson College, 1901-'02.

Dunmore, Jennie Elizabeth, Haverhill, graduate Haverhill High school.

Farrell, Winfred Sampson, Bedford, graduate Concord, Mass., high school.
 Finley, Florence Gertrude, Haverhill, graduate Haverhill High school.
 Harkins, Gertrude Marie, Brookline, graduate Emerson College of Oratory.
 Harwood, Maude Davis, Ware, graduate Ware High school.
 Higgins, Alice Gertrude, Quincy, graduate and post-graduate Quincy High school.
 Hubbard, Minerva, Pasadena, Cal., Capen school, Northampton, Mass., 1892-'95.
 Jones, Elizabeth Belle, Concord Junction, Mass., Belfast, Me., High school, 1892-'95; Bridgewater Normal school, 1895-'97.
 Luard, Lucy Dalbiac, Wollaston, graduate Quincy High school.
 Magrath, Ethel, Cambridge, Mass., private schools.
 Metcalf, Elsie Raymond, Franklin, Mt. Holyoke College, 1901-'02.
 Mitchell, Grace Mary, Akron, O., B.A., Puchtel College, 1900.
 Nelson, Dorothea, Marshfield Hills, Mrs. Piatt's school, Utica, N. Y.
 Norris, Helen, Brighton, graduate Boston Girls Latin school.
 Parker, Harriet Gardner, Everett, graduate Drury Academy, North Adams.
 Pollister, Alma Hodsdon, Portland, Me., graduate and post-graduate Portland High school.
 Rathbun, Mary Elizabeth, Boston, Smith college, 1893.
 Richards, Eleanor Mayhew, Brookline, Brookline High school, 1900-'01.
 Sander, Elfriede M., Jamaica Plains, private school, Dresden, Germany.
 Smart, Mary Farrington, Lafayette, Ind., Purdue university, 1898-1900.
 Walley, Theresa Bates, Boston, graduate Girls High school.
 Winn, Edna Florence, Fall River, graduate Durfee High school.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Instructor.*

Reviews.

LUNDSTEDT, Bernhard. *Sveriges periodiska litteratur. Bibliografi enligt Publicistklubbens uppdrag utarbetad af Bernhard Lundstedt. III.: Landsorten 1813-99, med supplement [etc.].* Stockholm, Aktiebolaget H. Klemmings Antiquariat, 1902. [1], 658 p. 24 x 16cm. 12.50 kr.; complete in 3 vol.; 1895-1902, 25 kr.

With this volume Dr. Lundstedt's bibliography of the periodical literature of Sweden is completed. It catalogs 3208 different publications, covering the years 1645-1899. The first volume deals with the periodicals of the whole kingdom from 1645 to 1812, aggregating 425 publications; the second with those published in Stockholm from 1813 to 1894, 1045 publications, and the third with those

published outside of Stockholm from 1813 to 1899, 1560 publications, besides giving 178 new periodicals published in Stockholm from 1895 to 1899, and 136 supplementary notices to titles in the first two volumes.

The bibliographical notes are very complete; full titles and all changes in titles are given, the year, the month and date of first issue, as well as of the last, if discontinued. If still in existence the words "fortgår [-continues] 1900" are added, and here the criticism may be made that "living" periodicals should be more clearly distinguished from "dead" ones. It requires some little effort to tell what periodicals are still in existence. The frequency of publication is given, and the days of publication of those issued on certain weekdays; further, the folding symbols, number of columns to the page and the size of the letterpress in centimeters. Publishers, *i.e.*, the persons who, at various times, have registered the periodicals with the copyright authorities, editors, and chief contributors are also given.

The titles are arranged in the first two volumes chronologically by the year of first issue, in the third volume alphabetically by the place of publication, and thereafter chronologically. The first volume has a topographical index to the periodicals published outside of Stockholm. Each volume has an alphabetical index of titles, and the third volume has an index of names of persons mentioned in all three volumes, an index of pseudonyms and initials, and a classified list, arranged by the Decimal classification. The second and third volumes mention 212 periodicals, registered with the copyright authorities between 1813 and 1899 but either not published, or not seen by the author who has used exclusively the collections in the Royal Library at Stockholm. Only of 42 of these does the author know they were never published. Of the remainder 88 were registered to be published in Stockholm, and it is reasonable to think that the majority, if not all, of these were really never published. There remain, however, 82 periodicals, published outside of Stockholm, of which it is possible that about one-half really were published, but never deposited in the Royal Library as required by law. It must be presumed, although the author does not say so, that inquiries have been made at the two other copyright depositories, the university libraries of Upsala and Lund, about the publications not found in Stockholm; but probably the publications not deposited at Stockholm were not sent to either of the other depositories; nor have the authorities of these institutions made such efforts to collect all Swedish imprints, as did the late chief librarian at Stockholm, Dr. G. E. Klemming.

It is really a remarkable fact, that of the whole of Sweden's periodical publications of which titles are known, all but about five per cent. are to be found in its national library.

ASKEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ABBOTT, Allan. Reading tastes of high-school pupils: a statistical study. (*In School Review*, October, 10:585-600.)

A very interesting study of the reading tastes of nearly 2500 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 19. The study was made on the list of books, 178 in all, published in a pamphlet by Harvard in 1897, and entitled "English in the secondary schools," and that given in the report of the subcommittee on English to the National Educational Association Committee on College Entrance Requirements. The negative results of this investigation are that the interest of high school boys and girls "is always in contents rather than in style; in the direct story, rather than in one to any degree satiric or symbolic. They do not care for the attempt of one man to interpret the ideals of another, for literary criticism, nor for experiments in rhetorical art." On the positive side the tables show that "Boys and girls both like: Dickens, Hope, Longfellow, Scott, Sienkiewicz, Westcott. Boys, alone, like: Blackmore, Cooper (Mohicans), Churchill, Dumas, Ford, Henty, Hughes, Kipling, Stevenson. Girls, alone, like: Alcott, Barrie, Brontë, Bulwer, Lamb, Shakespeare, Stowe, Tennyson."

The *Bulletin of the Association of Medical Librarians* (Quarterly) for July-October, 1902 (vol. 1, no. 3-4, double numbers), is of unusual interest to librarians generally. Dr. William Osler's presidential address at the meeting of the Association of Medical Librarians, Saratoga June 10, 1902, is the opening paper, its title being "Some aspects of American medical bibliography." He calls attention to a large number of the early medical writers of America, many of whose books are of general interest. Of the use of medical libraries he says: "In the recent history of the profession there is nothing more encouraging than the increase in the number of medical libraries. The organization of a library means effort, it means union, it means progress. It does good to men who start it, who help with money, with time and with the gift of books. It does good to the young men, with whom our hopes rest, and a library gradually and insensibly moulds the profession of a town to a better and higher status." Charles Perry Fisher, the librarian, contributes an historical account of the "Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia," the oldest medical library in the United States. It now contains more than 65,000 volumes. Nearly 40 pages of the *Bulletin* are given to the classifications of two most important medical libraries—the library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington.

GOOD, Jessie M. The travelling library as a civilizing force. (*In Chautauquan*, Oct., 1902, 36:65-78.) il.

The first of a series of articles on "Civic progress." Outlines the travelling library movement from the time of Rev. Thomas Bray to the present.

LOCAL.

Albany, N. Y. The question of accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$165,000 for a public library building was submitted to popular vote on Nov. 4, and defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. More than a year ago the Enoch Pratt Free Library began the experiment of alternating fortnightly some of the cataloging force with the delivery desk attendants, the object being to improve the service by keeping the desk attendant more in touch with the other work of the library. This has proved so satisfactory that beginning with Oct. 1 this year, the system of alternation has been extended to include the custodians of the branch libraries. Some of these custodians have not worked at the central library, where all the catalog work is done, for more than 10 years. By bringing them to the central library for a period of three months it is believed that the service to the public will be still further improved, at the same time stimulating in the custodians a more lively interest in library affairs generally.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1902.) Added 35,835, of which 10,092 were accessions to the branches; total 812,264. For the central library 13,741 v. were purchased, for the branches 9437. The sum paid for books, periodicals and newspapers was \$49,232.21, as against \$44,575.20 for the preceding year. Issued, home use, from central lib. 324,527; from branches, stations and other agencies 1,158,966; total recorded, home use, 1,483,513; recorded ref. use in central lib. 379,423. New registration 11,562; cards in use 72,902. Receipts \$328,229.90, of which \$183,525.12 were devoted to salaries and \$97,110.36 to general maintenance.

The record of the year is, as usual, "one of large expansion." The library system now includes 117 agencies, as against 87 last year. "These comprise the central library, 10 branches, 21 delivery stations, 44 schools, 33 engine houses, and 8 city institutions. Not merely have new stations been established, but the hours during which many are kept open have been extended."

Numerous important accessions have been made to the collection, especially in illuminated mss., incunabula, American colonial histories, old Boston newspapers, and old English literature and drama; also books in Polish and modern Hebrew. The more not-

able titles are recorded. In current purchases, 3938 v. of fiction were added, and replacements and duplicates brought the total up to 8041 v., at a cost of \$7868.12, making the fiction expenditure about 28 per cent. of the total city appropriation spent for books. The trustees express their opinion that "most of the books of this character now published have little permanent or even temporary value," and approve of the present practice of diminishing purchases of such books "until their value can be tested by time." The special fiction committee has continued its work of reading and reporting upon current novels. Of 763 books—including children's books—so read, 422 were accepted by the trustees, including 27 unfavorably reported on by the committee, and 335 were rejected, including 107 favorably reported on.

The Bates Hall card catalog has been practically reorganized, a change involving the trimming and punching of some 1,200,000 cards and their readjustment in the 2100 cases of the catalog. "There have been printed, headings written for, and filed the past year 232,321 cards, as against 167,430 in 1900, and 153,500 in 1899. Of these 67,021 were placed in the special libraries. In addition 32,741 have been written and sent to the branches. In 1901, therefore, 265,062 cards were placed in the catalogs, as against 93,000 10 years ago. This is an illustration of the development of the library since it was moved to Copley Square."

The considerable increase in registration of borrowers is largely due to lowering the age limit from 12 to 10 years, and to library visits to the public schools, where applications for cards were received in large numbers. Reports are summarized from the various departments. Exhibitions of pictures have been continued in the children's room, and this department has been more largely used than ever before, especially in the branches. Especially interesting is the report of Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches and stations. Special effort has been made to make the branches centers of co-operation with the schools: "1, to serve the schools as city institutions; 2, with the assistance of the teachers to cultivate in the pupils the habit of reading at the time in their lives when they are best capable of acquiring it; 3, to make the school children so familiar with the public library that they will be likely to use it on leaving school, when the library may be their only educational opportunity."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. Several courses of lectures or instruction in the use of books have been planned for the winter season, if sufficient demand is found to exist. They include: 1, a course of 10 lectures for teachers, on the works of reference in the library useful to teachers and pupils, one lecture to be given each week, at a fee

of \$2.50 for the course; 2, instruction to students in the making of reading lists or bibliographies; 3, talks on the selection of books for children, intended for parents and teachers or for any one upon whom devolves the work of buying or recommending books for children; 4, special advice or reading lists for any persons engaged in any skilled manual labor or handicraft who desire such help. For these various lessons and courses a nominal fee will be charged.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On October 6 the trustees received and granted application for a year's leave of absence without pay, made by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, in charge of the travelling libraries department. At a later meeting, on Oct. 21, a letter was received from Mrs. Craigie withdrawing her application, and the leave of absence granted was rescinded. On October 30, Mrs. Craigie was formally suspended from her connection with the library, on charges of incapacity and insubordination. The charges specify carelessness and inaccuracy in keeping necessary records, cataloging, etc., the giving of unauthorized interviews on library affairs to local newspapers, infraction of rules as to library hours, and lack of discrimination in the selection of books for the travelling library collections. The charges were presented, and a hearing given to Mrs. Craigie, on Oct. 30, by the administration committee of the library board, which will report its findings at the next meeting of the library board.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The fifth volume of the "Publications" of the Buffalo Historical Society contains (p. 361-76) "An historical sketch of the Buffalo Library prior to the free library movement," by J. N. Larned; and "The Buffalo free library movement in the year 1897," by Henry L. Elmendorf (p. 377-84).

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. On Oct. 9 the trustees decided that the library should be known hereafter as "The Davenport Public Library on the Andrew Carnegie Foundation."

Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. L. The new Carnegie-Stout Public Library was opened to the public for the issue of books Oct. 20. No formal program was observed, but on the 17th the building was given over to the mayor of the city and by him in turn to the library board, after which public receptions were given on Friday and Saturday. The building is of the Roman-Corinthian style of architecture with the front of Bedford stone, and cost \$60,000. The architects were W. G. Williamson, of Chicago, and John Spencer, of Dubuque. About 18,000 volumes were turned over to the library from the Young Men's Library Association.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending June 30 1902; in lib. *Quarterly*, October.) Added 2426; total not given. Issued, home use, 212,411, an increase of 8147 over the previous year; reading room use 61,917. No. borrowers 24,444.

"The most effective work of the library in recent years has been the establishing of sub-stations in outer districts. There are now 12 sub-stations placed in the schools furthest removed from the library. To provide from 200 to 350 books each month to each of these stations taxes the resources of the library to the utmost, more especially the children's department, for from this room the greater number of the books are selected."

During the year free access to the fiction shelves was permitted, and the two-book system was adopted.

New Haven, Ct. Young Men's Institute L. The 76th report, as printed in the local press, gives no statistics, but records a successful year's work. "Over a year ago a system of home delivery was inaugurated for the benefit of subscribers. The system, however, is not a great success, and is hardly likely to be a source of much profit. Recently, as contracts have expired, we have limited our subscribers to books that we would purchase in any event, and have advanced the subscription price to cover the expense of delivery. It is certain that the opportunity to read once a week a new or popular book is very attractive to some people, many of whom are too busy to go regularly to the library for the purpose of selection. But we cannot afford to do business at a loss."

New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1902; in lib. *Bulletin* October, p. 388-415.) Added, circulation department, 15,986; total 218,818. Added central ref. lib. 33,741 v. (of which 12,951 were purchases), 128,270 pm.; total "on shelves and available for use" 571,081 v., 206,687 pm. Issued, home use, from circulation dept. 2,014,653; ref. use, Astor and Lenox buildings, 411,883. Visitors to periodical dept., central lib., 23,640.

The two fields of work represented in the library system—the home issue and school use of books through the circulation department, and the development and use of the great reference collections of the Astor and Lenox buildings—are so distinct that they cannot well be summarized together. During the year two more libraries have been merged into the circulation system—the St. Agnes Library, now the St. Agnes branch, and the Washington Heights Free Library, now the Washington Heights branch. The four reading rooms opened in 1901 in public school buildings were closed at the end of that year, owing to lack of funds by which the board of education could continue their support. The total home circulation of 2,014,685 v. was at-

tained through 202 distributing agencies, the travelling libraries alone having circulated 248,791 v. A list of the agencies is appended, which is striking in its revelation of the many points at which the library is brought in contact with educational, social and home life.

"The number of books lost by theft during the year in the circulation department is very large, as is the case in all open shelf libraries. The total number reported missing at the monthly partial inventories during the year at the 14 branches was 3480. This doubtless represents a permanent loss of at least 2000. Thus the annual loss from theft is one per cent. of the total number of volumes on the shelves, and one-tenth of one per cent. of those circulated. Of the total expenditures of the department, about 1.3 per cent. is for replacement of stolen books, and nearly 12 per cent. of the book appropriation is so expended."

The steps taken toward the erection of Carnegie branch buildings are noted; one site (for the Yorkville branch) has been secured and contracts signed for the building; the purchase of two others has been authorized, eight sites have been agreed upon, and 10 others have been approximately selected.

For the reference library the work of the various departments is reviewed, and statistics of accessions and use are given. In the document department extensive additions were made to the collection of American municipal documents. "Preliminary work on the index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs has been completed, a total number of 45,000 cards having been written to cover the period from 1810 to 1896." From the print department a series of exhibitions were held at the Lenox branch, which were examined by 13,294 visitors. Dr. Billings says: "As stated in my last report, the fund available for purchase of books for the reference department is not more than half the amount required to keep it up to date, and the selection for purchase has continued to be made in accordance with the rules stated in that report. The most urgent demands upon the library are for works in applied science, in political science, and the industrial arts, in American and English history, and for public records and documents, and serials of all kinds, and these demands have been met as far as possible."

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum. (172d rpt.—year ending Aug. 20, 1902.) Added 1236; total 44,835. Issued, home use 15,958. Receipts and expenses, \$13,984.94.

In the spring a new two-story stack—the gift of the late George H. Norman—was installed. This will hold about 25,000 v. and is expected to meet the library's needs for a number of years to come.

The rearrangement of books, and greater freedom of space thus made possible have

proved a great advantage. There is still, however, an unrelieved congestion of books in the fiction room. New regulations have been adopted, restricting the issue of new books to not more than two new books, one non-fiction — although all borrowers are permitted to draw three books at a time, if desired — and refusing admission to the stack-room to the public and to transient visitors.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) P. L. (7th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1902.) Added 2425; total 11,636. Issued, home use 76,148 (fict. 49,083; juv. fict. 16,756) of which 23,884 were circulated from the branch. New registration 4398. Receipts \$8872.62; expenses \$7945.63.

"Our work for blind readers is perhaps unique for a small library and may be of general interest. In 1898 two blind citizens made a modest request of the librarian for a few books. A 'Friend' hearing of this donated \$20 for the purpose. The gift was highly appreciated and the library supplemented it by a few dollars. We afterwards received a few additional books through the influence of one of our trustees, so that we now have about 50 well-chosen volumes. This has opened a new world to our readers who had read their few home books over and over again. The New York State Library, appreciating the great need throughout the state, has since started a travelling library for the blind, so that each reader in the state is entitled to a book sent carriage free both ways and the book may be exchanged at the end of a month. Ours was the first library to avail itself of this privilege and now our four readers have new books and music at will. With the addition of the two newspapers which we have on file they are well supplied with good reading."

Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L. The dedication of the beautiful Deborah Cook Sayles Memorial Building, the gift of Hon. Frederic C. Sayles as a memorial to his wife, was held on the afternoon of Oct. 15. Addresses were delivered by Col. Alonzo E. Pierce, chairman of the library board; Hon. Frederic William Holls, of New York; Mayor John J. Fitzgerald; and Rev. George Harris, president of Amherst College.

The library building was described and illustrated in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* at the time when plans were accepted (*L. J.*, 24:258.) It is a beautiful structure of the Grecian type, and no pains or money have been spared to make its equipment complete in every detail.

Pittsfield, Mass., Berkshire Athenaeum. (Rpt., 1902.) Added 3351; total 42,092. Issued, home use 101,503; new registration 951; cards in use 6939. Receipts \$17,553.65; expenses \$16,539.06.

Mr. Ballard says: "One of the most important experiments for the year is the recent inauguration of the Tabard Inn Library system. The Tabard Inn Library is an out-

growth of the Book-lovers' Library, and under the same management. The payment of three dollars makes one a life member of the Tabard Inn Library, branches of which are being installed in all the important towns of the United States. Members draw books upon payment of five cents for each exchange, and are permitted to change them at any Tabard Inn Station which may be most convenient." Arrangement has been made, whereby for a fixed rental, the library receives the Tabard Inn service for a year. "For a yearly rental of \$150 we are provided with a large revolving book-case, now stationed near the delivery desk, and with 125 books per month for one year. This rental includes transportation both ways. At the end of the first month we are to return to Philadelphia the 125 books first received, or as many of them as we may choose, and receive in exchange an equal number for use during the second month, and so on.

"This means that during the year we may secure 1500 of the newest and most popular books of our own selection from a large catalog, for \$150, for 10 cents a volume. We are saved the expense and time of cataloging these books, an expense in itself equal to the amount paid for the entire service; and what is of more consequence, at the end of the service we are relieved of all the books. This frees us from the embarrassment of purchasing books to supply a temporary demand and should save the library about \$400 per year, besides affording a better service to the public. Each of the Tabard Inn books comes already labeled and ready for immediate delivery. The library makes no charge to its patrons for these books, which are placed upon precisely the same footing as our order, except that the time for which they are loaned is limited to one week. Any one, therefore, may draw one of these books from our library, carry it with them to read on the cars or elsewhere, exchange it in Boston or San Francisco, or any other city, for another Tabard Inn book, and return that one to us in place of the one borrowed here, paying five cents for the exchange in other cities. Thus far the experiment has proved successful and popular, and being unable to discover any possible objection to it I recommended the immediate extension of the service to 250 books per month. This should provide a sufficient number of such books as we do not care to acquire as a permanent possession, but which we much need during the period of their popularity."

St. Louis (Mo.) P. F. L. The library issues simultaneously, in separate form, its annual reports for the years 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, 1900-01. Heretofore the annual library report has been included in the mayor's messages and accompanying documents, and afterwards reprinted by the library. The present late appearance and simultaneous issue of

these four reports is due to the fact that for three years the last city administration printed no reports, and these are now published directly by the library board. As the record of the earlier years has been duly noted in these columns, it is necessary only to review the work reported upon for 1900-01.

Accessions for the year were 14,011, of which 10,485 were purchased at a cost of \$9913.96; total 144,625. Issued, home use 740-179, of which 189,306 were drawn from the main issue desk, 140,233 from open shelves, 156,544 from the juvenile department, and 254,096 from the delivery stations; ref. use 49,738. New registration 19,462; total cards in force 51,193, of which 12,934 are held by men. Receipts \$107,250.80 (city appropriation \$79,033.58); expenses \$89,053.67.

An interesting and well-arranged report. The circulation was considerably affected by the prolonged street-car strike, of May and June, yet there was, nevertheless, a gain of 32,356 in home reading and 3640 in reference use. "Of the total home issue more than one-third (34.3 %) of the books were drawn through the delivery stations and depositories; and of the issue on adult cards at the library 42½ % consisted of books drawn from the open shelves. For this department, instead of a sort of enlarged alcove, we need a special room with at least ten times the space now available. With such a room adequately supplied with the best books in each line, forming a select library of 15,000 to 25,000 volumes, it is fair to assume that the present percentage would increase to more than 50 %. Besides serving the convenience of the public it guides many readers to better books than they would otherwise read. It introduces many to good books which they never heard of before, and which they would not be likely to choose from a catalog."

The use made of library books in the public schools is given special attention, and the report includes a series of interesting statements made by school principals upon the value of library co-operation in this direction. Mr. Crunden also says: "An interesting experiment in the teaching of literature was tried in the St. Louis High School the past season. Principal Bryan applied to the library for as many copies as it could supply of the most popular works of the leading American and English writers of the 19th century. The list consisted chiefly of pure literature, including the best novels of Scott, Hawthorne, Cooper, Bulwer, Kingsley, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot; the essays of Lamb, DeQuincy, Irving and Carlyle; and poetry of Southey, Burns, Wordsworth, Moore, Tennyson, Poe, Holmes, and Whittier. A few historical works were also sent, including those of Parkman, Morley, and Prescott, besides a few histories of Greece and Rome. In all, about 500 volumes, with as many as 10 copies of the more popular books, were supplied. Principal Bryan and vice-principal Schuyler pronounce

the experiment a success, and are this year extending it, especially in the study of history — calling on the library for as many copies of leading histories as can be furnished. Nothing can be more significant than the obvious growth of the pupils in mental grasp under the stimulus and the nourishment of this reading. Mr. Buck reports that in March they could comprehend and enjoy books which they vainly tried to read in November."

San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L. The library property was on Oct. 9 sold to Henry Kahn, for \$125,000, to be used for hotel purposes. Only a small part of the library collection was stored in the building, the present library headquarters being upon Sutter street.

The Mercantile Library, which was the pioneer institution of its kind in San Francisco, has been most unfortunate in its real estate investments. Organized in 1852 and incorporated in January, 1853, the Mercantile Library led a nomadic existence for many years. In 1865 the trustees determined that the time had come for the association to own a building of its own, and the mistake was made of going deeply into debt, purchasing a lot and building in the down-town business part of the city. By great effort the indebtedness was cleared off, but the competition of the Odd Fellows' and Mechanics' libraries came to be disastrously felt, and the value of the library property became a burden because of the heavy taxation and the fact that the character of the building was not such as to produce sufficient revenue. It was under these conditions that the trustees decided to erect a new building on the northeast corner of Van Ness avenue and Golden Gate avenue. The old property was sold in a depressed market for \$157,000, and the new lot was purchased for \$70,000, nearly \$100,000 additional being expended on the library structure. The experience of the first site was renewed on Van Ness avenue. The location was unpopular, and the inability of the Mercantile Library Association to pay either the principal or the interest of its indebtedness proved to be a millstone around its neck. It was at first found necessary to move out of the building and finally to sacrifice the property to avoid foreclosure of mortgage. As it is, probably not more than \$25,000 will be saved from the wreck.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. The following circular letter has been sent to the various local Sunday-schools and churches:

"The Somerville Public Library has now decided to supply books to all Sunday-schools in Somerville which may desire such service. These books can be selected by any person or persons, designated by the respective Sunday-schools, and can be retained for a period of one month. Any number desired up to 100 may be so selected. No seven-day books can be selected for this service, and the library will retain the privilege of withholding any

other books in great current demand. The Sunday-schools must pay all express charges and be responsible for all damage done to the books.

"If your Sunday-school should desire this service, the public library will be glad to render it."

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The Carnegie building will be dedicated on December 16, when it is expected that Andrew Carnegie will be present.

Waterloo (Ia.) F. P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1902.) Added 1231; total 6793. Issued, home use 45,473 (fict. 89 %). Cards in force 2917. Receipts \$176.76; expenses \$157.80.

FOREIGN.

Bodleian L., Oxford. Recent articles evoked by the Bodleian tercentenary celebration on Oct. 8 are:

The Bodleian and its founder. *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 11, 121:538-9. il.

The Bodleian commemoration. *Saturday Review*, Oct. 11, 94:452-3.

The Bodleian Library. *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, p. 327-32.

The Bodleian tercentenary. *Fortnightly Review*, October, p. 637-47.

The tercentenary of the Bodleian Library. *Speaker*, Oct. 18, 7:63-4.

Cambridge University. On Oct. 26 it was announced that John Morley had presented to Cambridge University the famous private library of the late Lord Acton, which had been the gift of Andrew Carnegie to Mr. Morley. In his letter offering the collection Mr. Morley said: "For some time I played with the fancy of retaining this library for my own use and delectation, but I am not covetous of splendid possessions. Such a collection is more fit for a public and undying institution." He said that Lord Acton's guiding object in the collection of these sixty or seventy thousand volumes was the securing of a history of the gradual substitution of freedom for force in government, and he expressed the desire that its unity be kept intact.

Hawarden, Wales. The library at Hawarden erected as a national memorial to the late William E. Gladstone, which cost \$50,000, was opened by Earl Spencer on Oct. 14. It contains Gladstone's private collection. Among the speakers on the occasion was Andrew Carnegie.

Leeds (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (32d rpt.—year ending March 25, 1902.) Added 212,396, of which 2325 were added to the ref. lib., 2321 to the central lending lib., and 13,039 to the branches. Issued, home use 366,266 from the central lending lib., and 493,371 from the branches. Visitors to central and branch newsrooms, 1,662,000. Cards issued 30,492. A new branch building was opened at Wood-

house Moor on March 12, in which "a new department of work was inaugurated in what is known as the juvenile reading room."

Trinity College, Dublin. DIXON, W. Macneile. Trinity College, Dublin. (College histories.) London, F. E. Robinson & Co., 1902. 17+298 p. 12°.

The chapter on the library of Trinity College (p. 220-233) gives an interesting sketch of its history and contents.

Gifts and Bequests.

Evansville, Wis. By the will of the late Almeron Eager, of Evansville, Wis., \$10,000 is bequeathed to that town for a free public library, to be known as the Eager Library, and to contain a marble bust of the donor.

Portsmouth (N. H.) P. L. By the will of the late Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, the library will receive a bequest of \$5000.

Librarians.

AYER-BLACKWELL. Clarence W. Ayer, librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, was married on Oct. 1 to Miss Grace Blackwell, of Brockton.

CAMPBELL, Miss J. Maud, assistant in the reference department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Cecelia Lambert, resigned. Miss Campbell has been connected with the Newark library, since its opening in its new building 18 months ago. She is a graduate of the Edinburgh Ladies' College, and holds a certificate from Edinburgh University. The engagement has been announced of Miss Lambert, for several years librarian of the Passaic Public Library, and Mr. William Lord Lyall, of Passaic.

CRANE, Walter, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa., died at his home in Hawkins, Pa., on Oct. 19, aged 45 years. Mr. Crane was born in Rosshire, Scotland, and was educated in Glasgow and in Aberdeen. In 1881 he went to Boston, where he was admitted to the bar, later practicing at the bar. He gave up the law some 14 years ago and went to Joliet, Ill., where he founded a combination club house and library for the working men employed in the steel mill at Joliet. Here he came into connection with Andrew Carnegie, who later placed him in charge of the library and club work at Braddock. He had been a member of the American Library Association for three years. Mr. Crane is survived by a widow and five sons.

HARTSWICK, Howard B., assistant in the Pennsylvania State Library, has resigned that position to take up law practice.

HENLEY, Miss Daisy, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Wabash, Ind., succeeding Mrs. Anna Ziegler, resigned.

MARVIN, Miss Mabel, cataloger at the University of Wisconsin Library, has been appointed librarian of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library.

MEAD, H. Ralph, for two years assistant in the reference department of Cornell University Library, has accepted a position on the library staff at the University of California and began his duties Nov. 1.

REED, Dr. George Edward, state librarian of Pennsylvania, resigned that office on October 26. The resignation was understood to be the result of Dr. Reed's desire to take active part in the campaign for governor. His successor, even if promptly appointed, would not have long to serve, unless reappointed, as Dr. Reed's four years' term of office expires on Jan. 31 next. Dr. Reed is also president of Dickinson College, and has long been prominent in political and educational circles in the state.

STROHM-McCONNELL, Adam J. Strohm, librarian of the Trenton (N. J.) Free Public Library, was married on October 30 to Miss Cecelia McConnell, of Chicago.

WANDELL, Miss Caroline, cataloger at the library of the University of Texas, has been appointed cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Houston, Tex.

Cataloging and Classification.

BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. A list of books especially adapted for children and young people. Baltimore, 1902. 25 p. 16°.

This list of 200 books was prepared for the members of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, whose membership extends through Maryland, Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania. It is classified and annotated. Publishers and prices are given.

THE BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains "Venice, a bibliography," by Edith H. Cobb, a list of "Best editions of James Russell Lowell," by Martha Thorne Wheeler, and a continuation of Mr. Cole's bibliographical record of "Bermuda in periodical literature."

THE BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains a short reading list on "The Parthenon," and continues its reprinting of historical manuscripts with some interesting letters on the "raising" of bills of credit in 1776, and on bounties to soldiers in 1780.

DETROIT (Mich.) P. L. Municipal affairs: books and articles in the library. 1902. 44 p. nar. O.

A comprehensive classed list, including many analyticals, but exclusive of periodical references and municipal reports.

OSTERHOUT F. L., *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, has been publishing in its *Bulletin* a series of excellent lists on Architecture. These have appeared in the *Bulletin* for May, June, September and October.

PATENT OFFICE, *Great Britain*. Subject list of works on the textile industries and wearing apparel, including the culture and chemical technology of textile fabrics, in the Library of the Patent Office. (Patent Office library ser., no. 10; bibliographical ser., no. 7.) London, Patent Office, 1902. 128 p. S. 6d.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, *Baltimore*. Second catalogue of the library, including the additions made since 1882. Part 6, N-R. Baltimore, 1902. p. 3355-4118. 4°.

Among the most extensive subjects in this part of the catalog are New York, state and city, and Pennsylvania.

THE SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October, contains special reading lists on Autobiography and Benjamin Franklin.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Bulletin 43: Accessions to the department library, April-June, 1902. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 37 p. (printed on one side.) O.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA publications. Library bulletin no. 1, 3d enl. ed.: Co-operative list of periodical literature in libraries of Central California. Berkeley, Cal., 1902. 130 p. O.

This is a revision and extension of the list issued in earlier editions in 1880 and in 1892, the former covering the periodical sets in nine libraries of San Francisco and vicinity, the latter including the sets in 12 libraries. The present issue covers periodicals in 18 libraries, including one private collection—that of Dr. J. C. Branner, of Stanford University. It is a compact, title-a-line list in one alphabet, giving place of publication, year of issue, and number of volumes. Libraries in which sets may be found are indicated by abbreviations, and the extent of the sets available is also noted. There are about 4500 periodicals represented, at a general estimate; and the list should be a useful guide in its special field.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Buying list of recent books, recommended by the library commissions of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Idaho, Nebraska and Delaware. no. 6, Oct. 15, 1902. 4 p. O.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

- Abernethy, Julian Willis, 1853- (American literature);
 Allen, George Hoyt, 1857- (Uncle George's letters to the Garcia Club);
 Army, Henry Vinecome, 1868- (A home study course in pharmacy);
 Bainum, George Washington, 1828- (Songs of the Christ and other poems);
 Bement, Alburto (Shipping mines and coal railroads of Illinois and Indiana);
 Bliss, Herbert Ray, 1878- and Anisden, Edward Williams (A book of forms to be used in connection with the study of criminal procedure in the University of Michigan);
 Brooks, William Penn, 1851- (Agriculture);
 Brown, Charles Francis, 1880- and Croft, Victor Francis, 1882- (Outline study of United States history);
 Brown, Elizabeth Virginia (Stories of woods and field);
 Brundage, Albert Harrison, 1862 (A manual of toxicology);
 Calhoun, William Patrick (The Caucasian and the Negro in the United States);
 Cary, George Howard, 1847- (How to make and use the telephone);
 Clark, Arthur Gerald, 1881- (When bards sing out of time);
 Chesley, Albert Meader, 1875- (Indoor and outdoor gymnastic games);
 Collins, Cornelius Francis, 1869- (The municipal court act of the city of New York);
 Conger, Arthur Bloomfield, 1854- (Religion for the time);
 Conger, Marvin Ephraim, 1825- (Right generation the goal . . .);
 Daly, Ida May (Advanced rational speller);
 Day, Holman Francis, 1865- (Pine tree ballads);
 Doolittle, William Henry, 1844- (Inventions in the century);
 Eastman, Ephraim Richard, 1854- (Eastman's poems, original and translated);
 Elwell, Joseph Bowne, 1874- (Elwell on bridge);
 Emerson, Edward Randolph, 1856- (The story of the vine);
 Ewbank, Louis Blasdel, 1864- (Indiana trial evidence);
 Finegan, Thomas Edward, 1866- (A textbook on New York school law);
 Forbes, Arthur Holland, 1863- (Architectural gardens of Italy);
 Fosdick, James William, 1858- (The honor of the Braxtons);
 Green, Samuel Bowdlear, 1859- (Forestry in Minnesota);
 Gregg, William Allford, 1854- (Our presidents—their portraits and biographies);
 Harry, Thomas Everett, 1884- (Infans amoris: the tale of a once sorrowful soul);
 Higgins, Shelley Eugene, 1858- (A brief outline of the muscles and arteries of the human body);
 Hoogstraal, Moree E. von, 1869- (For bush or bonnet?);
 Hopkins, George Irving, 1849- (Inductive plane geometry);
 Hopkins, Samuel Augustus, 1858- (The care of the teeth);
 Kerr, William Alexander, 1867- (The law of insurance);
 Lazell, Theodore Studley, 1871- (Whiting genealogy);
 Litsey, Edwin Carlile, 1874 (The love story of Abner Stone);
 Lloyd, Herbert Marshall, 1862-, *ed.* (League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-nee, or Iroquois, by Lewis H. Morgan . . .);
 Mabry, William Dudley, 1848- (When love is king);
 McConnell, Marie Florence (Some essentials in musical definitions);
 Mason, William Lesley, 1861- (How to become a law stenographer);
 Moore, Mrs. Eliza Needles (Bentley), 1843- (Annals of Sandy Spring, Md.);
 Morten, William Henry, 1846- (Haps and mishaps of Jack Haselton);
 Noble, John, jr., 1875- (Notes on the law of charity trusts, under Massachusetts decisions);
 Peck, Arthur Elsworth, 1863- (Porcelain inlay);
 Phillips, Walter Shelley, 1867- (Indian fairy tales);
 Priegel, Louis Ernest, 1873- (The baker's trade simplified);
 Putnam, Israel, 1878- (Daniel Everton, volunteer-regular);
 Riggs, Sara May, 1860- (Studies in United States history);
 Rosenberger, Jesse Leonard, 1860- (Law for lumberman);
 Sensenig, David Martin, 1840-, and Anderson, Robert Franklin, 1866- (Essentials of arithmetic);
 Shaw, Angus Robertson, 1858- (Theology for the people);
 Shumaker, Walter Adams (The cyclopedic dictionary of law);
 Skinner, Wells Hawks, and Burgert, Celia May (Lessons in English);
 Smith, Chester William, 1852- (Summer of Saturdays);
 Stutzbach, Martin Herman, 1852- (Acts of assembly relating to and affecting building associations in Pennsylvania);
 Tinley, James Walter, 1866- (The influence of a single life);
 Transue, Guy Edson, 1861 (The academic review of arithmetic);
 Waters, William Everett, 1856- (Cena Trimalchionis of Petronius, ed. . . . by W. E. Waters);
 Weaver, Benjamin Franklin, 1839- (Physical atlas; or, practical family doctor book);
 Williamson, John Poage, 1835- (An English Dakota dictionary);
 Womack, Thomas Brown, 1855 (Womack's North Carolina digest);
 Wooldridge, Charles William, 1847- (Perfecting the earth).
 Young, Gustaf Aron, 1865- (Hjälpreda för bibelskolan).

Bibliography.

DRAGON-FLIES. Harvey, Frances LeRoy. A catalogue and bibliography of the odonata (dragon-flies) of Maine, with an annotated list of their collectors. (University of Maine studies, no. 4.) Orono, Me., August, 1902. 16 p. O.

The bibliography covers four pages, and is arranged by authors.

EDUCATION. Cubberley, Elwood P. Syllabus of lectures on the history of education, with selected bibliographies. New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 129 p. 4°.

There is a general bibliography of four pages, with special bibliographies for the lectures.

—WYER, J. I. Recent educational bibliography. (*In School Review*, October, 1902: 605-614.)

This fifth annual summary gives a critical account of 16 recent bibliographies on education.

FOSSILS. Hay, Oliver Perry. Bibliography and catalogue of the fossil vertebrata of North America. (Bulletin U. S. Geological Survey, 179.) 877 p. O. 45 c.

Contains bibliography and catalog of all the species of fossil vertebrates which have been described, up to the end of 1900, from all that part of the continent of North America lying north of Mexico.

FRENCH, Henry. Of bibliophilism and the preservation of books. (*In The Bibliographer*, October. 1:304-8.)

GEOGRAPHY. The bibliography of geographical literature for the year 1901, published in the September number of the *Annales de Géographie*, makes the eleventh annual issue of this useful record. It includes titles of more than 1000 publications, in 14 languages, most of them annotated. The editor is M. Louis Raveneau, who has been aided by 55 collaborators of various nationalities. The list is classified according to subjects and countries, with numerous cross-references and an index of about 2000 names of travellers and authors whose works have been recorded and analyzed.

NEGRO. Tillinghast, Joseph Alexander. The negro in Africa and America. (*In Publications of the American Economic Association*, May, 1902 [published in October], 3d ser., vol. 3.) 231 p. 8°.

Contains a 3-page bibliography covering the negro in West Africa, The negro under American slavery, and The negro as a free citizen.

NIAGARA. The fifth volume of the "Publications" of the Buffalo Historical Society,

edited by Frank H. Severance, secretary (Buffalo, 1902), contains (p. 433-95) a valuable bibliography entitled "Contributions toward a bibliography of the Niagara region: the Upper Canada rebellion of 1837-8." It is remarkably complete, with annotations for the more important titles, and reproduction of title-pages of rare volumes.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Marillier, Harry Currie. University magazines and their makers: being a paper read before the Sette of Odd Volumes. London, Howard Wilford Bell, 1902. 95 p. 24°.

Pages 71-93 contain a synopsis of the Oxford and Cambridge university undergraduate magazines and periodicals, from 1643 to 1899, with remarks as to the character, the number published and, in many cases, the chief contributors to each.

SAVINGS BANKS. Hamilton, James Henry. Savings and earnings institutions. New York, Macmillan Co., 1902. 436 p. 12°.

Contains a 4-page selected bibliography.

WINSOR, Justin. Yust, W: F. A bibliography of Justin Winsor, superintendent of the Boston Public Library, 1868-1877, librarian of Harvard University, 1877-1897. (Library of Harvard University: Bibliographical contributions, ed. by W: C. Lane, no. 54.) Cambridge, Library of Harvard University, 1902. 32 p. O.

It is a pleasure to note the resumption, after a four years' interval, of the valuable series of Harvard bibliographical contributions, and it is especially fitting that this number should record the literary activities of the man under whose direction the previous issues were prepared. Mr. Yust's bibliography is a most careful piece of work, and reveals to a surprising extent the variety of Mr. Winsor's literary work and the course of its development. The record is chronological, the first entry being the "History of the town of Duxbury," published in 1849, before Winsor entered college; from 1852 to 1868, it is made up of literary articles, reviews, verse, and metrical translations from the German; from 1867, when Mr. Winsor's first connection with the Boston Public Library began, bibliographical subjects dominate, and from 1878 to 1897 covers the period of his historical work. A list of obituary and biographical notices of Mr. Winsor is appended. Titles listed are given as fully as possible, and great pains have evidently been taken to trace fugitive writings and verify dates.

WOMEN. Bibliographisches Verzeichniss der französischen Litteratur über die Frauenfrage; von Tony Kellen. (*In Börsenblatt*, Oct. 3, 4, 1902, p. 7899-7903. 7940-7941; concluded Oct. 10, p. 8140-46.)

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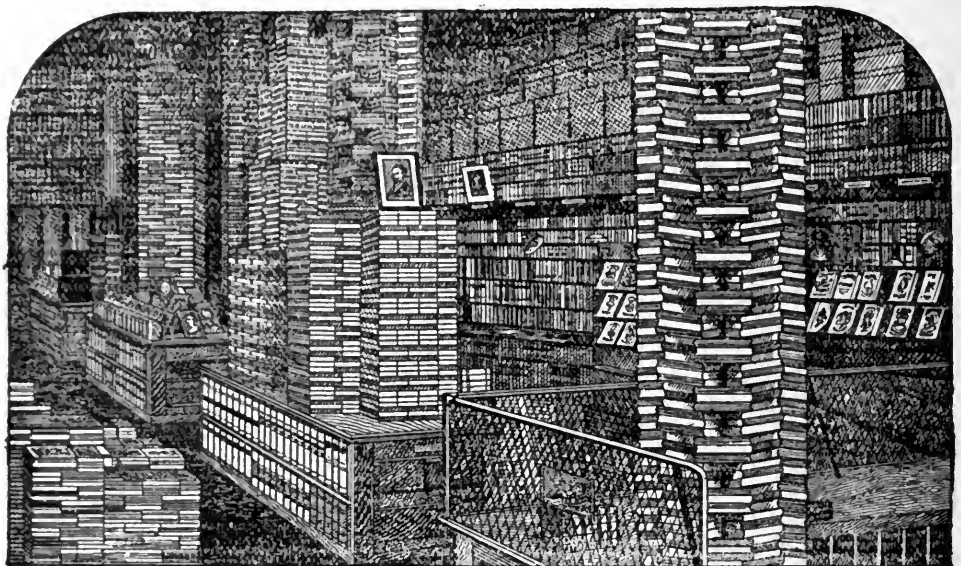
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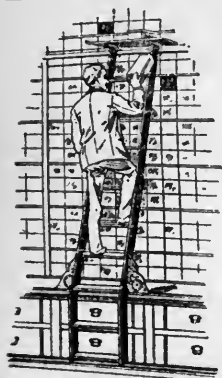
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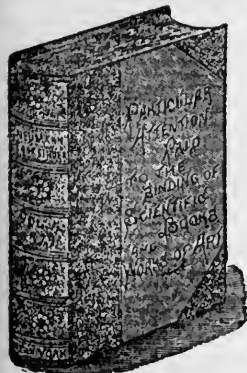
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Library Economy and Bibliography



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DECEMBER, 1902.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27.

DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 12

THERE has been within the last few years a greatly increased interest among librarians in that branch of bibliographical effort termed either the "appraisal" or "evaluation" of literature. For this the persistent championship and generous support of Mr. George Iles has been mainly responsible, and the publication last summer of the "Guide to the literature of American history," made possible by his efforts, has put the "appraisal" principle on a practical basis that demands thoughtful consideration. Elsewhere is given a series of statements by librarians interested in the subject, dealing not only with the question of appraisal as represented by the Iles-Larned volume, but with the possible development of the scheme into that "universal bibliography" which has always flourished in the bibliographical Utopia. Although easily overlapping, these are really two distinct questions. The "Guide to the literature of American history" represents appraisal work that is to a degree practical. The cost must necessarily be in excess of the returns, but still it is within fairly reasonable bounds; and to its usefulness the librarians who have tested it bear witness. Time alone can give the final test, but there is no doubt that a series of such annotated lists for science, useful arts, biography, and other classes would be most useful tools to librarians and to students, and would help toward the more effective use of books. The Publishing Board of the American Library Association has made a beginning in work of this sort, and the improved facilities that the Carnegie endowment have given it should result in more extended work in this field which, within the limitations that practical considerations impose, is quite as much "selection" as "appraisal."

WHEN we take up the second phase of the appraisal question we are at once launched into the realms of theory. The proposal of Dr. Emil Reich, in the *London Times* last July, for the establishment of a central bu-

reau for the record and appraisal of the existing literature of the world, is one that has a perennial fascination for the bibliographer; but it is based upon a theory and not upon conditions. As Dr. Richardson points out, the difficulties in the way of such an organization—difficulties in the apportionment of subjects, in finding the men for the work, in getting the work done after the men are found, in handling the material, in maintaining the immense machinery required, not to mention the difficulty of keeping appraisal up to date for many classes of books, especially in applied science—make it an interesting exercise for the imagination rather than a matter of practical possibility. Dr. Billings' remark that with the expenditure of \$150,000 a year for the next 20 years some interesting bibliographical results might be secured, is caustic, but it represents fairly enough the attitude of the practical mind toward any scheme in which cost of equipment and maintenance is so disproportioned to the hypothetical results. The universal bibliography, if it comes, is more likely to be the result of the gradual fusing of different enterprises, each developed to meet the demand of its own constituency, than to be the new and independent creation of endowment or philanthropic effort.

ONE of the most important additions yet made to the materials of national bibliography has been the development during the past year of the card catalog system on a national scale by the Library of Congress. In the annual report of the Librarian of Congress, just issued, this enterprise is reviewed, and the plans for its extension are outlined. So far as the twelvemonth's experience goes to show, it has been proved practical and effective in method and a great convenience and advantage to libraries. In its relation to the individual libraries of the country this enterprise is a most interesting one, but it is even more notable as the most important piece of national bibliography yet

undertaken, with the possible exception of the British Museum catalog. As the issue of these printed catalog cards is extended backward to cover the full collection of the Library of Congress, and as the mass of current literature becomes more and more fully covered by them, there must necessarily be built up what the continental bibliographers have termed a "national repertory." This is exactly what the Library of Congress is creating, not only in the issue of these cards for its own collection, but in receiving and filing in one immense catalog the printed cards issued by other libraries for books not covered by the Library of Congress cards. To a very large degree, then, the work so successfully begun at Washington is to be regarded as closely connected with any general "appraisal" scheme, in that it gives the material for a current working bibliography, national if not yet universal.

In the report of the Librarian of Congress there is outlined an interesting enterprise, for which Congressional authorization and appropriation are asked. This is nothing less than an index to comparative legislation, covering the laws of the various legislative bodies of the civilized world. Presumably it will do for legislation in general, and on a broader scale, what the New York State Library has done for the legislation of the several states in its valuable annual summary of legislation. Mr. Putnam's scheme includes a descriptive statement of the laws recorded, reference to preceding statutes, and brief abstracts indicating the course of legislation, and it would involve periodical publication, probably monthly. He points out that its value is not only as a guide to the sources, but as a record of the trend of legislation, and especially as making available the immense mass of legislative material stored in the Library of Congress. This is an example of the sort of semi-bibliographical undertakings developed to meet special needs, which are important factors in strengthening and developing the general bibliographical equipment. The Library of Congress enterprise naturally offers many difficulties, in its world-wide scope and the provision for periodical publication; but if it is carried out it is to be expected that it will maintain the standard of

effective and careful work set by the New York index to state legislation, and will be of practical utility in a varied field.

Communications.

FRANCIS BACON'S TITLE.

BACON's title as viscount seems to be regularly given in library catalogs as St. Albans. This form is to be found in the catalog of the British Museum, the Peabody Institute, the Boston Athenæum, the Astor Library, and the Library of Congress. This is not surprising. It is not only the form of the title of the peerage now in existence, but it is also the form in which Bacon's title has been given (with or without an apostrophe) by the majority of those who have mentioned it; for instance, Horace Walpole ("Noble and royal authors"), De Brett ("Peerage," 1803), Macaulay (in his essay), Courthope-Nicolas ("Historic peerage," 1857), Dean Church (Bacon, p. 118, "English men of letters"), Burke ("Dormant peerages," 1883), and S. R. Gardiner (article Bacon, "Dictionary of national biography"). Bacon's title was so written by others than Bacon himself in the very year that it was bestowed (Spedding, "Life and letters," vii. 167 and 228).

For all this apparent weight of authority, the true form is not St. Alban, but St. Alban. So Bacon signed all his letters from 1621 until his death; so Bacon wrote the title in his letter to King James to thank the latter for the honors bestowed upon him (Spedding vii. 168); so Bacon's name was given in his sentence (Spedding vii. 270); and so it appeared on the title-page of the 1625 edition of his "Essays," as reproduced in the edition by W. A. Wright.

The title is correctly given as Viscount St. Alban by Spedding (vii 166), by Adamson (article Bacon, *Encycl. Brit.*) and by Doyle ("Official baronage"). W. STRUNK, JR.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"LORD'S BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY."

I AM inclined to offer to my associates in library work the benefit of my researches into the way in which this work has been expanded, in the new edition now offered, to 15 volumes. The contents of the 10 volumes of the former edition have been largely rearranged, the volumes of the new edition being smaller in extent than in the old, and the chapters put together differently. Several chapters have been inserted from Dr. Lord's "Ancient states and empires" and from his "Old Roman world." Then vol. 13 is partly and vol. 14 wholly made up of chapters, some new and some republished by other authors, while vol. 15 is occupied by indexes and tables. This rearrangement of the contents invalidates the references in the A. L. A. Index for those who have the new edition.

W. I. FLETCHER.

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"THE APPRAISAL OF LITERATURE": COMMENTS AND OPINIONS.

IN view of the general interest among librarians on the subject of the systematic "appraisal" or "evaluation" of literature, especially as exemplified by the work of Mr. George Iles in the recent "Guide to the literature of American history,"* it has been thought desirable to give in compact form the opinions and comments of some representative librarians on this topic. The desire has been to obtain, so far as possible, opinions on the "appraisal" scheme as a whole—its practicality and working value—comment on the methods heretofore followed or suggestions for those to be developed, and indication of subjects that seem next to demand appraisal. The "appraisal" theory, of which Mr. Iles has been for so long the exponent, hardly requires re-statement. Briefly, it would provide for the publication, in all fields of literature, of exhaustive bibliographies, with annotations "appraising" or "evaluating" the worth or worthlessness of the books recorded, these annotations to be the work of specialists, each an authority in his own field, the whole appraisal scheme thus representing what Mr. Iles has called "the consensus of the competent" as to existing literature. The publication last summer of the "Guide to the literature of American history," as a result of the generous services of Mr. Iles, gave an excellent working example of appraisal, and has drawn renewed attention to the subject. The theory has been made the basis of various schemes for co-operation or consolidation of bibliographical effort, among the most recent being the plan of Dr. Emil Reich, outlined in the London *Times* last July (see L. J., September, p. 823) for a great elective bibliography to be carried through as a national or international undertaking. Dr. Reich's scheme elicited a somewhat varied correspondence from persons interested, among them being Dr. Richard Garnett, who pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of its execution. His suggestion is also akin in some respects to the proposal for a Bibliographical Institute presented at Magnolia last June.

* The literature of American history: a bibliographical guide [etc.]; ed. for the Am. Library Association by J. N. Larned. See L. J., August, p. 784-6.

The statements of those contributing to the present symposium follow:

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,
Librarian of Princeton University.

IT must be said without reserve that Mr. Iles has put all librarians and students under obligations to him by his appraisal scheme. The essence of the plan is not new, but the plan itself as now understood is original, as against all predecessors, in its insistence on *quality* of evaluation, in its systematic character, and especially in the provision that the plan should not remain a theory but actually be carried out. Mr. Iles' work has made evaluation a felt need of librarians and students alike. It belongs therefore to the order of plans which are wholly good in essence, however one's taste may be as to detail.

The question of method is another matter and here there is room for difference of taste.

Mr. Iles' plan is really a double or triple one: Appraisal by selection, appraisal by annotation, and appraisal, perhaps, by classification.

Selection is in itself appraisal and generally involves also classification according to the readers for whom intended ("the young" or "English readers") which, in turn, is in itself true appraisal of an important and practical kind.

Appraisal by annotation is, however, the most characteristic part of Mr. Iles' plan and through his work this has been fixed upon us as essentially a part of modern practical bibliography.

Appraisal by selection is, of the two, it must be confessed, the more important, and all appraisal should start with the most careful attention to this method which declares that the book at least (1) is valuable, (2) is better than others in its subject, or (3) is better for certain readers.

This matter of selection is, as everyone knows, a most delicate and difficult one, and it is perhaps only saying what must be said of every selection when one says that Mr. Iles' Guide fails rather in selection than in annotation.

It is this most difficult matter of selection

which Dr. Reich's scheme means to meet. His plan requires, however, unlimited funds and unlimited time. Except with a positive genius for organization at the helm, it would take as many years as he asks months to carry out his idea with his methods. How much time will it take, *e.g.*, for each of ninety scholars to make up his graded list of 1500 books? Did Dr. Reich ever make such a list himself?

The scheme calls for (1) preparation of a Universal Bibliography of all subjects by a central office, (2) finding ninety scholars who will try to make the graded lists of 1500 books in their specialties within a reasonable time, (3) making them do it.

If Dr. Reich has made an exhaustive bibliography of any subject he will know how long the process is. If he has tried to make a select graded list of 1500 books he knows how much harder this is than one thinks. It is an exclusive work for at least two months for each man. How will he find ninety "scholars" to give their time unless it be spread over at least one year? And if he gets ninety unchallenged scholars who consent to try it in a year, he would not, unless he were a genius, get the work of 50 per cent. in less than fifteen months and of the other 50 per cent. in less than two years.

The plan itself of 50,000 selected works is a most admirable one. It is practically an ideal improvement of that very useful work, Sonnenschein's "Best books." If a select list were prepared in a central office by really competent bibliographers and then submitted to the scholars for addition and subtraction and, what is most important, for evaluation, the plan would become practical and relatively inexpensive. The plan of three original lists whose object is coincidence of opinion would get very little value at a very great expense. Three independent corrections of one original list would be not only simpler and cheaper but very much better.

If such a scheme as that of Dr. Reich's were ever to be put into actual operation Mr. Iles' idea of appraisal by annotation should certainly be joined to it. Even the scanty annotation of Sonnenschein we find of the greatest practical value and if to this should be added real criticism by competent men from various points of view, it would make an invaluable instrument.

If this should be done, the question of the method of annotation would become a most important one. The great objection that I find personally to Mr. Iles' method, in my own use, is that it gives only the authority of one man. This, to me, is nothing more than I get in reading a single review, whereas, what I want is the collated result of the opinions of several men.

I also find that almost all of the notes are too diffuse for the best use. What we want is the gist of the facts condensed in a very few words, which need not necessarily have even the form of a complete sentence. This economy of annotation is a matter of great importance.

In view, therefore, of the fact that we have two schemes of evaluation, (1) laying stress on the selection, (2) on annotation, and each open to certain objections in its methods, I suggest the following constructive scheme for an appraisal suited to the needs of the day:

(1) A list of the best 50,000 books in English, French and German (not more than half in any general class to be foreign) with the books best suited to the intelligent general reader starred, but no provision being made for babes and sucklings, who ought to be provided for (and certainly provided for) by nurses rather than by such a tutor.

(2) This list to be appraised by annotation.

(3) The first list to be made by a bibliographical bureau rather than by "scholars" and the first appraisal to be a very condensed digest of the best published reviews; this digest being also made by the bureau.

(4) This whole product to be submitted to comment and criticism to not less than three scholars in each subject and their opinions re-digested into both selection and annotation.

The following is the opinion of Mr. V. Lansing Collins, reference librarian of the university, who is by way of often testing the Iles'-Larned book: "Have used the book a great deal and found it useful, but think the list already needs revision.

"As for the general idea of appraisal—I think it is of greatest value in connection with reference books, but in the case of

general works it is not of great value, the evaluation of such books being generally a matter of personal taste."

W. I. FLETCHER,

Librarian of Amherst College.

THE beginning of the "appraisal of literature" for the benefit of library users is apparently found in the Boston Public Library's "Catalogue of books belonging to the Lower Hall . . . in the classes of History, Biography and Travel," published in 1873. That catalog was prepared under the direction of Justin Winsor, then superintendent, and in the preface signed by him we find the following statement:

"Some important changes have . . . been made in the manner of the cataloging: . . . 4th. Under the principal subject-references notes have been appended, concisely sketching, in some cases, the history of the literature pertaining to it, and often characterizing important or representative books, where the title does not sufficiently do it, in the hope to assist the reader to select books more nearly in accordance with his needs, or at least to advise him of the marked character of certain works, or of their general repute. . . . In this first attempt to add information of this kind to a popular catalog, there may appear errors of judgment, both in matter inserted and omitted; but if the plan proves, on trial by the public, to be of practical usefulness, it will doubtless be carried further towards perfection in subsequent editions."

As is well known, this new departure in cataloging was regarded as a long step in real library progress, and had a large share in making Dr. Winsor's well-earned reputation for practical bibliography. The "educational catalog," as it was called, of the Thomas Crane Library of Quincy, Mass., issued in 1875 under the editorial care of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, exhibited an extension of this method of annotation to an entire library, and was the model on which many other catalogs and finding lists have been based.

The new phase of book appraisal, of which Mr. George Iles has the honor of being the apostle and prophet, represents the effort to do centrally for the benefit of all libraries and their users what these annotated catalogs did for the individual libraries issuing them. It is thus a perfectly legitimate part of the work undertaken by the American Library Association through its Publishing Board, which is simply an attempt to do for libraries

in general by the agency of a central office and the printing press what the larger and better endowed libraries were doing for themselves, and by co-operation improve upon even that.

Looked at in this light, and this is its true light, this appraisal must meet the hearty approval of all library users, to whom it is of immense service.

But questions have arisen, and doubts have been expressed, as to the propriety of any attempted authoritative pronouncement upon the merits or demerits of certain books. It seems evident that if the appraisal becomes an expression of opinion, passing over from the descriptive character to the critical, it may be extremely difficult to justify it as a function of a library, a library board or a library association. The appraisal which is mostly wanted and which is represented in the "Annotated lists" so far issued by the Publishing Board aims to be mainly descriptive, as were the notes in the "educational catalogs." If it can be kept pretty completely within that field it is an entirely proper work for the Association, and one immensely useful to the libraries and the public.

The experience thus far had with it, however, goes to show pretty conclusively that good work of this kind is far too expensive to find support in the public patronage. Only by generous endowment can such undertakings be made feasible. Mr. Iles has proved his faith by his works, and furnished a liberal endowment for the work so far done. Even the gift of \$100,000 made by Mr. Carnegie to the Association for its Publishing Board work will not furnish the means for any considerable extensions of this work, and it remains to be seen whence the necessary endowment will come.

JAMES K. HOSMER,

Librarian Minneapolis Public Library.

IN our day, when books abound as never before, it is inevitable that the world should seek for some means of judging between the good and the worthless. If there were only some way of having books properly appraised! Are there authorities who, after reading books, will freely and frankly express opinions upon which we may rely in making our selection?

Feeling that the critical judgments of per-

sons of only ordinary capacity and knowledge have little value, we are turning to evaluation by specialists; and the hope seems to be entertained that if specialists can only be brought to bear upon literature as it flows, all will be well: we shall have guidance that can be trusted. The "Literature of American history," of Messrs. Larned and Iles, has been welcomed warmly as a noble step in the right direction. Similar compends of expert opinion are looked for in other departments of knowledge than history. In the matter of trustworthy criticism we feel that a better day is at hand.

But how far really can we trust the specialist? If we desire to look at him with care, we cannot do better than study the portrayal of him by Dr. Holmes. The Poet at the Breakfast Table finds seated next to him a singular looking figure: he is bald and spare; he often "wears goggles," he is habited in black which has become shiny as a beetle's carapace by much attrition, he diffuses a faint camphorated odor as of something escaped from a specimen case, his arms suggest antennæ, and he has "limbs with bends like a grasshopper—looks as if he might straighten them out all of a sudden, and jump, instead of walking."

The Poet feeling it a duty to cultivate so near a neighbor, tries to draw him out, venturing on a topic, as he thinks, of universal interest. "How do you think the vote will go to-morrow in the election?" "O, the election isn't to-morrow," replies the Poet's neighbor, "but next month." It presently comes out that the neighbor knows nothing of the city election, but is thinking of the election to the presidency of the Entomological Society, where, as he informs the Poet, the Dipterists and the Lepidopterists are to have a hot contest. "Are you an entomologist?" inquires the Poet. "Heaven forbid!" is the reply. "No one man can claim to be that: the subject is far too vast. You might possibly call me a Coleopterist, but I should be arrogant to claim even that. It is only one kind in which I feel an interest and my more proper title would be a Scarabeeist." The Poet takes him at his word, and the queer neighbor figures as the "Scarabee," in the annals of the Breakfast Table. When presently the boarders are invited to view a magnificent celestial phenomenon through

the telescope at the observatory, the Scarabee is too busy to accept. He is engaged in an investigation of the utmost importance, to discover whether or not the *Pediculosus Melittæ* is the larva of *Meloe*. The creature, it turns out, is a microscopic parasite, harboring in the bristly coat of the bumble-bee. The Scarabee has no interest beyond that; and if his investigation shall lead to certainty, as he hopes, he wishes no other epitaph, than that he is the man that put that vexed question to rest.

Dr. Holmes' Scarabee is not altogether a caricature. Nor are students of bugs any more liable to become thus narrowed, undergoing an atrophy of all wide sympathies, than students in other directions. Specialization tends to limit the interest of him who gives himself to it. His range becomes restricted: his eyes are trained to see only one thing; and human nature being what it is, all desire and all power to be broad are too often lost. Dr. Holmes might as well have taken a botanist, a chemist, or a geologist, as his student of bugs; or indeed, a historian, a theologian or a sociologist. Courts of justice have queer times with experts, as any old lawyer will attest. In any direction a student may specialize; and the tendency among all specialists, a tendency too often not adequately resisted, is to shut out of sight everything but the pin-points upon which attention has become concentrated.

Suppose, now, the Scarabee to be induced to take part in our scheme for the appraisal of literature. As a specialist his evaluation is sought of a book on entomology. Straightway the question will present itself to him; does the author show proper respect to the Coleoptera in general; and in particular, is he or is he not, heretical as regards the identity of my pet parasite with the larva of *Meloe*? The likelihood will be that if the author comes short as to the critic's especial points, his book, however complete and learned, will be denounced; or what is worse, damned with faint praise.

The writer has a specialist friend, who at the same time is candid and conscientious. Having in hand lately a critical task, he uttered himself in terms about as follows: "Whenever I set out to judge a book, I frankly confess I am beset by the tempter. The book I have in hand may be profound in

its scholarship, broad in its grasp, logical in its method, and eloquent in its diction. But the tempter suggests to me that these things be postponed. Has my pet hero been recognized as he should be? My own little theory as regards the coming to pass of this or that historic adjustment, has it been kept in view? Has not the writer spoken disrespectfully, or indeed ignored entirely, my *Pediculosus Melitta*? I frankly confess that in dealing as a critic with books, my especial tastes, possibly my fads and fancies, tend to cloud my judgment, making it not easy to do full and catholic justice. My besetting fiend is obstinate. 'This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting'; and I am forced to fortify myself for my critical work by careful exorcism, by mortification, and stern self-questioning."

Though this valiant striver may escape, too many an expert critic falls into the diabolical clutch. Many a noble book has been stabbed to death by expert criticism, not at all because the critics were malicious, but because they had become purblind through excessive study of details. It is necessary to recognize the peril, while we are calling for appraisal, and by critics of special knowledge rather than by the ignorant. But the ideal appraisal will not be reached until a specialization can be gained that is not handicapped for properly broad and generous evaluation, by petty narrowness and prejudice.

JOHN THOMSON,
Free Library of Philadelphia.

EVERY effort made in the direction of furnishing short bibliographical notes on publications must prove of great value to librarians who have the responsibility of selecting books for public institutions. It is an impossibility to have in any one library every book on an important subject or even to be certain of buying the best books without assuming to possess an almost universal knowledge. It seems, therefore, simple justice to regard all books prepared in the direction of an appraisal of literature with generous consideration rather than to hold up the selection of criticisms made by any one editor or by a committee of editors to a very severe standard. It matters very little how familiar a person is with books dealing with one par-

ticular subject for, as he discusses various volumes put forth on a matter with which perhaps he considers himself well acquainted, he will find such varying appraisals of the works in question, that the more he knows on the matter, the less positive and dictatorial he will be. The value of elective bibliographies must be of a limited character. In the case of great national libraries there is little use for these elective bibliographies, as the librarian is bound to secure (whether under the laws of copyright, the powers of persuasion, or purchase) pretty nearly everything that is written and published. Elective bibliographies become in such institutions books of reference only.

The second division of public library book collections will again be broken up into many classes. In cases where libraries can expend from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year on the purchase of books, elective bibliographies have a very great value. For one instance in which they could be used as a guide to the librarian in the selection of books, they would have fifty users of the volume as a book of reference, affording to the student or reader a general knowledge of the books published on any particular subject or line of thought. If these considerations are founded on truth, then the question of the desirability of publishing volumes, purporting to afford to readers a just appraisal of literature, must depend to a large extent on what would be the use made of such books of reference and in a more important degree what would be the standard or critical value of the notes appended to the bibliographical description of a book, in so far as such notes would be a discrimination of the value of the work criticised. All such discriminations will, after all, depend upon the weight of the name and literary position of the writer of the note. It would seem in the publication of any such book, to be of prime value, that the name of the writer should be appended to each note and that the notes should be received and appended rather through professors in the line of study of each book than by way of extracts from reviews, even if such reviews are taken from the best and most highly esteemed periodicals. The fact that the A-, the B-, the C-, *Review* and so on, highly praise, severely condemn, or lukewarmly notice a book is not of much moment as compared with the expressed

opinion over his signature of a past master or expert in a particular line of study. The majority of review notices are written in "strenuous," and therefore very frequently useless, haste. They are written to be first to review a book and without proper consideration. The best reviews written weeks and perhaps months after a book is published are those most worth consideration, but to the newspaper and review mind are regarded with pity. You can hear the strenuous man: "What, only just reviewed? Why, that book was published the week before last!"

In some important books of appraisal, it has been found desirable not to insert one judgment or criticism only but to give at least three which may fairly set forth the varieties of judgment that are certain to exist on most books. As it is certain that in a short description of a book, uniformity of opinion will never be obtained, so in the appraisal of a book, diversity is equally certain to exist.

In all books of "evaluation" or "appraisal" or howsoever they may be termed, the principal value will always be in their giving a clever and accurate description of the scope of the work. Herein will lie the real success and value of the best "appraisals of literature."

JOHN S. BILLINGS,

Director New York Public Library.

THE world's literature down to about 1880 has been fairly well appraised, and the results are given in the larger encyclopædias, in the histories of literature, art, science, etc., and in collections of various kinds. The average man will, I think, obtain more information, and stimulus to further inquiry, from an appraisal of the epoch-making accounts of discoveries, theories, practical applications, or original productions in any branch of literature, if this is presented in the narrative form of an historical outline of the development of that branch, than he will if it is put in the form of a bibliography, which last will, as a rule, be used only by the special student.

Probably some interesting results could be obtained by the expenditure of \$150,000 a year for the next twenty years upon a Bibliographical Institution, but more interesting and valuable results can probably be obtained by expending the same amount in any one of a dozen other fields of work.

EDWIN H. ANDERSON,

Librarian Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

DR. REICH's scheme is interesting. Similar projects have been discussed from time to time in this country among those interested. There can be no doubt about the great value of such bibliographies to public libraries. It is easier, however, to plan the machinery for their production than to secure competent men to do the actual work. Dr. Garnett speaks with the wisdom of experience when he says, "the foreseen difficulties of any undertaking are nothing to the unforeseen." It seems to me that the difficulties incident to such schemes as those of Dr. Reich and Mr. Iles should be thoroughly understood, so that too much may not be expected of them. These projects seem to presuppose an approximate omniscience which may be hired in the market-place. Is there any such thing, even, as a "consensus of the competent"? If there were, outside the domain of physical fact, the world would be less interesting than it is. Are great scholars free from the influence of intellectual weather, of literary fashion? Is there not such a thing as the geography and climate of opinion? In compiling judgments concerning the best books in a given field shall allowance be made for these influences, and a thousand others; and if so, how much? The sitting in judgment on all opinions of mankind is no meek task. If it is frankly conceded and always remembered that select bibliographies merely represent the opinion of a few fallible scholars, such bibliographies will be of the greatest use to public libraries. If more is claimed for them, are they not barricades across the path to knowledge?

Looking at it from this point of view, the "Guide to the literature of American history," which Mr. Larned and Mr. Iles have so generously provided, is of the greatest value. I should like to see the literature of European and Oriental history similarly covered. I wish there were two or three such bibliographies for every branch of literature. We could then check one against the other and eliminate a good deal of the personal equation.

N. D. C. HODGES,

Librarian Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

FIRST, I wish to make known my appreciation of the work of those who have given us the "Guide to the literature of Ameri-

can history." It is always an easy task to sit down alone with the cold results of another's work and find the weaker portions open to criticism. I have that respect for those who made the "Guide" to believe that in all the circumstances they produced the best their judgment dictated.

I query sometimes whether there is not a restless spirit among librarians which is urging them to do that which the best use of books does not necessitate. I query whether there has not been some over-cataloging and some over-indexing. Such books as the "Guide to the literature of American history" are certainly useful, but they are more useful to the librarian who is buying books, to the librarian without a library, to the embryo librarian in apprenticeship, than to the experienced librarian with books and with a library. The experienced librarian can carry in his head the general purport of anywhere from ten to a hundred thousand books. I think the late Dr. William F. Poole put the estimate at the latter figure. The experienced librarian should know all of the books mentioned in the "Guide," but if he were buying books for empty shelves doubtless the "Guide" would furnish him with a list and save him time and trouble.

The proper preparation of bibliographies is not so easy to-day. The stock of human knowledge has been increased many fold within a hundred years. President Eliot, of Harvard, has stated that not ten per cent. of the studies now taught at that university could have been taught at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Ninety per cent. of the contents of books are quite recent acquisitions to the world's learning. I am thinking at present of the subjects called "scientific." So much has scientific investigation been differentiated that it is little exaggeration to say that there are hardly a hundred people, very likely not more than twenty, in all the world directly interested in any one scientific paper, not to consider the few papers which chance to attract especial attention. The authors of such papers, having a sufficient knowledge of the special subjects, alone can prepare the bibliographies. Every well-prepared paper now published carries with it a bibliography and the same is true of books. The well-made book of to-day, in whatever the field, contains its bibliography and that

bibliography has been made by an author who has given to the subject all the time that the writing of the book necessitated. Of course, there are good books and poor books, and nothing is easier to ask than, Why has the author omitted a reference to this authority or that? The author may have given anywhere from six months to ten or twenty years to the writing of his manuscript and would, if present, give in a very few words a sufficient answer to a carping critic, ventilating ideas gathered in half an hour's perusal of the printed pages.

I do not wish to be considered as voting no on the proposal to have prepared an extensive appraisal of literature. Only it has been my observation that literary and scientific men when any such plan containing so many germs of usefulness is presented to them are inclined to give it their approval without much thought. The results of literary work and the results of scientific work are not measurable in dollars and cents. Every literary or scientific undertaking which commends itself to competent writers or investigators is worth carrying through. There are elements in the librarian's work—the bringing of books and readers together—which make it more akin to commercial enterprise and necessitate constantly asking the question—whether the greatest results can be obtained by the expenditure of a given sum of money in this direction or some other. The philologist or the physicist or the artist can do well only such work as from time to time appeals to him. Pot-boilers by any of these are failures. The librarian leads a comparatively work-a-day existence and when any new plan is suggested must ask himself whether by following that plan the expenditure of a dollar will produce greater results than its expenditure in some other way. The mental attitude of the scholar is by rights so different that his assent to the indexing and cataloging of late years suggested by librarians has perhaps been too easily obtained. I hope the evaluation of books will be given very careful thought before anything more is done.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER,

Librarian Providence Public Library.

1. *The appraisal principle in general.*

I favor the general principle of appraisal,

and shall be very glad to see it extended to other departments than American history. Professor Richard T. Ely's able arguments on the other side (in his paper at the Waukesha conference) should be carefully read by anyone who is interested in the subject. Nevertheless, the benefits would appear, to my mind, very largely to outweigh the disadvantages; and the latter are plainly more operative in some fields of reading than in others.

2. *Methods.*

I have no suggestions to make in regard to methods, other than those which I have already made—namely, that the annotations (whatever the subject) need to be as specific as possible. This is a point in which I have been especially interested; and in writing my annotations for the volume already published, I naturally aimed to give due attention to this need. In doing so, I found it a convenience to keep constantly before me a list of about thirty "searching" questions, of which the following are typical: "What facilities has this writer for treating this particular subject?" "Does the book aim to cover the whole ground?" "If it treats only a limited field, what is that field?" "Is the book essentially for reference, or for continuous reading?" "What audience does the author aim to address—the general public, or the special student only?" "In what respects, if any, does it supersede previous works on the same subject?"

There is another question about which it seems desirable to have as wide an expression of opinion as possible—whether worthless books ought not to be omitted from the list altogether, instead of being mentioned and condemned. There is perhaps something to be said on both sides of this question; but I will simply point out that in the volume already published ("The literature of American history"), it was frequently, and perhaps usually, the case that the selection of titles had not been made by the contributor who annotated them. The latter simply took the titles placed before him, and set down what there was to say of them.

3. *Other fields for appraisal.*

In a letter of mine, which is already in print, I have mentioned the subjects of natural science and applied science as calling for similar treatment. Conversation with other li-

brarians has developed other suggestions, as follows: European history, biography, geography, and bibliography. We shall "want" them all, but as we cannot have all that we want, it is plainly a perplexing matter to choose among them.

HENRY L. ELMENDORF,

Librarian Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library.

THE appraisal of literature seems to me the most important subject, and the most difficult problem, now before the library world. We need elective bibliographies with notes to aid in the selection of books. We need annotated lists also to aid those who use the libraries in their choice of books. Such a book as the "Guide to the literature of American history," while extremely useful as a library tool, can be used by few out of the readers of American history in public libraries.

A distinction should be made between descriptive notes which give information in regard to the scope and character of books, tell the ground covered and the manner of treatment of the subject and other points that are a matter of fact and not of opinion, and critical notes which appraise the book, pass judgment upon it and assign it to its place in the literature of the subject. Of the first class of notes, given only that they are accurate and truthful, we cannot have too many. The second class is a very different matter, and we should be careful in our schemes of appraisal that we do not gather a mass of material more confusing than helpful. There are very few books, even in pure literature, that can be appraised once and for all. It has been said that every printed catalog is out of date before it leaves the press, and this is equally true of annotations, particularly on scientific and technical books. The books characterized as "the best" are soon superseded.

Opinions on books should be signed, or in case they are quoted the authority given, and dated in every case. We want to know whose opinion we have, whether it is the judgment of a known and trusted authority upon the subject, or the say so of some more or less competent readers' committee. We need to know, not only who gives the opinion, but when it was given. Take a well-known book for an example: Max Müller's "Science of language," 2d v., Low, 1861 and 1863, last

ed. 1899: "These lectures soon raised him to the rank of the standard authority on philology in the estimation of the English public. Though much of what is contained in them is now out of date, there can be no doubt that they not only for the first time aroused general interest in the subject of comparative philology in England, but also exercised in their day a valuable stimulating influence on the work of schools." Prof. A. A. McDonnell in *Sup. Dict. Nat. Biog.*, 1901. Such a note, dated and signed, will do to copy on the cards of our catalog, or print in our annotated lists.

It seems necessary that the appraiser should possess, not only a great knowledge of his subject, but that he should have great adaptability and a knowledge of people as well, that will enable him to discriminate between the notes suited to the "elective bibliography," the library tool, and readers' or students' aids.

The most needed appraisals from the library view-point seem to me those on technical and scientific subjects, which are the most difficult to obtain, and the soonest out of date. To be of value to libraries in selecting books, some plan should be devised to have books of this class competently passed upon promptly upon publication.

R. G. THWAITES,

Secretary Wisconsin State Historical Society.

If a reference librarian could have telephonic connection with one acknowledged authority in each branch of knowledge—or better yet, with a specialist in each of its subdivisions—upon whom she might at any hour call for guidance whenever a reader sought advice as to the bibliography of the subject, then I fancy she would adjudge her lot to be a happy one. Of course, were she a worldly-wise, discriminating young person, she would be aware of the existence in the world of other specialists than the one whom she was at liberty to ring up; she would understand that no two specialists in any field always agree as to the merits of the literature of the subject; she would not be liable to consider the judgment of her adviser as the last word upon the subject; she would be aware that another man at the end of the line, equally well-informed and disinterested, might give her a quite different reply, or that the same man might a year hence change his own views on the sub-

ject. Nevertheless, she would have reason for contentment; for the advice of any competent, fair-minded specialist, who understands the needs of the people for whom the librarian is catering, is doubtless far better than her own, and probably is the nearest approach to correct advice that is available in this world.

It is exactly this sort of special service that has been aimed at by Mr. Iles and his editor, Mr. Larned; it was the sort of thing striven for in the former's "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," and the admirable evaluation of books on art edited by Mr. Sturgis. All three of these gentlemen and surely each of their contributors appreciate the limitations of any system of evaluation which is to consist merely of one man's opinion, although that man be a specialist. The resulting guides have surely been and will long continue to be of great practical assistance to librarians and to readers. The only point to be remembered is, I repeat, that they should not be, as I fear they sometimes have been, accepted by our craftspeople as the definitive judgment of the great body of experts; but merely as the carefully-prepared opinions of certain men who know these books intimately, but who may entertain for them opinions differing materially from certain other men who know them quite as well. If the discriminating librarian understands this while citing the guides to her readers, she will properly be duly grateful for the possession of something which at least approximates the judgment of posterity. More than this, neither Mr. Iles nor Mr. Larned would expect.

Taking this qualified view of the importance of the well-edited evaluations thus far published under Mr. Iles' wise patronage and practical guidance, I am unequivocally of the opinion that further efforts in the same direction are well worthy of being made. The field of biography might profitably be tilled in like manner; so also economics, the social sciences, the science of government, and some of the useful arts and applied sciences. Perhaps biography at present offers the best opportunity; for many of the other fields mentioned are in a stage of such rapid transition that a volume of evaluation as delayed as necessarily was that on American history, might reach its public long after the books mentioned had ceased to be in repute.

J. C. DANA,
*Librarian Newark (N. J.) Free Public
 Library.*

THAT portion of the public which patronizes public libraries will rarely use an appraised list of books like the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs." Very few of this section of the public have ever been taught that there are experts in the field of belles lettres, or even that there are experts in the fields of history and science. They trust their doctors, rather blindly—unless they happen to be diverted to a Christian scientist; but the casual reader—a woman, for example, who attends to the preparation of meals every day in her life, and never has learned, and can't be taught, that experts have written cook books that must be exactly followed to get good results—how are we to expect her to learn that there are experts who can tell her what is better in poetry, history, fiction, travel, etc.?

On the other hand a few teachers and a few parents and a few librarians have made most excellent use of the particular list I have mentioned, and such lists are worth making for the use of these few. Many thousands of students and readers of the more serious kind, and many librarians in thousands of cases, have given thanks to President Adams for his manual of historical literature. How much more valuable in a like field will Mr. Larned's book on American literature prove to be! Appraisal, then, as Mr. Iles understands it, I most heartily believe in. Librarians should assist in the preparation and distribution of appraisal lists. I look forward with confidence to a time when the libraries of the country, having learned what co-operation really means, will issue from week to week a periodical containing estimates by experts of the latest publications in every field. If we were not as a body a little too much inclined to worry over the details of library economy, the minutiae of book-lending, etc., we would see even now the importance of more general co-operation and would be ready to produce, along the lines of Mr. Iles' suggestion, such a periodical as I have mentioned.

The time not being ripe for this, what topic shall be taken up in some other way, and in what way? The most important subject to

libraries and the one, as far as practical results are concerned, most valuable to the general public, is fiction. But I don't believe we are yet ready to undertake seriously fiction appraisal. It would be better for the present to encourage individual libraries to make select lists, to investigate the character of the fiction actually read in public libraries, and to try experiments in fiction supervision, and meanwhile to work out some system on which fiction appraisal lists can later be issued.

Much has been said by librarians about the use of libraries by mechanics and artisans. The figures of circulation show that this use is relatively very small indeed. Much more has been said in this direction than has been done. There is need of a series of brief lists of books on subjects included in the general term mechanic arts. The lists should include annotations and evaluations of the several books on them. They should contain from six to twenty titles each. They could be published first, perhaps, in one volume and then reprinted in separate lists to be sold at a moderate price per thousand. One list, of six books on electricity, for example, might include only such works as a small library would be likely to have or could afford to purchase. These same books would be in the largest libraries. This particular list would find users all over the United States. Another list on electricity might be one of 12 titles including only the most elaborate and most advisable works on some one subdivision of the subject like dynamos.

Next after this the most important field, from the popular point of view, would seem to be that of social science. There should be published a revision of Bowker and Iles' "Readers' guide." I understand this is not at present possible; but portions of it might be brought down to date and republished, in the form of brief lists, like those I have suggested in mechanic arts.

H. L. KOOPMAN,
Librarian of Brown University.

I FIRMLY believe in the "appraisal of literature." I have no fear that any active librarian will ever find too many helps provided for him in the selection of books, nor that any independent one will ever be in

danger of slavishly following their guidance. The value of a good annotated list is immense, not to the specialist, but to the general student and the librarian.

It should be decided whether books disapproved by the appraisers should be included in the lists. I believe they should in many cases. The more widely a poor book is circulated the greater reason for warning the public against it. But it would be foolish, for the sake of bibliographical fulness, to pull a book up out of oblivion merely to set it in the pillory. One thing is sure as regards methods: they must vary widely with different subjects.

As to new themes for appraisal, let me suggest one, topical fiction of literary value. This is a wider field than historical fiction, while the literary limitation may be drawn at such a line as to prevent the book from becoming too large. Another subject that appeals to me is description and travel. This is one of the few fields in which books grow more valuable with age. The appraised list, therefore, would never lose its value, as in the case of rapidly developing sciences and arts.

PURD B. WRIGHT,

Librarian St. Joseph (Mo.) Free Public Library.

SPEAKING from the standpoint of the smaller library, there can be no question either as to the practicability or value of any good, well-digested appraisal or evaluation of literature. To the librarian with countless duties to perform, time is the scarcest thing imaginable. Anything which will give an authoritative evaluation as to books on given subjects, without the necessity of spending hours with reviews, supplies an openly acknowledged need. The necessity is not for an annotated bibliography of all books published on a given subject, or of books not obtainable, so much as it is of books of positive working value. The Larned list must have demonstrated its great usefulness in all libraries, as well as to all students in the line sought to be covered, ere now. Emphasis may be laid on the worth of the appendix, comprising "Selected titles for students and readers," compiled by Professor Channing. To the little library, just starting, it must seem indispensable. When the supplement, bringing the subject up to date, is out, it might prove profitable for the A. L. A.

to publish this revised appendix separately in a cheaper form.

In any work of this magnitude little things must creep in now and then, it would seem, if only to emphasize the care required. An evaluation which says of a work, "It is the best book . . . which the author has written," and in mentioning other titles by the same author does not point out any of specific value is, of course, not perfect. No more than one book can be the very best on the same subject, hence it is a little disquieting to the would-be buyer with small purse to find a work described as "one of the very best of the state histories," and on another page a history of the same state, by another author, referred to conclusively as the "standard history" of that state. As a matter of fact, both titles were found to be out of print. These lines are not intended as criticisms of the "Literature of American history." The immensity of the work done by Mr. Larned, its rare worth, would disarm even the real critic — the critic competent to criticise.

As adding to the usefulness of future publications, it might be suggested that books of material value which cannot be obtained in the open market should be marked o. p. This is not of so much consequence to the student as to the librarian, but it will unquestionably save annoyance and loss of time to both. The page itself should afford reasonable space for marginal notes. In any such list, many books are reviewed and thrown out as "undesirable," to say the least. These may be referred to by author and title only, so that those interested will know that such titles have been passed upon. If placed at the end of the division or period sought to be covered, in small type, little space would be sacrificed.

The general plan of appraisal suggested by Dr. Reich, if carried out, would be simply beyond value to the library worker. One trouble is that it sounds too difficult to be probable. While it is being considered, and the vast amount of intricate human machinery arranged, much valuable time would be lost.

Meantime, work along the line already so admirably started should not be permitted to lag. Volumes comprising evaluations of English and French history, followed by American literature, English literature (fiction being barred in the two last named), biography, sociology, the sciences, would

prove of great usefulness to any library, whether in this exact order or not.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN,

Librarian St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

I BELIEVE that no other list would be of quite so great practical service as an annotated list of fiction. It seems to me that it would be well, also, to classify the list. Since the novel is now the popular form of treatise on any sort of subject, it would be a decidedly valuable thing to have a list of novels treating of specific topics. For example, all novels dealing distinctively with sociology might be sub-classed under

various heads, such as labor and capital, strikes, the land question, the marriage question. Then there might be lists of musical novels, and lists of novels of various countries, etc., etc. This classification in itself would be a valuable thing, and if the individual titles were also annotated, it seems to me the volume would be of great service. Next to this I think I should place the subject of biography, though almost alongside of this I would place annotated lists of the histories of various countries, beginning with English history, followed by French, Italian, German, and general European history.

CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND BOOK ANNOTATION.

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Library of Congress.*

THERE exists to-day some confusion as to the respective functions of the critic, the reviewer, and the bibliographer. This is shown both in the inexact use of these terms, and also in the tendency of critics, reviewers, and bibliographers to usurp each other's functions. The term critic is applied to the Hebraist, the journalist, and the bookman alike; the bookman passes beyond an examination of the book to that of the doctrines it contains, and the literary newsmonger assumes the airs of the critic.

It should be recognized that though criticism is proper to each of the branches of learning—historical, biological, bibliographical and all, there is criticism which never appears in the form of book reviews or bibliographies; it should be recognized, too, that there are reviews which are critical and reviews which are merely appreciations or advertisements, and that there are bibliographies which are critical and bibliographies which are mere lists or catalogs. In short it must be recognized that the critical or non-critical character of a piece of investigation or bit of literature depends upon its author and its object. When these things are recognized it will be easy for the reviewer and bibliographer, on the one hand, to distinguish the province of criticism, and no less easy for the critic, on the other hand, to perceive the value of the review and the bibliography. It will become evident that criticism will and must be heard in reviews, as elsewhere, and in bibliography, as in the other

sciences, and that there may be reviews and bibliographies which may be useful though not critical.

The function of the bibliographer and of the bibliographical note is to use not the evidence of the laboratory and the field, of archives and of logic, but the evidence of the library, with a view to describing not the character of the doctrines presented in a book, but with a general view to describing the character of the book itself. The value of such work as this has been questioned, and quite naturally.*

The first step in the development of a science comes when the question is asked, Is it worth while? Before that there has existed only a mass of uncritical knowledge; after that there is the possibility of an organized science. In the development of bibliographical science we have questioned in turn the value of the book preface, the value of the book index, and the value of the book note. In the last case as in the other cases the question is a rational one; amateurs have written amateurish notes and we have asked with reason, Are such notes worth much, if anything, to anyone except the author of them? But to condemn these notes and the system of book annotation together is wrong: the question, Are these notes worth while? should be resolved into the question, How

* See Richard T. Ely, "The trusteeship of literature," in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 26:22, and "Dr. Ely and bibliography," by the present writer, in the same volume, p. 670.

may these notes be made worth while? How may our empirical efforts be made scientific? How may these amateurs be converted into professional bibliographers? Has bibliography a distinct function in this connection? Has it a method and a terminology which may be employed in the execution of this function? To answer these questions is the object of this paper.

The first concern of those bibliographers who desire to add to their ancient function of cataloging this new one of book annotation is to determine the proper object of this function, the point of view of the scientific annotator. This has within recent years been commonly defined by the terms, "evaluation" or "appraisal of literature." It may be that this term will be found permanently useful; the dangers in its use should, therefore, be clearly recognized. Among them I have noted the following: it misleads the critic and is misunderstood by the reader; it leads the author of bibliographical notes to attempt too much, and it leads the user of them to expect too much; it implies the use of moral terms rather than scientific, of didactic rather than bibliographical, of epigrammatic rather than statistical, of vague and general terms rather than exact and specific, of verbs in the subjunctive mood and of adjectives in the superlative degree. In fine it places the bibliographer in the position of judge or priest of literature, and calls for judgment and for advice where neither are necessary or possible.

The primary object of the bibliographer and of the book note is the description of books and not the advice of readers. In the bibliographical description of a book the title, imprint, and collation, in more or less detail, stand first. After these comes the note. Sometimes this is a quotation from the preface, but in most cases this course is so inadequate that it has seldom been pursued by bibliographers. Oftener the note is a copy of the table of contents, but because of its formal character this is in many cases quite unnecessary, in many more, quite insufficient, and in more still, absolutely misleading. A still more common practice is to quote from reviews, but here the advantage is rather apparent than real; judicious quotation is possible only for the specialist, and for the specialist it is difficult to quote anything from a

review that will answer as a note. In short a bibliographical description of a book, on botany for example, is the work not of the botanist, either author or reviewer, but of the bibliographer. He may, and, indeed, he will use the preface, the table of contents, and the reviews of a book in discovering its character, but merely as evidence; the investigation will be bibliographical and the result original, and, if too much is not attempted, that result will be good.

This observation raises the secondary questions as to the content and scope of the book note. In this connection it may be worth our while to repeat that the bibliographer is concerned not with matters of doctrine but of fact, and that his relation to the book is not that of proof reader, reviser, editor, or reviewer. The truth of these general statements being recognized, it may be added that the note should consist of positive statements rather than negative.* There is no room in a note as there is in a review for the proper qualification of negative statements, nor is there much use in calling a work inaccurate unless we point out the inaccuracies. The inaccuracy and incompleteness of any work may be taken for granted. But, on the whole, a book that has passed the publisher's reader, and been accepted in the market is good; the question is, Good for what? On the other hand, our positive statements should not be composed of adjectives, least of all adjectives in the superlative degree. The words better and best, for example, are not applicable to the more valuable scientific publications, each of which stands alone in its field. They may be used in the description of manuals and general treatises, perhaps, but here the number of works belonging to the same class renders exact judgment and an exact use of these terms almost, if not altogether, impossible. Who that has used more than one text book of English history, for instance, would be willing to say which was the best? In short, in the case of either scientific or popular works the question with which we are confronted is not a moral one but

* I do not underestimate the value of negatives in the right place and from the right source; negation is as vital a process as affirmation, and the best way of describing what a book is, sometimes, is to tell what it is not. In exceptional cases bibliographers of exceptional learning should do this, but as a rule, I believe, it is undesirable.

a bibliographical one, a question not of characterizing a book but of analyzing it, of stating its permanent rather than its temporary attributes. The composite character of books must be more generally recognized; this is particularly true of biographies. What is original in a work must be discovered and indicated; of what authority it is and for what purpose composed, etc. And always it must be remembered that what is most obvious about a book to the specialist who has it in hand may be least obvious to the student who has not seen the book, to the student of the future, and to the beginner. We have touched upon this question of the content of the book note but briefly, but we must pass on to the other question of scope.

It has been said that mere literature and merely technical literature do not fall within the province of annotation.* It is not my intention in this place to demonstrate the error of this opinion, but simply to ask, Would it not sometimes be well to indicate that a given book is mere literature, if it is—that, for example the work on the construction of sheepfolds by that great sinner in the matter of titles, John Ruskin, is not a technical work but something else? I should like to ask also, whether the beginner in literature and the arts is not as much in need of bibliographical information as the beginner in other branches of learning?

In sooth we seem to be in less danger of falling into error in the annotation of current literature of this kind than in the annotation of the older literature of other types. The difficulty of finding the value of old books, and the difficulty of expressing that value are again and again seen. A given book in 1850 made certain definable additions to science. In a year or two that new knowledge became common property; and the new information which this book had supplied could be found in several books, modified and refined by subsequent observation and investigation. To fail to distinguish these dead books from the living is the greatest danger of the ambitious bibliographer; to confine himself to a description of the current literature of his subject is the safer, and, in many cases, the only wise course.

Finally, we must indicate how the scientific

description of books in all branches of learning is facilitated by the existence of bibliographical terminology. The terms, compends, comprehensive works, theses, monographs; the terms, standard, official, authorized, authoritative, and many more have come to have quite definite meanings, and in the description of books are quite sufficient and easily understood.

We have indicated above how the primary, the scientific object of bibliography may be realized in the description of a book. But the bibliographer has a duty to the reader of the book as well as to the book. The description of the book is of distinct and primary importance, for a knowledge of the book must precede knowledge of the uses of the book. But bibliographers must assist in the diffusion as well in the increase of knowledge; they must furnish bibliographical guides as well as bibliographical surveys. It is out of the question, as a rule, to indicate in a book note both the character of the book and the class of readers to whom it may be most useful. If the description of a book is accurate the class of readers to whom it may be useful, may usually be inferred. But whether it can be or not is of little moment, seeing that the reader who requires guidance needs a description of the standard literature of a subject, not of the current literature, and for such the special bibliographical guides intended for different classes, for Frenchmen, for Americans, for sociologists, for historians, for chemists, for women, and for children, are necessary. These guides are not in the nature of record, but are merely suggestive, and of merely temporary value. It is impossible for the bibliographer to do more than assist the librarian, the teacher, and the parent in directing reading; and it is often impossible for him to recommend the same book to-morrow that he recommended to-day. Because of the educational character which guides have, therefore, it is important that the most rigid care be taken in the selection of the books to be described. And it is because they must be select lists that I would have them annotated. In short, I would compel the compiler to give some reason for the selection which he has made. Then, perhaps, we might have more judgment in the preparation of our guides, fewer imposing book lists and more useful ones, less clerical labor and more scientific work.

* "The appraisal of literature," *Nation*, July 31, 1902, p. 88.

KRUPP FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY
AT ESSEN, PRUSSIA.*

IN 1897 Mr. F. A. Krupp, the well-known "iron-king" of Germany and son of the founder of the Krupp Works, conceived the idea of adding a free circulating library to the many other beneficial institutions established by him at Essen, the home of the Krupp factories. Works of a purely scientific character, presupposing thorough technical training, were not admitted, such books being found in the valuable collection of scientific and technical publications which form a special library attached to the Works, and is always kept up to date. In May, 1898, work was begun and ten months later, on March 1, 1899, the library was opened with 8000 cataloged volumes on its shelves. Bound copies of a printed catalog of the collection were placed in the shops and "colonies" (*i.e.*, settlements and villages) built, owned, and controlled by Mr. Krupp, which house the many thousands of his employees. This catalog of 362 pages may also be bought at the "book hall" for 50 pf. (about 12c.).

The opening of this library marked a new departure, public or semi-public libraries in our sense of the word being practically unknown in Germany. English and American institutions served as models. Local conditions, however, necessitated modifications of the original plans, a few of which it may be worth while to review. The privileges of the library are confined to persons connected with the Works and their immediate families. This relegates it to the rank of a semi-public library, although the circulation equals and exceeds that of many public libraries of moderate size. As a matter of fact it is principally frequented by the skilled and unskilled workmen and the minor officials, the higher officials having other resources. During the first year of its existence, 8000 additional volumes were purchased and prepared for circulation, making a total collection of 16,000 volumes at the end of the first twelve months. A large percentage of this latter purchase consisted of works of non-fiction, or to be more precise, scientific and technical books of a standard which presupposed a trade or technical school training. The German taste for serious reading had asserted itself, many preferring no book at all to a work of fiction, so that these additions became imperative. To cite one example of many observed by the directors: a workman, in selecting his first book, asked for a work on "the hygiene and sanitary conditions and regulations in ancient Rome"; the second time he requested a treatise on medical plants, as he wished to familiarize himself with their healing properties, while the third book he asked for was one on phrenology. The directors found by

adroit questioning that not only had he read all three books, but that he had been able to sift and extract the particular information he wanted.

The library board looks forward to the time when circumstances shall warrant the installation of a gentleman capable of acting as adviser and informant, a man of breeding and culture, whose knowledge shall be at the service of the borrowers during library hours.

Although the writers of fiction are well represented novels as such do not form a class alone, but are combined with other classes, *e.g.*, Class D, History, includes all books bearing on that subject, hence historical novels are found in this class, or division as it is termed. In Class B, Belles-lettres, which also contains the greater proportion of the novels, though novels by no means form the bulk of this class, are found the classics of all ages, and all German translations of foreign literature, whether fiction or non-fiction. Books not desirable for young people (not necessarily children) are specially marked and not given to them. The staff, it would appear, has experienced no difficulty thus far in handling crowds, even in the beginning when it sometimes happened that over 100 people remained to be dispatched at closing time. It takes from two to three minutes to discharge a returned book and to supply the borrower with a new one, and seldom even during a rush is a reader obliged to wait longer than five minutes from the moment he hands in his books. Pictures with explanatory notes line the walls of the delivery room, and sliding frames render frequent changing of these pictures easy. In the delivery room stands a table with paper for wrapping the books, which every borrower is required to do before leaving the building; he returns his book in the same wrapper. The kind of work these people are engaged in necessitates this precautionary measure. When one considers that a large percentage of them handle machine oil and are surrounded by soot and dust all day, it is encouraging to note that only an average of 868 new covers were needed per month while the circulation fluctuated between 7648 and 19,126 volumes.

Every employee is available for membership, but at the termination of his connection with the firm, when drawing his last pay, he must return his membership card to the pay-bureau where the rosters are kept. On the rosters the letter *L* after a man's name indicates that he is a member of the library. The pay-bureau in turn sends the membership card back to the library, as a guaranty that all books were returned before the borrower left the Works. The management is averse to the infliction of fines and prefers persuasion, or moral suasion. During the year 1899-1900, with a circulation of 94,305 volumes, but one book was lost and only 111 were soiled and injured, and of these but 39 to a degree which

* The recent death of Herr Krupp, soon after this article was written, gives a special interest to this account of the library maintained at his famous Works.

necessitated the exaction of a fine. During 1900-1901, with a circulation of 141,000 volumes, none were lost, 30 books were soiled and injured, and 19 fines were inflicted. Books may be kept three weeks and then renewed if desired, and more than one book may be drawn on one card. Access to the shelves has not yet been introduced, and readers fill out slips from which the attendant makes selections. Books are reserved on request and readers are notified gratis when the book is ready for them. If a book is kept over time a "reminder" is sent on blue paper, the receipt of which the borrower is obliged to acknowledge. Should the "reminder" not have the desired effect a "notification" follows, leaving it to the tardy reader to either bring back the book himself, or to employ the library messenger (whom he must pay) for the purpose. Should the "notification" fail, the culprit receives a "summons" to appear in person at the library, and thus far it would seem that no further steps have been found necessary. The library retains possession of the borrower's card while he has a book out. The board of trustees, aided by the suggestions of a number of gentlemen who are interested in the Works and well-versed in book-lore, sees to the selection and purchase of all books. The books are accessioned as soon as received and marked with the date and accession number, thus: '00-2358. The accession book, in addition to the customary entries, has a space for the date of paid bills. After being accessioned the books are turned over to the cataloger with the exception of parts of continued publications of any kind, which are all held until the entire work has been completed and received.

The classification and grouping of books differ materially from the Dewey or the Cutter systems. The trustees in their endeavor to make things as easy as possible for their readers have let simplicity rank above bibliographic features. This, happily, has not led to serious omissions; on the contrary, great attention has been bestowed upon contents of compilations and upon cross-references. Titles, however, particularly in belles-lettres, had to be shortened, entries shorn of much not absolutely necessary, biographies entered only under the name of the subject. In the case of scientific works the dates of the different editions are carefully given. The books appear under 15 main classes, 13 of which have from two to seven divisions, two only of the latter being subdivided. The main entries are:

- A—General and miscellaneous works, with 4 divisions.
- B—Belles-lettres, with 7 divisions.
- C—History of literature, with 4 divisions.
- D—History, with 5 divisions.
- E—Biographies, Recollections, Correspondence, with no divisions.
- F—Geography and travel (*Länderkunde*) and Ethnology, with 6 divisions and 2 subdivisions.

- G—Natural science, with 5 divisions and 4 subdivisions.
- H—Arts, with 3 divisions.
- I—History of civilization, Mythology, Folklore and Fairy-tales, with 2 divisions.
- K—Law and Political science, with no divisions.
- L—Philosophy and Religion, with 2 divisions.
- N—Commerce, Trade, Technology, Domestic economy, Agriculture, Education, Sports and Hygiene, with 4 divisions.
- O—Heimatliches (anything of local interest), with 2 divisions.
- P—Foreign (any work in a foreign language), with 4 divisions.
- R—Books for the young (*Jugendschrifte*), with 3 divisions.

The Library Bureau catalog cards are used in all the card catalogs. Of these there are several—an author catalog, a subject catalog, which seems to be a combination of our subject and title catalogs, a so-called place or location catalog, valuable for statistics, and a fourth which serves as a basis for the printed one. These are the main catalogs, the rest seem to have more the character of special lists, compiled from the cards of the first named catalogs, to serve certain purposes. Lists of new books are promptly issued and freely consulted by the borrowers.

From the cataloging department the books, which are usually published in paper form in Germany, are sent to the binder, who binds them in accordance with a special contract, which covers his work in detail. All books are bound in half calf and sewed, tape being used in books larger than 15 cm. All maps are mounted on linen, with a margin left as wide as possible. Each book is treated in the same way and paid for according to size and a specific schedule, excepting when special cases require special treatment. The best material only being used, the binding is supposed to last and to withstand hard usage. The binder pays the return cartage. Any rebinding or doctoring of books is done in the "home-bindery" located in the library building. Upon their return from the binder all books are covered with a blue cover, which can be washed either with water or benzine. On this cover are pasted conspicuously the rules of the library and the words: "Be careful with this book and return it in time, for others wish to read it also." On the back of each book, near the upper edge is pasted a label on which are noted the class and book numbers, which include the size number. When a work of any description, already represented as a separate book in the library, is bound with or forms part of another, a dummy is placed next to the original copy on the shelves; this dummy bears at the top the marking of the separate copy and below this marking the class and book numbers of all publications in which it may be found. This, of course, would not apply to mere duplicates, which are simply stamped *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., and

placed next to the original copies. The books, instead of having Cutter numbers, have running numbers, D 134 meaning the 134th book in class D, etc., all subdivisions being ignored in the placing and arranging, and only main-divisions and the saving of room considered. Thus, it not infrequently happens that a book on sport is supported on one side by a cook book and on the other by a work on railroad transportation, for all three belong in class N, while in class A the ancients may be discovered hobnobbing with the most modern writers, or in class D the most exact of histories is looked down upon by the most inexact of historical novels. All books are measured and marked according to size, four sizes being recognized:

Up to 20 cm.....	size 1
From 20 to 30 cm.....	2
" 30 to 40 ".....	3
Over 40 cm.....	4

The size number is added to the call number thus: D 134².

In addition to the technical library, previously mentioned, there exist several collections of books which were all put in working order during the opening year of the free circulating library and by its staff. The reading room of the "Essener Hof" (Hotel) boasts of a fine collection of encyclopædias, dictionaries, grammars and reference books for general information, in all 192 volumes. The Casino collection of 723 volumes consists of scientific reference books and the classics of the world's literature. The 45 magazines and 42 newspapers kept in these two places are in charge of the free circulating library staff, and as soon as a volume of any magazine is completed, it is bound and becomes the property of the free circulating library. A third collection, numbering about 900 volumes of light literature, is placed in the hospital.

As a whole this latest undertaking of Mr. Krupp's has flourished and singularly few mishaps have been encountered. The library has grown steadily and now numbers 20,254 volumes. The opening of reading rooms, delivery stations, and branches is contemplated, in fact a beginning has already been made, and a cross between a branch and a delivery station has been opened at Cronenberg. It is located in the schoolhouse, near the main street, which leads to two other colonies. Being supplied from the central library, it has proved a boon to these colonies, particularly to the younger people; 20,220 volumes were circulated in 11 months. About 400 volumes are kept on its shelves independently of the requisitions from the main library, and these form a nucleus from which in time a branch will be developed. Mr. Krupp's "book hall" has been here considered only in its relations to its immediate community, but its influence does not stop there. In its maintenance Mr. Krupp has again assumed the rôle of pioneer, bearing in mind his father's motto:

"The purpose of labor is the common weal;
Only so will labor become a blessing,
Only so labor becomes a prayer."

His library is the first of its kind in Germany and is still in its infancy; and, although any knowledge concerning it which may have reached wider circles of the Fatherland has been gained incidentally, requests are constantly received from all sides, either for publications, information in regard to management, or advice and help as to the starting of similar institutions, so that the example it has set is likely to be followed elsewhere.

HERESA HITCHLER.

A METHOD OF KEEPING STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS IN COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.

IN a college library there are three questions regarding the expenditure of money for books which the librarian should be able to answer by consulting her records at any moment. These questions are: How much money is appropriated annually from different funds for the purchase of books? How is this money apportioned among the departments, Art, Biology, Chemistry, English, etc.? How much money has already been spent from the annual appropriation from each fund and for each department?

Generally such statistics are kept in books, the writing of which requires much time, and also quite a little expense if ledgers are printed especially for the purpose. Wishing to economize both time and money, we have devised the following plan for use in Wells College Library.

Our income for purchase of books is derived from different funds, and from each fund a certain amount is appropriated annually for each department. We use the Library Bureau order slips, making a card for each book ordered, and keep them arranged alphabetically by authors in an "Ordered" list, until the books are received. When the books arrive they are compared with the order slips, checked up on the bills, and the list price and cost of the books transferred to the order slips in the usual manner.

It is the use to which these order slips of books received are now put which forms our unique system of keeping accounts. Instead of filing the slips alphabetically by authors in one "Received" list, as is the usual custom, we divide them into as many groups as we have departments in college, *e.g.*, Art, Biology, Chemistry, English, German, etc., arranging the groups alphabetically by the names of the departments. As each order slip bears the name of the professor ordering the book, it is easy to locate its department. In front of each group of cards is placed a guide card containing the following items: first, the name of the department, *e.g.*, Eng-

lish, placed in the center of the guide card; second, the name of the fund, followed by the appropriation for the year, e.g., General fund, Appropriation, \$250, S 1901-Je 1902; third, the amount expended to date from the appropriation, e.g., Spent, \$25; this amount being increased on each invoice of books to the department.

But the fact that each department receives appropriations from different funds necessitates the division of groups within groups, e. g.: In the English department we have an appropriation from a general fund and one from the Morgan fund. Hence the slips for books bought with these funds are divided into their respective groups with a guide card placed in front of each group. The guide card for the general fund bears the heading "General fund," that for the Morgan fund has substituted upon it in place of "General fund," "Morgan fund."

In this manner any number of groups can be indicated at any time by inserting in alphabetical order by name of the special fund under the department a guide card showing the same. Hence, the arrangement is first, alphabetical by names of departments; second, alphabetical by names of special funds.

The "Ordered" and "Received" lists are kept in a case in the library where the faculty may consult them at any time and ascertain without questioning anyone how much money they have spent for books, and by comparing with the appropriation may quickly see how much is still available.

The objection may be made that there may be some outstanding orders, the cost of which must be taken into consideration. True, but there is the "Ordered" list beside the "Received," and the professor, knowing what he has ordered, looks for the card for the book or books in the "Ordered" list and notes the list price. From this he can make his estimates.

Another objection which someone might make is that the file of several years' lists would occupy considerable space. Certainly two or three years' accounts could be kept available on file, and then if desired stored in the boxes in which the order slips are purchased. After a few years the "Received" list slips would be of no particular use any way, as the guide cards could be preserved, if desired, and all other information on the slips would be available in the accession-book, catalog, or shelf-list.

The advantages of the system are, statistics are available in a concise form at any moment; no time is required for writing of records in a book or books, it being necessary simply to write the guide cards, which with us is done on the typewriter at the beginning of the college year, or as a new fund arises; no expenditure is necessary for the purchase of books for keeping the statistics.

Alice Evelyn Sanborn,
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REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE report of the Librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1901, just issued, is an interesting record of the steady growth of the national library in activity and usefulness. It is compact and largely statistical, dealing fully only with the two undertakings of most present significance—the reclassification and the catalog, and the distribution of the printed catalog cards. Accessions for the year amounted to 81,971 books and pamphlets, 62,913 manuscripts, 4896 maps and charts, 34,491 pieces of music (of which 12,906 were gained by transfer from the main collection), 20,676 prints, and 1961 volumes for the law library. The total number of books and pamphlets in the library was ascertained by a new count made in June to be 1,114,111, of which 92,582 are contained in the law library in the capitol; of this total 799,497 are classed as books of all kinds, the remainder being pamphlets. The recorded number of visitors to the library was 694,009; and in the main reading room 415,911 v. were issued to 119,382 readers, the highest issue for one day being 3348 v. In the reading room for the blind there was an attendance of 10,284 at the various readings. "The increase in number of readers compared with last year was 6488, or over 500 per month. The increase in the number of books issued over last year was 14,399, or 1200 per month. Over 40 per cent. of the books supplied to readers in the main reading room related to history, science, belles-lettres, and political science. Fiction found 11 per cent."

The library force now consists of 289 employees, of whom 231 are in the library proper and 58 in the Copyright Department; there are 91 persons in the Catalogue Division. "Nearly one-half the force is composed of women, at salaries ranging from \$360 to \$1400, inclusive." The increase in the last appropriations made possible a considerable addition to the force, which has now reached practically a normal mean. Among the more notable appointments were those of Worthington Chauncey Ford, as head of the Division of Manuscripts, of Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, in charge of the Division of Music, of James David Thompson, and of Theodore Wesley Koch. On the appointment to the library staff of specialists in various fields, Mr. Putnam says: "Such additions notably strengthen the judgment of the library in departments of knowledge where it has been deficient. . . . A library is not itself a laboratory either of science or of the arts. But a great reference library handling the advanced literature of science and of the arts requires for the classification and cataloging of this, and especially for its interpretation, besides bibliographers, a certain number of men who have also had specific training and actual experience in the methods and operations of science and of art. Such experts alone can

realize the need of the inquirer, can assume for the time being his point of view, can translate the language of his science or art into the language of the classification and catalog. The particular branch of science or of the arts which they have pursued is of less concern, an education sound and thorough in one branch being an education in *method*, applicable to all branches."

The more important accessions to the various departments are noted, among them being a complete set of the codes and rites of China, in 131 volumes, presented by W. W. Rockhill, who contributes an interesting description of the valuable collection of Tibetan books previously given by him to the library. Much has been done toward rounding out the collections of periodicals, and documents, and it is urged that Congressional action be taken authorizing the library to receive copies of the confidential publications of the Congressional committees, which are now not regularly received.

Special attention is given to the work of the Catalogue Division, and the report of Mr. Hanson, chief of the Division, is appended in full. Mr. Putnam says "The force in the Catalogue Division is now considerable in number and in a high degree expert. And it is a force pervaded by the professional spirit, which insures a high ideal, exclusive devotion, mutual helpfulness, and the sacrifice of personal interest and individual preference. It is, I believe, certain to make the most of the opportunity which is before it, an opportunity greater than is within reach of any such organization in any other library of the world, in that its benefits will extend beyond the particular institution to the entire country." Special effort has been made to advance the reclassification, which now covers bibliography, the greater part of history, and a large portion of the sciences. It has been found necessary to carry on the reclassification and the recataloging independently of each other, and when the main classes have been classified and shelf listed the efforts of the Division will be concentrated on recataloging. Naturally, the printing of catalog titles for distribution to other libraries, begun in December, 1900, has materially affected the work and organization of the Catalogue Division, and the beginning of card distribution in October, 1901, necessitated other changes. It is believed, however, that "when the library has once mastered the more difficult problems of internal administration which still remain, chiefly in connection with the arrears of cataloging and classification, it will be possible to bring this branch of its activity to a high degree of efficiency."

The process of preparation of the printed catalog cards is briefly outlined by Mr. Hanson, and Mr. C. H. Hastings, in charge of the Card Distribution Section, presents an interesting report of the work of that department, which has been developed to a remarkable degree of promptness and efficiency.

"The question how far the Library of Congress may properly allow its purchases to be influenced by the demand for cards has been much debated during the past 12 months. Many orders are received for cards for books which are merely reissues of books already in the library, but issued in more attractive or more convenient form. In regard to such books the decision has been that they should not be recommended for purchase unless there is good reason for supposing that they will contribute to the resources of the Library of Congress as a working library. Thus it frequently happens that hundreds of cards, ordered for some popular work of ephemeral interest, can not be supplied.

"One of the most serious difficulties in the work has proved to be the variation in edition between the book for which cards are wanted and that for which the Library of Congress has cards. The copyright law requires that to secure copyright protection a new edition must be recopyrighted if it contains substantial changes. But what constitutes a substantial change is left an unsettled question. As a result new editions are usually not recopyrighted, and in consequence cards cannot usually be furnished which will fit the new edition. This difficulty in the case of copyright books comes out, especially in the case of cards for recataloged books in American history. Standard and useful works, which are on the shelves of many libraries and for which numerous cards are likely to be ordered, are precisely the works of which it is likely that two or more editions have been issued.

"In the case of noncopyright books the Library of Congress does not usually care to purchase more than one edition. The library ordering cards may have another. In connection with noncopyright books the further difficulty arises that many important English books are published in New York with an American imprint. Many of the larger libraries now ordering L. C. cards buy the English edition of such books. Most of the smaller libraries, and some of the larger ones, buy the American edition. The Library of Congress usually buys the English edition, but sometimes it buys the American edition. It is evident that misfits between cards and books must occur frequently.

"Reprints of both copyright and noncopyright books with a new title-page are also a source of difficulty. A mere change in date calls for a corresponding change in the catalog card.

"For the difficulty in variation in edition no satisfactory remedy has appeared. If it were not for the fact that the English edition of books can usually be imported at considerably less than the price of the American edition, one element in the problem would perhaps settle itself, as libraries would naturally buy the American edition. If the copyright law were made more stringent in regard to

new editions and could be more strictly enforced, it would of course cover the other principal element. Publishers who abstain from the pernicious practice of changing the title-page of reprints, and of editions which are 'new' in little more than the name, help to solve the problem and should receive the commendation of all libraries."

Nevertheless it is estimated that over 90 per cent. of the cards for current copyright books are ready for distribution when ordered; for noncopyright books the percentage of cards received varies from 75 to 25 per cent. The various details of the card distribution work are fully described, and Mr. Hastings' report should receive the careful attention of all librarians interested in this important branch of co-operative work. As a supplement to its own resources, the Library of Congress has arranged to receive from the largest libraries now printing their catalog cards, all cards thus far printed and all cards to be printed hereafter. "From this source many thousand titles have been received during the year. These are now being arranged. The collection is already proving helpful to the Catalogue Division, and it will gradually become of great utility to scholars, since those working in the Library of Congress will be able to find out readily the resources of the other largest libraries of the country."

Mr. Putnam refers to Dr. Biagi's outline of the card distribution scheme, in the *Revista delle Biblioteche* for April, with his suggestion of a similar international enterprise; and to the report on the use of the cards, given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1902—which, however, is erroneously ascribed to "a committee of the American Library Association." He adds: "The full significance of the distribution of cards by the National Library can be appreciated only after consideration of the various proposals and projects for co-operative cataloging which have been put forth in years past." The report reviews somewhat fully the activities of the various divisions, noting the publications of the Division of Bibliography, the reading room use, including the successful results of Sunday opening, and the work done in the reading room for the blind, where 169 readings and 41 musicales were given during the year.

For the fiscal year 1904 increased appropriations are asked, covering: increase of force, i.e., five stenographers and typewriters for the library; at \$4700, and nine persons in the copyright office at \$9020; increases of salary, in repetition of recommendations previously made, "to equalize certain salaries with certain others already paid in other divisions of the library involving no greater responsibility"; \$10,000 for opening the library for reference use from 2 to 10 p.m. on Sundays and legal holidays; \$4900 for service in connection with the card distribution work and other publications of the library; \$28,000 for the preparation of an Index to Compara-

tive Legislation; and \$105,000 (instead of \$85,000) for purchase of books, periodicals, etc.

The suggestion for an Index to Comparative Legislation is interesting, touching upon an entirely new undertaking. What is proposed is a comprehensive record of "the laws that are being enacted by the various legislative bodies of the civilized world. An index that would cover promptly, intelligently, and accurately the current legislation of the world would render a great public service—a service to the legislator in Congress, to the executive branch of the government in its diplomatic relations, to the scientific bureaus of the government, and to all students of current political and economic facts and tendencies. Published periodically, say monthly, it can be made to broaden its service to the aid of legislators, administrators, and investigators in all parts of this country and in other countries. The work should be done at Washington. It can only be done at the National Library, where the material is to be found or (with the aid of the consular and diplomatic representatives of the United States) can most effectively be secured. It will require not merely the current statutes promptly upon their enactment, but the files showing the legislation of the past. It will require subscription to a considerable amount of material which cannot be secured by the library as gift. It will require a systematically organized corps of special workers, besides the routine service for recording, classifying, and correspondence. If such a work can be organized at the Library of Congress it will do more than any other expenditure of a similar amount to make useful the great mass of legislative documents which are accumulating within its walls, and which it has an opportunity to accumulate unequalled by any other institution in the world."

The report of the Register of Copyrights is appended. It records a total of 92,978 entries, of which 84,345 were titles of works by residents of the United States; the total fees for these entries were \$50,805.50. The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law amounted to 169,726, a gain of 7443 over the previous year. An inventory has been taken of the whole collection of articles deposited to complete copyright up to October 1, 1902, giving a total of 1,052,906, of which 320,949 are books or pamphlets. The work of the office is summarized in careful detail, and Mr. Solberg again calls attention to the need of revision of the copyright laws and urges the appointment of a copyright commission to undertake that task. He says: "Our law as it stands is not only inadequate by reason of being based on antiquated models and because its modification has not kept pace with the great material development of the last quarter of a century; but it is difficult of interpretation, application, and administration because of textual inconsisten-

cies and contradictions. In justice to the interests of the literary and artistic producers of the United States, and also of foreign countries, the various copyright acts now in force should be welded into one consistent statute, simple in phraseology, broad and liberal in its principles, and framed to secure not only the fullest protection within our own widely extended territory, but the reciprocal international exchange of copyright privileges."

As its final appendix the report contains "A bibliography of co-operative enterprises and cataloging," compiled by Torstein Jahr and Adam Strohm.

CATALOGING AND THE NEW A. L. A. RULES.

THE publication of the revised A. L. A. rules by the Library of Congress, which has accepted them almost *in toto*, naturally makes catalogers consider to what extent they shall depart from their existing practice to conform to these rules. Large libraries can not very well make any radical changes but will adapt the printed cards to their own rules rather than aim to have their catalog cards consistent in minor points. The small library, the medium sized library, and any library undergoing revision, will try to come into accord with the A. L. A. rules because the Library of Congress through the means of the printed card will be looked to as the final authority on cataloging. Librarians purchasing the printed cards wish to have their rules uniform with those of the Library of Congress so far as the differences in the nature of the libraries will permit, in order that as little alteration of the printed cards as possible may be required.

It may be well to glance at some of the perplexities which arise in the mind of a cataloger after reading these rules and examining the printed cards. A large number of libraries at present use the Library School Rules with more or less modification. The large number of catalogers who have been trained in the various library schools according to the Library School Rules follow the order of author, title, edition, collation and imprint as therein given, which differs in some important particulars from the order of these items according to the new rules. Is it worth while to change? And is there any material difference in the case of reading a manuscript card when the imprint follows rather than precedes the collation? Some catalogers think there is such difference and that the imprint should come last. It is not an important point and must be solved by each library for itself, but in starting a new catalog or revising an old one it is best to follow the order as recommended in the new A. L. A. rules, which will also be adopted by Mr. Cutter in the fourth edition of his "Rules for a dictionary catalogue." One good argu-

ment for following the rule placing imprint, *e.g.*, place, publisher, date, after the title is that that information naturally follows on the title-page, while the collation must be obtained from an examination of the volume or volumes which necessitates turning back to the title-page for the imprint. There is a slight saving of time in its favor besides being bibliographically more correct. In putting the place and publisher's name on the written card, it is best to give only the first place of publication and the surname of the publisher.

The small library need not elaborate the details of paging, illustrations, etc. Economy of time in cataloging and the necessity of compressing the items on one card will make it necessary to shorten the collation. This can be done without radically departing from the Rules. The size mark can be determined by each library for itself (the letter symbol being generally in use in the newest libraries).

The edition should be considered a part of the title according to the recommendation of the committee, and should be given as it appears on the title-page, omitting only unnecessary words. This is bibliographically the correct way to treat edition, although it departs from the practice of many catalogers.

The chief difficulty occurs in deciding with regard to the heading, and just here comes in the necessity of considering the differences between cataloging for a large library and for a small one. No set of rules can be made to fit both kinds in all points. This is one of the things which it is difficult to make clear to the cataloger who has not worked in both, but it is exceedingly important to bear it in mind in deciding upon rules. The rules as finally agreed upon by the committee were designed primarily for the printed cards of the Library of Congress—the largest library in the country—which cards were intended to suit the needs of libraries of all sizes, from upwards of a million volumes to five or ten thousand, or less. What will suit a library of ten or twenty thousand volumes may be absolutely out of the question for a library of five hundred thousand. In the fulness of author's names for example, it was found necessary to recommend the fullest form of name in order that the large libraries could use the cards. A public library must find it more convenient to enter authors who write under pseudonyms under the pseudonym because the readers in most cases know no other name. A good rule to adopt for a public library (except perhaps the very largest closed shelf library) is to use the best known form of name and in case of doubt the real name of the author. This will apply not only to pseudonyms, but to names of married women, and others who change their names.

A radical change and one that is troubling catalogers is in the rule relating to books written by more than one author. Putting the name of the first author only in the heading is well enough for printed cards where

each card has the full title with the names of the authors in the title, the name of the second author being filled in at the top of the second card. On a manuscript card, economy of time has tended to shorten all secondary cards, so that on the title card appears merely the brief title of the book and the author's name. I believe that, where the present added entry cards are written, it is best to give the names of joint authors when not more than two in the heading, when more than two writing the first "*and others*," making the necessary added entries.

The ideal catalog card is one that gives the fullest and most accurate description of the book. The largest libraries find this an almost indispensable requirement for their proper working. With the multiplication of authors and editions the minutest differences must be brought out. The printed catalog card can give this information in a compact space while the written card must be condensed in order to compress the facts on one card if possible. The small and medium sized libraries do not require the same bibliographical fullness. Depending as they have heretofore upon written cards, as much compression as possible has been introduced not only for the sake of clearness but also for economy of the cataloger's time. The fact that the details are given in full is not a strong objection against using the entries of the Library of Congress cards in a small library, although that library would omit a large portion of the items on its written cards. A reader is not so apt to be confused by full title and collation if printed as he is if they are written out even in the best library hand writing.

The Committee has not as yet considered the rules for manuscript catalogs, its first object being to make a code of rules for the printed cards. It is for this reason that the subject of cross references and added entries was not discussed. The cataloger must remember that these are most essential and Cutter's Rules and the Library School Rules should be referred to when in doubt. The Library of Congress on its printed cards does not specify added entries and references, so that these must be supplied by the cataloger. A good plan for the cataloger using the new A. L. A. rules is to go over them carefully and write the word "refer" opposite each rule where a reference card is necessary, e.g., in the case of joint authors, pseudonyms, etc.

The advance edition of the Rules while printed as "advance" is not subject to any radical change. Alterations of some minor rules may be made, but the rules as printed can now be adopted without fear of many decided changes in the future. Cataloging is at the best a complicated subject, comprising many differences of opinion among catalogers, and even frequent changes of opinion in the expert cataloger as new prob-

lems confront him, so that we can not expect a code absolutely final in every detail. The best advice to a cataloger is to cast aside prejudice as much as possible and to consider fairly new developments in his subject, especially when these are largely the result of the experience of catalogers in such libraries as the Library of Congress and others. Be willing to change your rules even at the expense of inconsistency if something better can be found. A catalog should be judged by its usefulness to the public and not by its beauty nor its consistency, if these conflict with its usefulness.

ALICE B. KROEGER,
Drexel Institute Library.

A. L. A. CATALOG OF 1904.

INSTEAD of supplementing the A. L. A. catalog of 1893, as at first proposed, it has been decided to revise and enlarge it to about 8000 v., as the main exhibit of the American Library Association at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. While the work will center in the New York State Library, the catalog will represent, as its name implies, the best judgment of the many members of the A. L. A. interested in providing the most practical guide for librarians and readers. Although comparatively few can be called on by name, every one is as cordially invited to lend a hand as if asked personally. Specially welcome will be opinions as to usefulness of specified books arising from actual experience, dissent from leading reviews based either on experience or definite knowledge and original or quoted notes.

From the 1893 catalog should clearly be dropped books out of print (unless easily obtainable), as well as superseded books and editions, but by the present plan other titles will be retained as representing the best judgment of the most competent members of the association, which for standard literature is as valid to-day as 10 years ago. Is it the general opinion that their selection should be challenged, or accepted as the best foundation on which to add the best books of the succeeding 10 years? Are there too many expensive and scholarly works of not enough service in small libraries to justify buying in the first 500 or 8000 v.? On these and any other points the editor will be glad to hear, either directly or through the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or *Public Libraries*.

It will be a great convenience if contributors will send titles and notes on slips of standard catalog card size (7.5 x 12.5 cm.), so that they can be inserted in the official file without copying.

Proofs will be mailed to those willing to read tentative lists, and return them with criticisms, if they will send their addresses, specifying subjects they wish to see, to the editor, Melvil Dewey, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

THE CASE OF THE DESK ASSISTANT.

ALTHOUGH thoroughly in accord with everything the desk assistant has to say regarding library hours, I cannot see that she has even suggested a way out of the difficulty. Let me suggest two, although I believe only in the second.

1. Close all libraries between the hours of six and seven.

This may not seem practicable, as the public would surely protest, and the assistant would have to live near the library or get her dinner nearby.

2. Employ a day force and a night force. This is feasible, but the outlay is only possible to a few of the large libraries.

The desk assistant time schedules quoted in the article under discussion are fixed and do not vary from week to week. Am I then so very far wrong in thinking that the irregularity of the meal hours in a library being a regular irregularity is not as harmful as one might suppose? The question of the library stomach ought to be an interesting one to the medical profession.

From personal observation I have discovered that library assistants as a class object to changes in an established time schedule.

The library with which I am connected is conducted under time schedule B (as per *LIBRARY JOURNAL*). The necessity for employing another assistant arose recently in the delivery department, and the hours were fixed from 10.30 until 6 daily, except Saturday, when the hours were from 1.30 until 9.

This meant a hot dinner every night in the week but one, and the hours were offered to every one in the department and refused, because every assistant was perfectly satisfied with the hours she had and would feel it a hardship to have to change. They all preferred having time off until 3.30 every other day to the hot dinner and the extra evenings.

Some years ago I asked the assistants in a particular branch of a large library why they did not give up their day off a week and work seven and a half hours each day to make up their required 45 hours per week, instead of the long nine-hour day five days per week, but they all answered with one voice that they preferred a nine-hour day with the day off to the arrangement offered.

What I have said is simply in the hope that some remedy may be suggested by the desk assistant herself, for I am certainly heartily in sympathy with any movement which tends to her relief, and since librarians are without ideas upon the subject let her agitate the matter still further.

I do, however, wish to take issue with her upon the erroneous interpretation of a portion of the "Imaginary conversation" between a librarian and a desk assistant, printed in the May number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

When the librarian says that "you can hardly expect the library to take cognizance of your affairs outside of the seven or eight

hours for which you were engaged," etc., nothing was further from the thought of the writer than the fact "that the desk assistant has no requirements apart from her work in the library, to which she must gradually sacrifice strength, health and social life."

It seems almost trite to say that what was meant was simply this, that no one can attain to the highest positions, whether in a library or any other profession, without spending time and strength outside their working hours on their chosen life-work.

If this is an impossibility owing to lack of health, family or other reasons, what can the librarian do?

He usually takes a general interest in all his assistants, and knows their virtues and their faults pretty thoroughly, but it must be remembered that the librarian of a modern library expends in a far greater measure than any assistant his energy, strength, and thought upon the institution committed to his care, and it would be a physical impossibility to take that extreme personal interest in every assistant which the writer of the article seems rather to expect. BEATRICE WINNER.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

From the President's Message, Dec. 2, 1902.

THERE is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

It could be categorically proved that the best results in this world, either in books or life, had never been attained by men who always insisted on doing their own steering. The special purpose of a great book is that a man can stop steering in it, that one can give up oneself to the undertow, to the cross-current in it. One feels oneself swept out into the great struggling human stream that flows under life. One comes to truths and delights at last that no man, though he had a thousand lives, could steer to. Most of us are not clear-headed or far-sighted enough to pick out purposes or results in reading.

GERALD STANLEY LEE.

A WEEK'S WORK IN THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the *Providence Journal* of December 1, Mr. W. E. Foster contributes an interesting outline of "a week of work" in the children's department of the library. Somewhat condensed, it is as follows:

On Monday morning, various memoranda are received from the Sunday attendant, relating to the work of the day before, and call for extended consideration, especially some of them which relate to reference work undertaken with the children using the library on that day. In no previous year has the volume of work on Sundays and holidays, and also in the evening been so great. On this morning also memoranda are made in regard to periodicals needed in this department during the coming year. In the afternoon there is a steady stream of young readers, both new and old. Several children come in and quietly establish themselves in the class room, adjoining the children's reading room, for the consultation of the useful little collection of reference books to be found there. They know what they want, and they know how to find it.

During the next forenoon the children's librarian takes down the pictures which have been hanging on the wall of the class room, and replaces them with a new collection. The latter comprise portraits and views of American authors and their homes, also English authors, and also American public men. The whole is placed there in connection with certain school exercises. In the afternoon a class of about 80 pupils from one of the grammar schools is welcomed to the privileges of the library, and the methods of using the library are explained to them, in accordance with a prearranged program drawn up in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Schools. This program provides for a visit to the library by the ninth grade classes of all the grammar schools in succession, each class in charge of two of its teachers. At the appointed hour the children arrive, take seats in the large lecture room, which is conveniently situated on the same floor with the children's library, and listen to the suggestions made by the children's librarian. These suggestions are of the most practical nature. They draw attention to the important or significant features of a book, as the title page, copyright date, table of contents and alphabetical index. They include also the use of the most serviceable books of reference, as cyclopædias, atlases, biographical dictionaries, etc. They include also the use of the card catalog, the blackboard being pressed into service, to show in a graphical way what the form, the arrangement and the purpose of the catalog cards really are. For an hour or more after the conference in the

lecture room these children are to be seen in the children's library, putting the principles which they have received into practice; and this is, of course, only the first of many successive visits. The best of all is that the visit not only constitutes the child's introduction to the library, but to a library attendant with whom he is immediately placed on terms of confidential intimacy, and whom he will from that time turn to as one of his best friends.

The next morning is largely given up to a conference with the director of the "home libraries" movement. This admirable feature of philanthropic work has been developed largely under the charge of a committee of the local societies, and the visitors are connected with that organization; but these attractive little collections of books are always sent out from the Public Library, and call for no little intelligent planning and sympathetic suggestion on the part of the children's librarian. In the afternoon there are visits from several of the teachers who have taken the trouble to come personally to the library, and make copious notes of the materials to be found there, which they can turn to advantage in connection with their classes. At this time also occurs the monthly meeting of the ninth grade teachers, always held at the library, in the educational study room, on the same floor with the children's library.

The next morning several boxes of books are called for, to be shipped to the various schools, in accordance with the plan authorized by the Superintendent of Public Schools. These deliveries of books at the school building represent at least two different types of work with the schools. In one the books are retained at the school building itself for a month, being used in connection with the courses of study in the school. In the other, on arriving at the school building, they are at once charged over again (by the teacher, or by some pupil appointed to serve as "librarian"), and thus go into the homes of the pupils. During the forenoon also the loan collection of pictures in the lecture room is taken down, carefully packed in the box prepared for it, and shipped to another library. In their place a new collection is put up, the list (or "guide") referring to the pictures being posted near the entrance, and a collection of the books in the library relating to the same subject being brought in and placed on the adjoining shelves. A memorandum of this new picture collection is sometimes sent to such of the schools as are likely to find it serviceable in connection with their courses. In the afternoon some of the representatives of a girls' club bring in lists of the books which they wish to have sent out to them. A teacher comes in with a part of a class to occupy the class room for the study of some subject, a large number of volumes on their subject being sent for from the stack

and other parts of the building. During the afternoon the children's librarian gives notice to one and another of the children of whose interest she is sure, of an exhibition of lantern slide views of the West India Islands in the lecture room on some evening of the next week, and engages them to come.

The next morning the children's librarian starts on the preparation of some greatly needed lists of books, but is very soon interrupted by the appearance of a children's librarian from some distant city, drawn hither by a desire to study the methods of this children's department. Later, the teacher of one of the "special schools" comes in to arrange for some of her pupils to come to the library, a few at a time. In the afternoon some of the pupils, who had been present at an earlier visit of a class to the building confidentially inform the children's librarian that their teacher has assigned them an essay on "How to look up a subject," apropos of the suggestions made on the occasion of their earlier visit. Several pupils come to the children's librarian with some additional questions, not to be answered in this department, and are sent to the information desk down-stairs, with a letter or other message to the reference librarian, explaining their desires.

The next morning a selected list of "Good books for boys from 12 to 16 years old," and also an illustrated bird bulletin are posted. A call from the curator of the Natural History Museum is made the occasion for examining critically the collection of colored illustrations of birds, posted from time to time in the library and for "retiring" any which are not in any way a faithful reproduction of the original. Later in the forenoon, a young man comes in with half a dozen bright-faced youngsters, of from 8 to 12 years of age, comprising a part of a boys' club, who are one and all anxious for books about fishing. This most interesting group is speedily absorbed in the books and pictures brought them in the class room. In the afternoon a note comes in haste, asking for a list of topics to be used in "story-telling" at school. Fortunately, the children's librarian has already had experience in story-telling, to small children, and the preparation of such a list is a matter of no great difficulty. . . . This expanding reference use of the children's library is a significant indication of the extent to which the co-operative methods with the schools have been developed.

The last thing before going home at night the children's librarian has an extended conference with several teachers, who are desirous of having a "catalog of the books for school use," prepared and circulated here, on the plan of the admirable Pittsburgh catalog. No question can be raised as against the enormous usefulness of such a list, but here again the expense stands in the way of realizing the ideal.

The end of the imaginary week ("imaginary" in order of incidents only, for there is no one of them which has not occurred at some time), finds the shelves sadly depleted. It finds the children's librarian also with a somewhat divided mind—happy that so many children had been supplied with books, but busily revolving plans for remedying the deficiencies. At the beginning of the current year the equipment of books on the shelves of this room consisted of 2675 volumes. Of these, about half were non-fiction, comprising history, biography, geography, nature, industries, art, and also literature, (including poetry). Since the beginning of the year about 600 volumes have been worn out and withdrawn from circulation, and although additions are made from time to time, they do not keep pace with the withdrawals. The circulation for the first seven days of the present month (in this children's library alone), was 1668, and when it is remembered that about 400 volumes are out at any one time, in the school buildings, it will be seen on how small a capital this children's library is forced to do business. A large sum could at once be used in duplicating, on a large scale, those volumes which have stood the test of time, or, in other words, those books which are always called for, and of which there is never a supply which comes anywhere near meeting the demand.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

THE Bibliographical Society of Chicago held its first regular meeting for the year at University College, November 14, 1902. The secretary reported that he had received a letter from the chairman of the committee on the organization of an American bibliographical society, stating that, on account of the illness of one of the members, no meeting of the committee had as yet been held, but that the committee hoped to meet in the near future.

The secretary also reported that Mr. Merrill had turned over to him and Mr. Roden his notes on general and national bibliographies, and that the list would be prepared by the three of them in conjunction.

This list would contain:

- a. under General bibliographies.
 1. Attempts at universal catalogs, *e.g.*, Georgi's "Allgemeines europäisches Bücher-Lexikon."
 2. Complete catalogs of the large national libraries, *e.g.*, British Museum.
 3. Comprehensive catalogs of restricted periods, *e.g.*, Hain's "Repertorium" of works printed previous to 1500.
 4. Catalogs of "rare books" of a more universal character, *e.g.*, Brunet.

5. Catalogs of selected books, if of comprehensive character.
6. General lists of current publications, *e.g.*, Brockhaus' "Allgemeine Bibliographie."
7. Union list of accessions to the libraries of a certain country, *e.g.*, the accessions catalog of the Swedish libraries.
- b. under National bibliographies.
 1. Comprehensive bibliographies of the whole national literature of a nation, either from the introduction of printing or from a certain later date, but kept up to the date of publication, *e.g.*, Heinsius.
 2. Comprehensive catalogs of restricted periods, *e.g.*, Brunet's catalog of French incunabula.
 3. Catalogs of special collections of national literature in public libraries, if reasonably full and if the bibliography of the literature in question is otherwise meagre or less accessible, *e.g.*, the catalog of the Ticknor collection in the Boston Public Library.
 4. Catalogs of "rare books," with the same restrictions as in paragraph 3.
 5. Catalogs of selected books, if of a comprehensive character, *e.g.*, Stevens' "My English library."
 6. Lists of current publications, especially trade bibliographies, *e.g.*, *Publishers' Weekly*.

The following classes of books, though giving information as to general and national bibliography, would not be included in the present list, but might be subjects for special monographs:

1. General encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries with bibliographical material, *e.g.*, "La grande encyclopédie" or "Dictionary of national biography."
2. Literary periodicals, devoted mainly to book reviews and giving lists of current publications, *e.g.*, "Deutsche Literatur-Zeitung."
3. General bibliographies of special classes of books, such as anonyms and pseudonyms, *e.g.*, Quérard and Barbier.
4. Bibliographies of special subjects or of special classes of books restricted as to nationality or language, *e.g.*, lists of university dissertations.

Mr. W. Irving Way had sent in a short paper on the Caxton Club and its publications, which in his absence was read by Miss Mabel McIlvaine. Mr. Andrews supplemented the paper by telling of the club's publishing plans for the future and commenting on the commercial value of the club publications, especially those relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary*.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

25th General meeting: Niagara Falls, June, 1903.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the executive board of the American Library Association was held on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 10 a.m., at the office of Dr. John S. Billings, in the New York Public Library. There were present Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. James H. Canfield, Dr. Billings, F. W. Faxon, Gardner M. Jones, Miss Helen Haines, and Frank P. Hill, as a member of the council.

Appointment of secretary. The resignation of Mr. Faxon, as secretary, was presented and accepted with regret, and James I. Wyer, Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska, was elected to that office, to serve until the close of the 1903 conference.

Place of 1903 meeting. It was voted that the conference of 1903 be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., during the last full week in June, if practicable.

Appointment of committees, etc. Miss Nina E. Browne was reappointed registrar, and the appointment of committees was then taken up. Announcement of the appointments made will be given later.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Publishing Board moved December 1 into the room on the first floor of the Boston Athenæum formerly occupied by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The entrance is the first door at the left after entering the building.

The trustees of the Athenæum have for six years generously given desk room to the secretary of the board in a biographical alcove, during which time the work has so increased that larger quarters were needed. The board is still indebted to the trustees of the Athenæum for the increased accommodation.

The Publishing Board will now handle its own publications, which heretofore have been sold through the Library Bureau, and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Orders should therefore be sent direct to A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon st., Boston, Mass. Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary of the board, will have charge of the office, assisted by Mr. B. A. Whittemore, who will attend especially to the orders. All librarians, trustees or assistants are invited when in Boston to use the new room, if it will add to their convenience or pleasure in any way.

BOOK PUBLICATIONS.

Guide to reference books, by Alice B. Kroeger. Cloth, \$1.25 net (postage 11 c.)

Literature of American history, edited by J. N. Larned. Cloth, \$6 net (postage 32 c.); sheep, \$7.50 (postage 33 c.); hf. morocco, \$9 (postage 33 c.)

— Supplement for 1900-1901. Cloth, \$1 (postage 4 c.)

A. L. A. Index to general literature. New edition. Cloth, \$10 (postage 52 c.); hf. morocco, \$14 (postage 53 c.)

Bibliography of fine art. Paper, 50 c. net; cloth, \$1 net.

Books for girls and women. Paper, 50 c. net; cloth, \$1 net.

Also issued in 5 parts, small size, 12.5 cm.

Reading for the young. Paper, 75 c.; cloth, \$1; hf. mor., \$1.50.

A few copies still remain.

— Supplement, with subject index. Paper, 75 c.; cloth, \$1.

— Complete edition. Cloth, \$1.50.

A few copies still remain.

A. L. A. Index to portraits. *In preparation.*

Small series. Each 10 c.

List of French fiction. 50 copies, \$2; 100 copies, \$3.

Books for boys and girls. 50 copies, \$2; 100 copies, \$3.

Books for girls and women. 5 parts.

Also issued in the larger series in one vol.

Paper and ink. 100 copies, \$1.10.

Library tracts. Each 5 c., or \$2 per 100 in lots of 50 or more.

1. Why do we need a public library?

2. How to start a public library, by Dr. G. E. Wire.

3. Travelling libraries, by F. A. Hutchins.

4. Library rooms and buildings, by Charles C. Soule.

5. Supplementary to no. 4, giving plans, *is in preparation.*

CARD PUBLICATIONS.

1. Catalog cards for current periodical publications. 250 periodicals indexed. Subscription (a) for the complete series, \$2.50 per 100 titles (2 cards for each title); (b) for cards for selected periodicals, \$4 per 100 titles (2 cards for each title.)

2. Catalog cards for various periodicals and for books of composite authorship. Price 75 cents per 100 cards. Suggested subject headings are printed at the bottom of the card, and enough cards are provided to furnish for each title an author entry and the requisite number of subject entries.

The following sets are in stock:

Johns Hopkins University studies, v. 1-15. \$2.44.

*U. S. Geological Survey, Monographs, v. 1-28. 66 c.

*— Bulletins, 1883-1897. \$2.78.

* Current numbers are included among the periodicals in series 1.

U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Reports, 1-13. 26 c.

— Miscellaneous publications, 12 nos. 23 c.

*Annals of the American Academy, v. 1-18. \$5.88.

Bibliographica, 3 v. \$1.31.

British Parliamentary Papers. \$13.39.

Warner library of the world's best literature. \$6.

The Publishing Board would like to receive from librarians suggestions of sets for which they would like to have catalog cards printed.

3. Catalog cards for current books on English history, with annotations, 1897-date. Cards per year, \$2; pamphlet, \$1; both, \$2.50.

4. Catalog cards for bibliographical serials. 21 publications are indexed. Subscription same as for series 1.

State Library Commissions.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The commission has now prepared 22 travelling libraries of 35 volumes each, which are to be sent out to communities throughout the state.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Edna D. Bullock, secretary, Lincoln.

The commission held its annual meeting on November 18, the members present being: Frank L. Haller, Omaha; Leo Herdman, state librarian, Lincoln; William K. Fowler, superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln; E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the state university, Lincoln; James I. Wyer, librarian of the university; Edna D. Bullock, secretary of the commission.

The secretary made a report of the work of the year. There has been correspondence with 25 towns where no libraries exist, concerning the way to establish them. Five new libraries have been established, all with more or less help from the commission. The travelling libraries have made 64 trips, going to 43 places in 30 counties. The Osceola Public Library is the first fruit of the travelling library system, having in six months evolved from an applicant for a travelling library to the passage of a free library ordinance by the village board. The 21 travelling libraries of which reports have been made show that they have reached a constituency of 1000 borrowers and have been loaned 5521 times—an average of 6.5 a volume.

Other business transacted included the re-election of the present officers, fixing estimates of expenditure for the next two years, and providing for the printing of the biennial report of the commission.

State Library Associations.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. B. Hill, University of Georgia.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Library Association held its fourth annual meeting at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Nov. 5-6, 1902. There was a joint meeting between the Library Association and the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs at three o'clock, Nov. 6. The meeting was of unusual interest, as practically the travelling libraries of Georgia are supported by the women's clubs, there being no state aid. Much interest was manifested in the new \$50,000 library to be erected at the state university, the \$25,000 Carnegie Library at Columbus, Ga., and the \$10,000 library, also made possible by Mr. Carnegie's generosity to the city of Newnan. The meeting was enthusiastic, although small. Many of the state librarians having visited the new Carnegie Library of Atlanta during the summer and fall, found it impossible to again leave their libraries.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Institute Library.

Secretary: Miss Renée B. Stern, 6037 Monroe avenue.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, Chicago University.

A special meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Chicago Historical Society building, on Oct. 31. After a few words of welcome to the club by Mr. Dent, as representative of the Historical Society, Miss Warren introduced Mr. Melvil Dewey, the guest of the evening, who delivered an address on "The place of the library in the community." Mr. Dewey gave a rapid survey of the growth of libraries from mere store-houses, where literature was inaccessible to the masses, to the most modern method, which sends not only the travelling library to outlying districts, but also sends with it the travelling librarian. He spoke also of the value of poor reading matter as being the first step from no reading matter to the best literature.

In response to the 600 invitations issued (200 to members of the Historical Society) an audience of about 150 greeted Mr. Dewey, most of whom remained after the address to meet him personally.

The entire building of the Historical Society had been placed at the service of the club and an excellent opportunity was thus afforded to examine the various collections the building contains.

The regular November meeting of the club was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, in

the Fine Arts Building, the president, Miss Warren, in the chair.

The resignation of Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke was read and accepted, and 10 new members were elected.

A letter from Mr. Merrill was read explaining his inability to accept the office of second vice-president. By unanimous vote Mr. Herbert Gould was elected to fill the vacancy.

The program for the evening was as follows: Miss Zonia Baber, president Chicago Geographical Society, "Maps and the reading of maps"; Mr. R. H. Allin, of Rand, McNally & Co., "Making of a map"; Mr. C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, "Maps in public libraries."

Both Miss Baber and Mr. Allin had brought a number of maps to illustrate their subject. Mr. Andrews spoke on the various map collections in America and showed the difficulties in the way of making such collections, and also spoke of the best methods of arrangement.

A lively discussion followed. Mr. W. G. S. Adams, of the University of Chicago, was called upon and spoke of the value of maps, especially maps of distribution, in class work. Miss Chapin and Mr. Waterman spoke on the need of maps in the work in grade and high schools, and urged that a collection be made by some Chicago library.

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Law Library.

Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Frederick E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W.

The November meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Nov. 12, at the Columbian University, with the president, Mr. Thomas H. Clark, in the chair, and 32 members attending. Under the heading of general business the most important item was the admission to membership in the association of 22 persons, largely from the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Mr. Spofford, being asked by the president to make remarks on his recent western trip, entertained the association by speaking at some length on his visit to several libraries of the Pacific states. The most interesting collection referred to by Mr. Spofford was the Hubert Howe Bancroft library of 40,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts, stored in a special building two miles from the center of San Francisco. The collection consists largely of literature on the Pacific states, including much material in Spanish. Of the manuscript portion the most unique feature, Mr. Spofford stated, is a collection of 593 personal narratives of pioneers upon the Pacific coast, the manuscripts varying from 10 to 400 pages in length. Representing, as they frequently do, impressions or traditions rather than facts,

they cannot, in the opinion of Mr. Spofford, be rated very highly as original authorities.

The collection as a whole has been for some time for sale, but the high figure of \$300,000 has thus far frightened away all purchasers. Mr. Spofford mentioned, also, among others, the Sutor library of San Francisco, a miscellaneous collection of 40,000 volumes recruited from the most famous auction sales of America and Europe.

Dr. Henderson Presnell, of the Bureau of Education, the principal speaker of the evening, chose for his subject "The origin and uses of the A. L. A. catalog of 5000 volumes," reviewing its inception, preparation and the use made of it. He said that nearly 100,000 copies have been distributed throughout the country to libraries and individuals, and the demand for the book is still very brisk.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank B. Bigelow, Society Library.

Secretary: Silas H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th st.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the assembly hall of the New York Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, Friday, Nov. 14, at 3.30 p.m. Eighteen persons were elected to membership, and the treasurer presented a report showing expenses of \$413.45 and a balance of \$117.30.

The general theme of the meeting was "Libraries and schools in their inter-relations."

Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, district superintendent of New York public schools, gave an address on "Public school libraries." Dr. Shimer called attention to the fact that New York city had committed itself to the public school library at the beginning of the 19th century, and called attention to the interesting historical matter to be found in the club's handbook under "New York public school libraries." He said that the largest sum ever appropriated in one year for this purpose was \$12,000; this was doubled by the state, and as the money does not revert to the general treasury, it has at times been allowed to accumulate; but even with the accumulated funds but little can be done in such a broad field. There is now in preparation under Dr. Maxwell's guidance a list of suitable books for school children, graded to suit the school grades; these lists carefully annotated should establish friendly relations between teachers and librarians, and the aid of librarians is needed in carrying this out.

Dr. Edward W. Stitt, principal of public school no. 89, gave an address on "A boy's education as influenced by libraries." He showed that interest in really good and wholesome books could be encouraged in the school

room by reading to a class selections from good, strong and wholesome stories, following this with the information as to the source of the selection. In this connection he mentioned "Janice Meredith," "Tom Brown's school days," "Dream life," and other books. He also gave figures from a table, showing that the best workers in school read most, or that those who do the most reading are the best workers in school.

Miss Julia Richman gave an address on "Two unusual phases of library reading by public school girls," in which she showed that excellent results had been secured by the teacher awakening the interest of the girls, and leading them on in the use of books outside of the school text books. Among other methods suggested were the giving out of topics for investigation, either to be written about or discussed, such as "Instances in which the Monroe doctrine has been called in question," "Some differences between the tariff regulations of the United States and other countries," "The times of Oliver Goldsmith and the writings of his contemporaries," "How the English language was made," etc. Miss Richman described the sympathetic interest of certain teachers in the girls under their care, and showed that much more could be done by both teacher and librarian.

Miss Adelaide E. Brown explained briefly how the New York Public Library undertakes to meet the needs of the schools by supplying travelling libraries selected to suit the various grades, and exchanged as desired. The meeting then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. I. Minis Hays, American Philosophical Society.

Secretary: Miss Edith N. Gawthrop, University of Pennsylvania Library.

Treasurer: Miss Louise F. Buhrman, Girls' Normal School.

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the year was held at the Widener Branch of the Free Library on the evening of Nov. 10.

Dr. Hays outlined the work it was hoped the club would accomplish during the year. Progress was reported in the preparation of the union list of periodicals in the libraries in and near Philadelphia, and the attention of the club was called to the fact that the first of a series of library institutes under the immediate supervision of Miss Kroeger, Miss Lord and Mr. Bliss was at that time in session.

After the regular business of the meeting had been disposed of, Mr. John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Public Library, gave an interesting address on the subject "Library notes." The speaker spoke of many phases of library work. A plea was made for more business-like methods in library administration. The time has already come when books must be handled with less labor and expense. The

collecting and publishing of annotated lists was urged as one of the most important parts of the library work. Mr. Dana hoped that the time is not far distant when librarians may combine in the publication of a critical journal devoted to a fair and impartial appraisal of literature.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting the many members present were delightfully entertained at an informal reception and tea, given in the beautiful rooms of the Widener Branch. EDITH NEWLIN GAWTHROP, *Sec'y.*

LIBRARY INSTITUTE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

In October the Keystone State Library Association, at its annual meeting, decided to follow the example of New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin by organizing library institutes. It was considered best to leave the matter in the hands of the local clubs wherever practicable and the Pennsylvania Library Club was therefore asked to conduct them for the vicinity of Philadelphia. The first institute was held November 10-11 at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club. It was conducted by Miss Kroeger, assisted by other librarians. There were five sessions, the regular meeting of the club, falling on the evening of November 10, constituting one of them. Librarians of the small public libraries in villages and towns within 25 miles of the city were invited. Philadelphia is surrounded by a large number of suburbs, many of which are struggling to maintain public libraries. The committee having the institute in charge thought that the first meeting might be held to advantage in the city in order to see what need there might be for conducting them in the several towns. As a result librarians of 15 Pennsylvania towns near Philadelphia attended. In addition there were five New Jersey libraries and one library of Delaware represented, besides several small libraries of the city. Three persons came all the way from Bethlehem, a distance of 57 miles, to attend. The attendance at each session averaged more than 30.

The discussions were informal and covered the general field of work for the small public library. A small exhibit illustrated the points brought out in the discussion. One of the interesting features was a practical illustration of mending books by Mr. Emerson, binder for the Free Library of Philadelphia. Mr. Hastings, of the Library of Congress, attended one session and explained the use of the printed cards. Many of the librarians attended the evening session where Mr. Dana, of the Newark Public Library addressed the club. The committee feels after the first meeting that there is a real need for the institutes in the state and they are hopeful for the work in the future.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank G. Willcox, Public Library, Holyoke.

Secretary: Miss May Ashley, Public Library, Greenfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club closed its autumn record of library institutes with three most successful meetings, held respectively at Enfield, Nov. 5; Miller's Falls, Nov. 10, and Haydenville, Nov. 14.

At Enfield a welcome was extended by Rev. J. C. Andrus, president of the Enfield Library Association, and Mr. Willcox, the president, outlined the field of the library institute. The subjects presented were: "Book diet; or, literature and dyspepsia," by Rev. Bradley Gilman, of Springfield; "What libraries have accomplished," by Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield City Library; and "What the library can accomplish," by Miss M. Anna Tarbell, president of the Bay Path Library Club. In the afternoon there was a general informal discussion, with short talks, on "Children and books," and an address on "Use and advantage of a library to a community," by Rev. W. E. Waterbury.

The institute at Miller's Falls was presided over by W. I. Fletcher, and was welcomed by Rev. D. A. Hudson. F. P. Davison, superintendent of schools at Turner's Falls, spoke on "Books and young people," and A. R. Webster read a paper on "The school and the library—how each may help the other."

The two papers were followed by a practical discussion on the possibility of travelling libraries for district schools. In the evening addresses were delivered by Mrs. A. J. Hawks on "How to start a reading room," and by W. I. Fletcher, on "The value of the library to citizens." The discussion which closed the meeting was about the possibility of opening a reading room at Miller's Falls.

At the Haydenville institute Mr. Fletcher again presided. The chief speakers were Mary A. Jordan, of Smith College, on "What we can get from books," and E. W. Goodhue, superintendent of schools of Haydenville, on "Libraries as educators," and there was a good general discussion. At the evening session the subjects were "How I use the public library," by George A. Denison, and "Why every citizen should value a library," by Rev. John Pierpont, of Williamsburg. Miss Farrar, of the Springfield City Library, talked for a few moments to the boys and girls present, and the institute closed with a short general discussion.

The towns represented were: Springfield, Chicopee, Northampton, Florence, Leeds, Williamsburg, Conway, Greenfield, Amherst College, Mt. Holyoke College.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Early in November the school was favored with a visit from Mr. Dewey. On the evening of his arrival the members of the university senate and of the Chicago Library Club were given an opportunity to meet him personally at a reception given in his honor at the library by the library staff. During his stay of four days he delivered one public lecture before the university community and devoted the rest of the time to the library students.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

POSITIONS FILLED SINCE JUNE, 1902.

Class of 1902.

Barr, Charles James, reference librarian in the John Crerar Library.
Colcord, Miss Mabel, cataloger at the State University of Iowa.
Fuller, Miss Francis Howard, children's librarian and library hostess of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.
Gay, Ernest Lewis, has been engaged to catalog a collection of 15,000 French books, a recent gift to Harvard University Library.
Hawkins, Miss Emma Jean, cataloger in the Bryn Mawr College Library.
Lamb, Miss Eliza, librarian of Western College.
Mann, Miss Olive Louise, assistant in the Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress.
Mullon, Miss Lydia, cataloger at McGill University Library, Montreal.
Rodgers, Miss Anna Hendricks, librarian of the Pruyn Library, Albany.
Smith, Miss Mary Alice, assistant, History Division, New York State Library.
Taber, Miss Josephine, assistant in the loan department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.
Whittemore, Benjamin Arthur, assistant in the Home Education department of the N. Y. State Library. Mr. Whittemore has since been appointed assistant to the Publishing Board of the American Library Association.
Whittier, Miss Florence Bertha, assisted June 26 to August 6 in the University of California, Summer School of Library Science. Miss Whittier has since been appointed classifier at the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.
Wiggin, Miss Pauline Gertrude, librarian of the University of West Virginia.

Students in school, 1901-2.

Brown, Miss Zaidee Mabel, reviser in the N. Y. State Library School.
Hazeltime, Miss Alice Isabel, assisted during July and August in the Chautauqua Summer School for library training.
Larsen, Miss Martha Emely, librarian of the Folke bibliothek, Trondhjen, Norway.

Marvin, George Ritchie, assistant librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.

Patterson, Miss Marian, assistant in the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

Earlier classes.

Keller, Miss Helen Rex, class of 1901, cataloger at the Iowa State Library.

Phelps, Miss Anna Redfield, class of 1901, assisted in the Chautauqua library school during July and August. Miss Phelps has since begun the reorganization of the Lenox (Mass.) Library.

Sanderson, Miss Edna M., class of 1901, has been appointed vice-director's assistant in the N. Y. state library school, in place of Miss Florence Paine, resigned.

Smith, Miss Marie Martin, 1899-1900, children's librarian, Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Woodin, Miss Gertrude Lee, 1899-1900, assistant in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Noyes-Paine. Miss Florence Augusta Paine, class of 1900, and Mr. George Raphael Noyes, of Berkeley, Cal., were married July 31, at Boston, Mass.

Shaw-Brown. Miss Bertha Mower Brown, class of 1900, and Mr. Robert Kendall Shaw, of Washington, D. C., class of 1899, were married September 20, at Eau Claire, Wis.

Wright-Wood. Miss Gertrude Pamilla Wood, 1898-99, and Mr. John Aubrey Wright, of Bellevue, O., were married September 29, at Bridgeport, Ct.

Hyatt, Miss Bertha Evelyn, class of 1899, assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

Williams, Miss Mary Floyd, class of 1899, was director of the Summer School of Library Science held at the University of California, June 26 to August 6.

Morse, Miss Anna Louise, class of 1897, librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

Waterman, Miss Lucy Dwight, class of 1897, assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Hopkins, Miss Julia Anna, 1895-96, has resigned her position as librarian of the Wyllie avenue branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Madison, Wis.

Denio, Herbert Williams, librarian of the Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum in place of G. W. C. Stockwell, resigned.

Gibson, Miss Irene, class of 1894, assistant in the Order Division of the Library of Congress.

Robbins, Miss Mary Esther, class of 1892, acted as chief instructor at the Chautauqua Summer School during July and August. Miss Robbins has since been appointed instructor in Simmons College Library Training Course.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

Reviews.

KROEGER, Alice Bertha. Guide to the study and use of reference books: a manual for librarians, teachers and students; issued by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association (A. L. A. annotated lists). Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902. 8+104 p. O. \$1.25 net.

Miss Kroger's manual is sure of a wide usefulness, and meets a demand that has largely developed within the past three or four years. It is not to be judged as a comprehensive or elaborate bibliography of reference books, but, as its title indicates, simply as a guide to the more accessible and better known reference literature. To a large degree it is elementary, intended to aid library school students, assistants, and users of libraries in general, rather than for the thorough investigator or the expert reference librarian. It is modelled upon the general style of the previous "A. L. A. annotated lists," arranged in class divisions, with further subject grouping, and giving publisher, date, price and essential imprint data, with descriptive annotations; the D. C. number is also indicated for each entry.

The general field of reference literature is covered with fair comprehensiveness, following practically the course of study in reference books given at the leading library schools. The guide itself is preceded by a list of "books and articles on reference books," largely analytical of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, and followed by a very good "Suggestive list of 100 reference books," which should be most helpful to the smaller public libraries; there is also a full and careful index. The various classes presented cover encyclopædias, dictionaries, and reference works on special subjects—philosophy, religion, art, literature, biography, periodicals, society publications, government documents, bibliography, etc., with many subdivisions. Each main division is prefaced by a bibliographical and descriptive introduction, noting articles upon the subject and giving suggestions for the reference worker. Thus, the division "Government documents" is introduced by a citation of "references" to the literature of the subject, followed by a clear statement of the nature of United States public documents, and the methods of their publication and distribution. The selection of books is well adapted to the purpose of the work. Criticisms of omissions and inclusions might be made—which is true of any list of any kind, but on the whole Miss Kroeger has carried out her purpose with skill and common sense. Of the usefulness of the "Guide" there can be no question. It will certainly be a permanent help to more intelligent and effective use of the reference department of the public library.

NIELD, Jonathan. A guide to the best historical novels and tales. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1902. 6+122 p. O. net, \$1.75.

This is an excellent little manual, simple and unpretentious, but based upon knowledge of its subject, sound judgment and literary feeling. In an introduction of 16 pages Mr. Nield outlines the characteristics of the historical novel, and gives critical suggestions regarding its value and place in literature. Then follow, in tabulated form, lists of novels dealing with historic periods from the pre-Christian era to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, a "supplementary list of notable novels, which, while not strictly 'historical' in some way represent bygone periods," two suggested courses of reading, for boys and girls respectively, on English history since the Conquest, and an interesting selected bibliography of critical writings or essays dealing with historical romance. Author, title and publisher are given for all books recorded in the lists, and the period or special subject of each is indicated in addition to the general period groupings. The selection is on the whole very good indeed, and it is apparent that, as the compiler says, "no book has been inserted without *some* reason," and that care has been taken to obtain accuracy of description. Mr. Nield's work should be a welcome aid to librarians, and a source of pleasure and profit to many readers.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E. Scientific reading in a public library. (*In Popular Science*, October, p. 524-527.)

An analysis of the reading roughly classed as "science" in public library statistics of circulation. The analysis was confined to the circulating branches of the New York Public Library for the month of May, 1901. During that month the sciences formed 6.5 per cent. of the total home circulation, and even this percentage is considerably reduced when school readers, animal stories, and the like, are eliminated.

HOWELLS, W. D. What should girls read? (*In Harper's Bazar*. November. 36:956-960.)

Mr. Howells comes to the conclusion that a good rule for a girl in her reading is pleasure, first, last and all the time. There are inferior authors, and inferior readers who read with pleasure the inferior books of the inferior authors. Girls should shun lists of hundred best books and the like, because "they are often the inventions of vulgar and mediocre minds—at the best, of academic minds." For a man who has published nearly

two score of novels the following is interesting: "Most novels are worse than worthless, not because they are wicked, but because they are silly and helplessly false. Among the worst of the worse than worthless are the historical novels, which pervert and distort history, not so much because the authors are wilfully indifferent to the facts, as because they have not the historical sense."

LEE, Gerald Stanley. *The lost art of reading.*

New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1902. 10 + 439 p. D.

This volume includes Mr. Lee's amusing and suggestive plea, "Wanted, an old-fashioned librarian," and other essays on books and reading that are welcome in permanent form.

PUTNAM, Herbert. *The year among the libraries.* (*In Independent*, Nov. 27, p. 2753-2756.)

A review of the chief questions — supply of current fiction. President Eliot's suggestion for segregating "dead" books, co-operative cataloging work of the Library of Congress, etc. — that have been debated in library circles during the year just closing.

LOCAL.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The case of Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, suspended for incapacity and insubordination, was reported upon by the administration committee to the board of directors at the board meeting of Nov. 18. The report recommended that Mrs. Craigie be removed from the employment of the library. It was accepted by a vote of 14 to 4.

The anticipated home circulation for 1902 was a million volumes at least. This mark was passed between Jan. 1 and Oct. 15.

The travelling libraries department is being reorganized by Mr. Benjamin Adams, librarian-in-charge of one of the branch libraries, who took up the work on Nov. 24.

The cataloging department has had five catalogers added to its force, making a total of 17 besides the superintendent. The plan is that this department should be sufficiently strong to handle the back work of those branches which came into the Brooklyn Public Library system as independent libraries with their books either uncataloged or cataloged by some different system.

The Fort Hamilton branch moved on Dec. 2 into its new quarters — a church building which had been fitted up for the purpose.

For the coming year 174 different magazines have been ordered for the library. Of these 1450 copies are taken, 1200 for reading-room use and 250 for circulation.

The apprentice class which entered May 1 completed its term of service on Oct. 31, passed the practical test of work in branches and departments as well as the examination test, and has been certified to the Civil Service Commission for the eligible list. The experiment will now be tried of having only

one apprentice class a year, to enter May 1 and serve till Nov. 1. During the remaining six months of the year classes will be carried on among the library staff for the study of the technical, educational and bibliographical sides of library work. The first of these classes, consisting of 44 students, began a course in reference work on Dec. 1. The only room which could be used for the class was in the Administration Building, where there were few reference books, so arrangements were made with the Pratt Institute Library School by which the class is held in the Pratt school room and conducted by Miss Rathbone. The expense is borne by the Brooklyn Public Library, and the time which is given to the course is deducted from the working hours of the students.

At the staff meeting of Nov. 25 over half an hour was given to the discussion of the time schedules and working hours at the 18 branches, which are being readjusted to meet changed conditions. For the last year the branch librarians and assistants have worked 42 hours a week, the length of each day's work varying from three to eight and one-hour hours, with a weekly half holiday. The two conditions which make the branch work wearing are the necessity for evening work, and, in consequence, for taking meals at irregular hours, the hearty meal being at 12 or 2 one day and at 5 or 7 o'clock the next. All agreed that this was a strain, but the librarians-in-charge agreed also that the evening work was the most important done by the library, and that they would not be willing to give it up themselves nor to have it delegated to any inferior force of evening workers.

It was suggested by the superintendent of branches that evening work every night in the week for six months, followed by a period of six months with no evening work would be less of a strain, but even more unpopular. One of the librarians-in-charge at once volunteered to have this experiment tried at her branch for one year, and it went into practice Dec. 1.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. The Mutual Benefit Association of the Buffalo Public Library has recently been organized by the library staff, every person connected with the library having become a member. As the name indicates, it is a beneficiary society, and was formed for the purpose of providing benefits in the case of the illness or death of its members. The membership is 70. The officers are: president, Walter L. Brown; vice-president, Miss Lucia T. Henderson; secretary, Miss Mary J. Briggs; directors, Mr. John Krieg, Mr. C. G. Leland and Miss Harriet A. Beach.

Cartersville (Ga.) P. L. The cornerstone of the library building erected by the Women's Cherokee Club of Cartersville was laid on the afternoon of Nov. 15. This will be the first public library in the state erected by a women's club.

Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md. Beginning Dec. 1 the position of superintendent of outside work was established, being filled by the appointment of Mrs. Sarah Mahool Grimes. This work covers the sending of books to schools, delivery to stores, institutions, branches, stations, etc. It has developed remarkably within a short time, nearly two score of books going out in a single morning.

Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L. (29th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1902.) Added 2809; total 29,614. Issued, home use, 89,729; ref. use, 22,184; circulated through the schools 59,222. New registration 2255; cards in use 4343. Receipts \$16,544.47; expenses \$7572.76.

The chief event of the year was the publication of the "Graded and annotated list of the 500 books" in the school libraries.

Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L. (1st rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1902.) This report is practically a record of organization and most interesting development. The library was opened to the public on Aug. 27, 1901, with 6365 volumes on the shelves. Its use proved almost immediately to be far greater than had been anticipated and an increased supply of books was imperatively required. By Oct. 1, 1902, the accessions had brought the total collection to 9770 v. During the year 3335 residents of Hagerstown and 532 county residents were registered as borrowers. The circulation, to borrowers and to the various branches, was 71,060. Miss Titcomb says: "For want of a better title we dignify by the name of branches the small collection of books placed at various points in the county for the use of the public. Each branch consists of an assortment of 50 fresh readable books, in a case somewhat after the travelling library order, placed, as a rule, in the general store or postoffice. The books remain either 60 or 90 days in charge of the merchant or postmaster, as the case may be, and are then returned to the central library for an exchange. Twenty-three of these branches have been established in the voting districts or other villages of the county during the year, 2777 v. having been issued to them from the central library, resulting in an aggregate circulation of 6974 volumes. If so desired, these branches may also be used as delivery stations, borrowers having the privilege of ordering through them on one day in the week. This service is absolutely without expense to the public. The library not only pays for the cases and the transportation of the branches to and from the library, but the express or postage on books sent and returned through them as delivery stations."

Teachers are allowed to draw 10 books at a time for school use, and during the winter months a teachers' reading class held weekly meetings in the library lecture-room. Several exhibits were displayed. The card catalog has been brought up to date and three

printed bulletins have been issued. Plans for the future work of the library, as a county library, include "more branches, home libraries for clusters of houses remote from any rural center, closer relations with the schools, and more particular work for and with the children."

Jacksonville, Fla. The proposition to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a library building, on the usual conditions of maintenance, was carried at the general election on Nov. 4 by a majority of 13. There were 640 votes cast in favor of the gift and 627 in opposition. The final decision is now referred to the city council. The vote is not regarded as especially indicative of public opinion, as there are over 4200 registered voters in the city, and only about one-fourth were represented in the library vote.

Kensington, Ct. Peck Memorial L. The library building, which is the gift of H. H. Peck, of Waterbury, was dedicated on the evening of Nov. 5. The building cost \$10,000 and is of cut stone, granite and white brick. It contains one large book room, with the librarian's office at the entrance, a fireplace at the opposite end, and the book shelves ranged at the side. All the woodwork is of dark polished oak, and the vaulted ceiling is done in dark blue. In the basement is a room that it is hoped may be fitted up as an amusement room for boys. The library now contains about 14,000 volumes, and is free from debt.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. (30th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1560; total 52,742. Issued, home use, 110,464 (fict. 43.8%; juv. 32.3%). Receipts \$13,246.64; expenses \$13,124.58.

It is recommended that a "duplicate pay collection" of more popular books be started as an experiment. The two-book system has recently been adopted.

Marinette (Wis.) P. L. The cornerstone of the library building given to Marinette by Isaac Stephenson, of that city, was laid on Nov. 17.

New York P. L. The first of the Carnegie library buildings in Greater New York—the Yorkville branch, at Second avenue and 79th street—was formally opened to the public on the afternoon of Dec. 13. The attendance was by invitation, and the exercises were held in the children's room on the second floor. Owing to this fact this department was not completely equipped until after the opening exercises, but the first floor was shown with its full equipment, as was also the reading room on the third floor, where a small exhibition of prints was displayed. Mr. Carnegie was not able to be present, but sent a message of regret through Dr. Billings, who told of the inception of Mr. Carnegie's great gift. Ad-

dresses were also made by Lewis Cass Ledyard and A. E. Bostwick. President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan, presided, as a representative of the municipal government. The work has begun on the new building for the Chatham Square branch, which will be the second of the Carnegie library buildings, and the basement walls have nearly been completed.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. A review of "The library facilities of Northampton," contributed by C. A. Cutter to Charles F. Warner's "Northampton of to-day" has been reprinted in leaflet form. It is a brief description of the three public libraries of Northampton—the Forbes, the Clarke, and the Lilly—all of which are owned by the city, "but with different governing boards, funds, staff and stock." Thus the supply of books is unusually large in proportion to the number of inhabitants, being 6 2-3 volumes per head. The total circulation from the three libraries is 7 1-3 volumes per head. "This is partly due to the presence of Smith College, but the same phenomenon does not appear in any other college city in the state, and if the whole issue of books to students were to cease the issue in Northampton would still be double the Massachusetts average. It is, therefore, mainly to be attributed to the large supply of books and to the freedom with which they are lent."

Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L. The *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle* issued on Oct. 17 a special "Deborah Cook Sayles Library dedication supplement," in honor of the dedication, on Oct. 15, of the memorial building given to the public library by Hon. Frederic Clark Sayles. The supplement contains a full report of the dedication exercises, with illustrations of the building and its decorations, and portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Sayles, members of the library board, and the librarian, Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (22d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1902.) Added 4700; total 78,090. Issued, home use, 183,500 (fict. 71 %, incl. juv. fict.). New cards issued 4232; total cards in force 8068. Receipts \$17,350.40; expenses \$16,550.40.

From the libraries of from 200 to 400 volumes each, placed in 11 public schools furthest removed from the center of the city, there were circulated 31,729 v., or 17 $\frac{9}{100}$ per cent. of the total issue. Mr. Willcox makes an urgent plea for an increased city appropriation.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. The library has now six deposit stations in operation, three located in stores and three in school buildings. It is planned to establish several more, and five more schools have offered the use of rooms for this purpose. So far the stations have been started and carried on by

the branch libraries. "The method of procedure is generally as follows: Having obtained the use of a room and made the necessary announcements by postal cards, placards, etc., the branch librarian selects from 150 to 200 books from her collection that seem best adapted to the needs of the community to be served by the deposit station. This collection is then sent to the station. Later books are or course added, or withdrawn, as occasion demands. The deposit station is open for the circulation of books and issue of borrowers' cards, one afternoon or evening of each week, assistants from the branch library being in charge. Betweenwhiles the station is closed. Overdue books may be returned at the branch library to avoid the accumulation of fines."

An apprentice class has been formed from applicants for positions on the waiting list. Vacancies in the staff will be filled as far as possible from those who have completed the apprentice course.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. The first of a series of book exhibits on special subjects was held at the library on Nov. 22. It dealt with "Practical philanthropy," and the books displayed were divided into four sections, each one in charge of a woman interested in the subject. The sections were: "Working classes—plans for their social and economic betterment"; "Social reform—six good stories dealing with social reform"; "Dependent classes—a suggestive list of books especially recommended"; and "Christianity and social reform."

Providence (R. I.) P. L. On Nov. 2 the reference room of the library was opened to the public for the first time on Sunday. Heretofore Sunday and holiday opening has included only the periodical room, together with the second floor. The opening of the reference room is regarded for the present as an experiment, to test the extent and character of the use made of it.

Randolph, Mass. Turner F. L. During the year ending with November the library has received 730 volumes of accessions, including a carefully selected French collection of 200 v., and a German collection of nearly 200 v. An art department has been opened, of which the local art clubs make good use, and a free lecture hall, where students and teachers may meet and have placed at their service such works as can aid them in their studies. The librarian, Dr. Charles C. Farnham, has just completed his 27th year as head of the library.

U. S. Department of Agriculture L., Washington. Miss Josephine Clark, the librarian, in a report to the 15th annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, also issued in separate form, reviews the condition of the

libraries connected with the various agricultural colleges, and urges the need of uniform methods of cataloging and classification. She says:

"Arrangements are in prospect of fulfillment by means of which there may be a number of assistants at the library of the Department of Agriculture, who shall be preparing for such work as I have outlined as necessary in agricultural college libraries. The department library contains the largest collection of publications on agriculture in the country, and in the allied sciences its collections rank among the highest. It therefore offers exceptional facilities to prospective librarians of agricultural colleges who wish to become familiar with the literature of agriculture. The request has already come to the department from one agricultural college for such an assistant, and it has been met in an exceptional way. One of the assistants who has cataloged a large part of the department library, and is familiar with agricultural publications, has been detailed to classify and catalog this college library and introduce modern methods of administration. This is an experiment, the result of which remains to be seen. Another request has been more recently made by an assistant in an agricultural college library to be permitted to spend her winter vacation in the department library for the purpose of studying its collections and their arrangements. This is a step in the right direction, as it will tend to bring about a closer relationship between the college libraries and the department library which seems desirable."

Upper Iowa Univ. L., Fayette, Ia. The new library building given to Upper Iowa University by Hon. D. B. Henderson was dedicated on Nov. 11, coincident with the installation of Rev. Thomas J. Bassett as president of the university. The chief address was made by Mr. Henderson.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The dedication exercises of the Carnegie library building have been postponed from Dec. 16 to Jan. 7, owing to the inability of Mr. Carnegie to be present at the former date.

FOREIGN.

French prizes for essays on insects destructive to books. The awards were recently announced in the prize competition for essays on the best means of preserving books from the ravages of book worms and other destructive insects, established at the Congress of Librarians held in Paris in August, 1900. (See L. J., 25:569, 581-2.) Twenty-three essays were received, and the prizes are awarded as follows: The Congress prize of \$200 to Johann Bolle, an agricultural chemist, of Gontz, Austria; the Marie Pellechet prize of \$100 to Constant-Houlbert, a professor at the Lycee of Rennes. The second prize, offered by the late Mlle. Pellechet, of

\$200, has not yet been awarded. It is understood that the two successful monographs will be published in due course.

Halifax, N. S. On Nov. 18 the city council voted to rescind its action of last April accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 for a public library building, and to refuse the gift. This is the result of prolonged controversy regarding the site of the proposed building, and was the first step in a further complication of affairs. It was followed by the issuance of an injunction, on application of interested citizens, restraining the mayor from carrying into effect the order of the council rescinding the Carnegie gift, and also from notifying Mr. Carnegie of the council's action. This injunction was served on the mayor on Nov. 20. On Dec. 2 the supreme court gave judgment that the council's previous vote to accept \$75,000 from Mr. Carnegie and the fixing on a site in accordance with Mr. Carnegie's desire amounted to a contract which could not be annulled.

Montreal, Can. On Nov. 3 the city council passed, in curtailed form, the bylaw providing for the maintenance of the public library building for which Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$150,000. As passed, the provisions of the draft bylaw relating to management and involving the question of censorship were omitted. On Nov. 24 the council appointed a library committee of nine aldermen to have charge of the administration of the library.

Gifts and Bequests.

Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. The library has received from John Drew, the actor, a gift of the collection of theatrical history and biography of the late Robert W. Lowe, who died in London last summer. The collection contains several hundred extremely rare books and pamphlets, which by special arrangement were offered to Harvard for \$1000 before being placed on general sale in London.

Librarians.

BISHOP, William Warner, librarian of the Polytechnic Institute, Academic Department, Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted the position of head cataloger at Princeton University Library.

BURTON-RESAG. Mrs. Mary A. Resag, for eight years assistant librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, was married on Nov. 19 to W. E. Burton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUNT, Miss Clara Whitehill, head of the children's department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, has been appointed superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

LYALL-LAMBERT. Miss Cecilia Lambert, formerly librarian of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, was married on Dec. 3, at Newark, N. J., to Mr. William Lord Lyall, of Passaic, N. J.

MORSE, Miss Anna Louise, New York State Library School, class of 1897, has been elected librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, of Youngstown, Ohio, succeeding Miss Minnie Gibson, resigned.

WALES, Miss Elizabeth, formerly librarian of the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, has undertaken the reorganization of the Frost Library, Marlboro, N. H.

WHITTINGHAM, Miss Margaret H., librarian of the Whittingham collection (a part of the Maryland Diocesan Library, at Baltimore) since its foundation 22 years ago, resigned Dec. 1. For many years Miss Whittingham was librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library, a position now held by Mr. George B. Utley. Much of the fame of this unique library is due to the work of Miss Whittingham, who is a daughter of the founder, the late Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland.

WING, George W., has been appointed state librarian of Vermont, succeeding the late Hiram A. Huse.

WINSER, Miss Nathalie, has been appointed librarian of the newly organized Public Library of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Cataloging and Classification.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. List of books in the school reference collection, arranged, 1, by subjects (including list for primary grades); 2, by authors. Brookline, Mass., October, 1902. 83 p. D.

A good, practical list; very little fiction is included, save for a few stories illustrating special subjects or historical periods. There are brief descriptive annotations.

DANFORTH, George F., librarian of Indiana University, publishes through the Index Publishing Co., of Bloomington, Ind., a cumulative *Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed in Leading American Periodicals*. The third issue, for October, covers the record from January to September, inclusive, and makes a number of 144 pages. The list is alphabetical by authors, giving publisher and price, and indicating the number and page of one or more periodicals in which reviews have appeared. The review references are made to 29 periodicals. Mr. Danforth's enterprise must to a large degree be a labor of love, but it deserves recognition as an interesting effort to aid librarians in the selection of books. Its special value, of course, is to librarians, in affording a guide to the reviews of such books as they are most likely to pur-

chase, and making it possible to look up the reviews of a given title before adding it to their order list. The publication is issued at \$1.50 per year. Single numbers are 50 c., 75 c., \$1 and \$1.50 respectively for the first, second, third, and fourth issues of the year.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains a reference list on the subject "Woman in the world."

JOHN CRERAR L., *Chicago*. A list of current periodicals in the reading room. June, 1902. Chicago, 1902. 97 p. O.

In three divisions: Alphabetical list, Classified list, Periodicals in foreign languages. The classified list is especially interesting in its presentation of the extent and variety of the library's collection of periodicals. The list is a compact and careful piece of work.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for November is mainly devoted to a classed list of works on electricity contained in the Astor building, covering 38 pages. It is preceded by an outline of the classification, which is closely subdivided under the five headings General works, Production, Transmission, Applications, Electro- and Magneto- optics.

The NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. issues an excellent little "Record of winter reading, 1902-1903" (8 p.), compiled by Miss Clara Hunt, and intended to serve children both as a reading list and a record of books read. The list proper includes only 67 titles, and is followed by blank pages for the record of books read which are not included in the list. The books chosen are varied, and include many children's classics, one purpose of the selection being "to include such books as would give children a background for understanding such literary allusions as 'the heel of Achilles,' 'Sowing the dragon's teeth,' 'King Stork and King Log,' 'The roc's egg,' etc." The list is enclosed in a neat manila pocket, and is to be used in some of the grammar schools as a guide to the pupils' reading during the winter.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November devotes its special reading lists to Architecture and Belles lettres, "a few books that are worth reading for their style."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Bulletin 44: Accessions to the Department library, July-September, 1902. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 51 p. O.

WISCONSIN. List of books for high school libraries of the state; issued by the state superintendent, L. D. Harvey; compiled, classified, and annotated by the librarian, Anne H. McNeil, November, 1902. Madison, 1902. 489 p. O.

A full annotated classed list followed by

author and title index, on the style of the previous lists issued from this office. The selection of books is fairly good; the annotations are poor—diffuse, trite, and frequently untrustworthy, as witness the remarkable statement regarding Alfred the Great (note to Hughes' biography, p. 13): "The Saxon king is a true representative of the nation in contrast to Cæsar, *so nearly his contemporary!*" The volume is too heavy for convenient use.

Bibliography.

BLANC, Elie. Répertoire bibliographique des auteurs et des ouvrages contemporains de langue française ou latine, suivi d'une table méthodique, d'après l'ordre des connaissances; avec la collaboration de Hugues Vaganey. Paris, Charles Amat, 1902. 500 p. 8°. 6 fr.

BOTANY. U. S. Department of Agriculture L. Bulletin no. 42: Catalogue of publications relating to botany in the library; prepared under the direction of the librarian. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902.

There are 2574 entries, recorded in an author list and a list of serial publications, followed by a subject index.

COOKERY. Ellwanger, George H. The pleasures of the table: an account of gastronomy from ancient days to present times. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1902. 12+477 p. il. O. \$2.50 net.

Contains a 20-page bibliography of selected works on cookery and gastronomy.

COPEPODS. Wilson, Charles Branch. North American parasitic copepods of the family argulidæ, with a bibliography of the group and a systematic review of all known species; from the proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, v. 25, p. 635-742. Smithsonian Institution [no. 1302]. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. O.

The bibliography, chronologically arranged, includes 67 titles.

DUMAS, Alexandre (père). Davidson, Arthur F. Alexandre Dumas (père): his life and works. Westminster, Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 1902. 15+426 p. 8°.

Pages 385-417 are bibliographical. The dramas are arranged in the order of representation, giving the title, description, theatre and date of production and notes. Fiction (novels and stories) is arranged alphabetically, giving also the number of volumes and pages in the Lévy edition, the date of original publication and notes. The historical works, arranged in chronological order, also give

the volumes and pages in the Lévy edition, with the date of first publication and notes. The books of travel and the miscellaneous work (critical, biographical, etc.) are also given with the volumes and pages of the Lévy edition, date of first publication and notes. The historical novels are in the order of sequence of time, with indications of those which form series, giving the date when each story begins, the reign and notes. These several lists are all helpful. There is also a list of French authorities on Dumas.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott. Ten facsimile reproductions relating to New England. Boston, [G. E. Littlefield], 1902. 54 p.+pl. 1. Q.

Similar to Dr. Green's previous volume of facsimiles of Harvard College. Its contents are: Stephen Daye, the earliest printer in this country; Map of Massachusetts, 1637; Benjamin Tompson, the earliest American poet; The names of streets, etc., in Boston, 1708; Blodgett's plan of the battle near Lake George, 1755; The stamp act, 1765; The seat of war, near Boston, 1775; Gen. Rufus Putnam's plan of towns in Worcester county, 1785; Dr. Prescott's plan of Groton, Mass., 1794; State street, Boston, 1801.

IRRIGATION. U. S. Department of Agriculture L. Bulletin 41: list of references to publications relating to irrigation and land drainage; comp. by Ellen A. Hedrick. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1902. 181 p. O.

An alphabetical author list, followed by a list of periodicals, and a subject index. There are 1778 items listed.

STATE PUBLICATIONS: a provisional list of the official publications of the several states of the United States from their organization; compiled under the editorial direction of R. R. Bowker. Part 2: North central states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1902. p. 101-285. O.

WRIGHT, William. Catalogue of the Syriac manuscripts preserved in the library of the University of Cambridge; with introd. and appendix by Stanley A. Cook. 2 v. Cambridge, University Press, 1902.

Reviewed in *Athenæum*, Nov. 22, p. 681.

INDEXES.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS (*London*). Index to the periodicals of 1901. London, 1902. 8+263 p. O.

This is the 12th annual issue of this useful index, and contains a preface by W. T. Stead, reviewing the development of periodical literature since the index was begun, in 1890.

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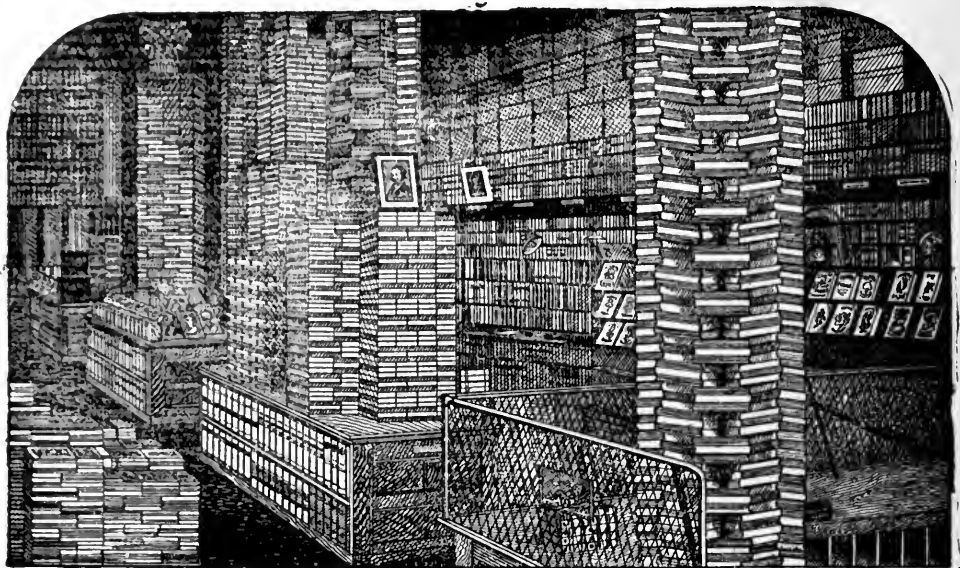
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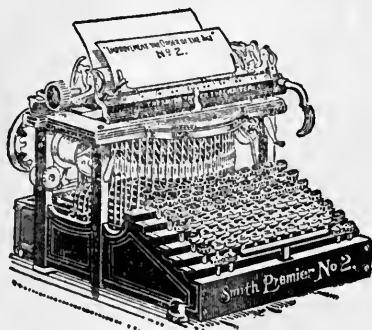
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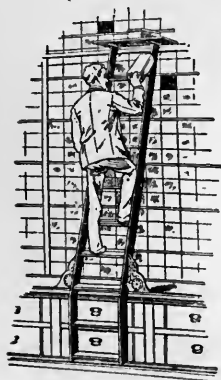
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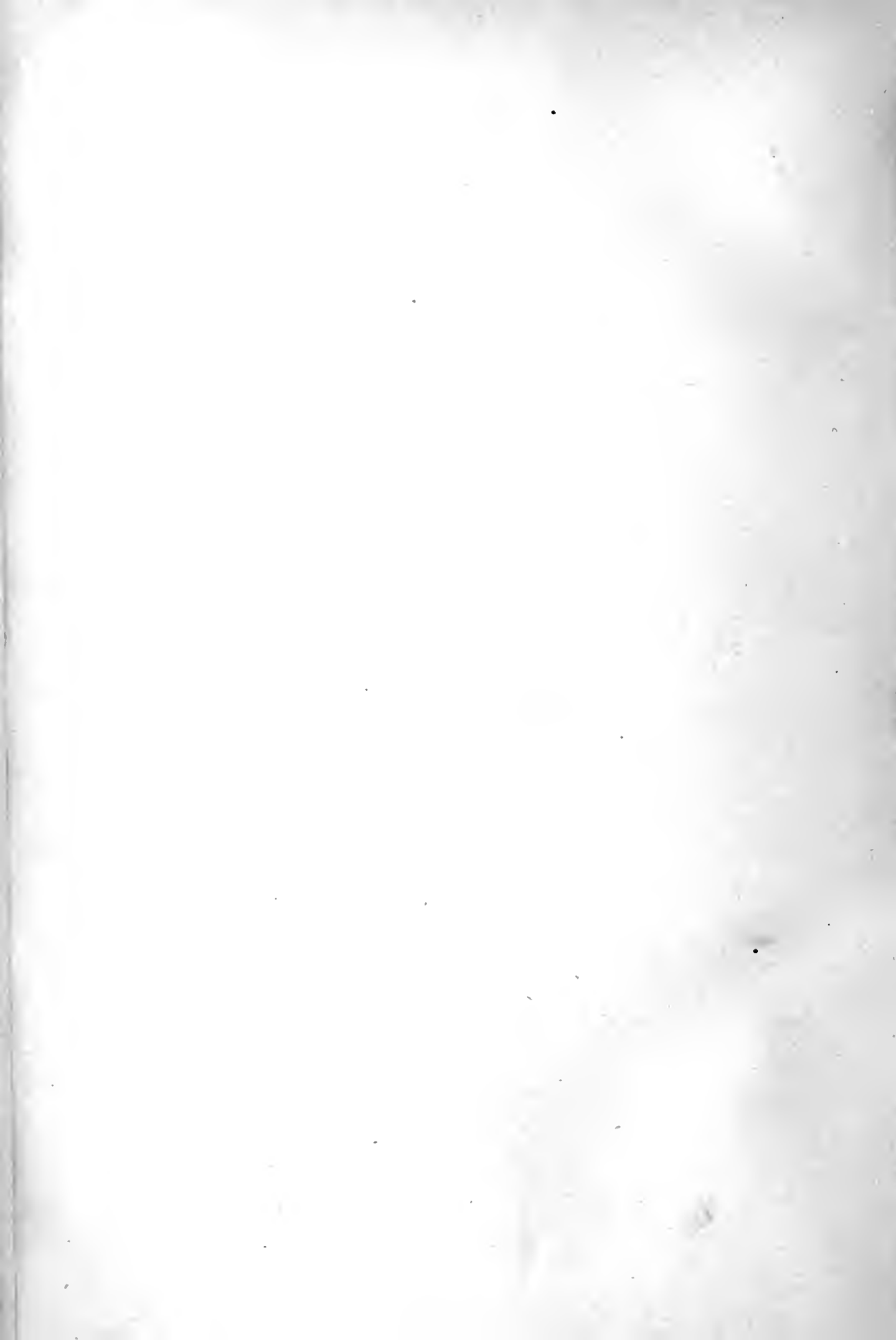
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